ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN ALL SHAPES

Electric Automatic Grain Scales-The Peyrusson Storage Battery -Electric Lighting in a Sea Fog.

What Can Be Done With Electricity.

New York Post: A year ago last spring Mr. E. H. Johnson, the president of the Edison Electric Light company, bought a tract of land about two miles back from the water at Green wich, Conn., including a knoll, said to be the highest site so near the coast from Florida to Maine, It is 340 feet above the water. From the old farmhouse which stood on the knoll when Mr. Johnson bought, could be seen Long Island sound from Fort Schuyler to Bridgeport, a distance of forty miles. The old house was torn down to make way for the present structure, which is in colonial style, about fifty feet square, and three stories high. The sides of the building are shingled with unpainted shingles left to obtain the silvery gray which only years can give. Within the last few months Mr. Johnson's place has been the object of much curiosity to people who live on high spots along the sound from New Rochelle to Norwalk, owing to the brilllant appearance it presents at night Electric lights put to every conceivable use and in wonderful profusion are of course the chief electrical feature of the place, but by no means the only one. Electricity has been put at work in a dozen different ways. It pumps the water from six wells upon the place, it opens the gates, it sends signals of various kinds through the house and grounds, it works an organ, it regulates the temperature of the house in winter and summer, it currycombs the horses, it runs and lights up a fountain, it makes tea, etc. The lighting is, however, the wonder of the place. Five hundred incandescent lamps are used—about half in the house and half outside. The hall, which is fin-ished in dark oak, is chiefly lighted from the top by eight lights so concealed by stained glass that it is hard to say where the subdued glow really comes from. The dining room has six chandeliers, the parlor four and the library four. All the lights in these rooms are controlled from a small switch board in each room, which permits any number of lamps or all to be turned on at will. The fireplaces are fitted up with stained glass imita-tions of live coals lighted up by electri-city. In connection with the burglar city. In connection with the burglar in every room in the house and a few in the grounds. On the tennis ground the lights are placed in iron boxes sunk to the level of the ground so that the light is thrown upward and not in the eyes of the players. In the stable each stall is provided with an electric lamp.

The electricity used is drawn at will from dynamite driven by a forty horse power engine, or from a secondary bat-tery of 120 cells giving ten-horse power of current for ten hours. Two No. 10 Edison dynamos are used. The switches are so arranged that whether one or all the lamps are in use the power is just sufficient. Next to the dynamo and bat-tery, which is a building connected with the barn, in the boiler rooms, which also contains a fan driven by a Sprague elec-tric motor and used to send cool air into house whenever the thermostasts placed throughout the rooms indicate by ringing a bell that the temperoture has risen above 70 degrees. Every apparatus in the building is fitted up with self-regswitchboard in the house the exact work done by each, the amount of current used upon the different circuits, the steam-power work, dynamo work, bat-

Electricity Applied to the Arts. The Sedgwick Mainspring Co., of Chicago, has now in operation a very in-teresting application of electricity to the arts. It consists of tempering watch springs by means of the electric current e current is obtained from a one-light dynamo, the conductors from which lead to an ordinary oil tempering bath. One of the conductors connects with a point within the oil bath, and the other to a point without. The piece of flat steel wire that is to be tempered to the blue color is fed under the contact point on the outside of the bath first and then under the one on the inside. When it reaches the latter the circuit is complete, and the wire immediately and wife. and the wire immediately and uniformly becomes heated. Several advantages are claimed for this process of tempering. The chief one is that the steel does not have time to oxidize after it has been heated to the proper color before it is under cover of the oil, and consequently that the steel wire is of the same thick ness when it is tempered as it was before it entered the process. The heating is uniform throughout the length of the spring, and, and there is less liability of defective spots. The process is a rapic one, the springs being heated and passed into the bath at the rate of four inches

Electric Automatic Grain Scales. St. Louis Globe Democrat: A patent has just been issued to Professor Ben R. Foster of this city, for automatic grain scales, moved by electricity. The object of the invention is to weigh grain and record the number of bushels while it is

record the number of bushels while it is continuously running through chutes, thus doing away with the assistance of a weigher, and rendering the weighing perfectly accurate.

The machine is quite simple, although the inventor has been working on it for over ten years. It consists of a box with inclined partitions placed on an ordinary scale. Within this box is a revolver pan supported on a rocking lever. Attached to the lever is an upright upon which rosts a vibrating valve for the purpose of cutting off the main flow of the grain. There is another supplemental valve controlled by an electro magnet from the scale beam. Extending down from this valve is a rod that disturbs the equilibrium of the grain when the pan is full and causes it to discharge itself.

There is said to be a great need and demand for a machine of this kind in elevators, flour mills, spice mills, etc., where a fixed weight is desired, and it will undoubtedly prove valuable and in-dispensable in all such establishments.

Heating by Electricity. Scientific American: Though it is claimed as one of the advantages of electricity that it does not raise the temperature of the atmosphere when used or lighting, it is nevertheless, says La Nature, capable under certain conditions of evolving heat. This property is about to be turned to profitable account by the Societetdes Usines Electricques of Berlin, who have announced that in future, in addition to light, they will be prepared to furnish a supply of electricity for heating purposes. The appliances which the society offer to their customers have been constructed in view of the use to which they are to be put. For instance, for boiling water they have contrived vessel having two cases, between which is placed a resistance coil. It is stated that with this appliance about one and a half pints of water can be raised to poiling point with four amperes 100 volts. in certain theaters electric stoves are em-

use of gas jets and spirit lamps being rigorously forbidden.

Cooking by Electricity.

Electric Review: Resistance coils of platinum or German silver wire have been used for experimental cooking. The currents used have been of constant direction and the coils traversed by the currents must needs be in or in close proximity to the substance to be cooked. Further, the surface exposed by a coil taking up considerable room is small and the amount of heat radiated and conducted from the wire if not nearly red hot will not be large. Cooking by elec-tricity has not come into use as yet; use of the alternating currents ofters a solu-tion to the problem. A large electro-magnet of great self-induction is con-stantly in circuit. The loss of current through this coil as long as metal is not brought near it is too small to be measured. It being desired to cook flapjacks, an iron spider is placed over the poles of the electro-magnet. Two rapid reversals of current in the coil induce currents on the iron spider, which is thereby heated. For heating liquids a copper vessel is preferred when it can be used, on account of its greater conductivity. The metal in which or on which the cooking is done need not touch the magnet. Indeed, a lessened heating effect is obtained by separating the dish from the electro-

Canal for Electric Power. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.-The Edison Power and Light company to day let a contract for the building of a water power canal along the rapids of St. Mary's river at Sault Ste. Marie, and 1,000 men who have been working for for the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway will be put on the job at once, and the work completed in sixty days.

The canal will be about 2,000 feet long and fifty feet wide and will be situated. and fifty feet wide, and will be situated between the ship canal and the rapids. Its object will be to furnish, by the use of immense water power, electric power with which to run elevators, mills, and an endless variety of other machinery and an electric right plant.

The Peyrusson Storage Battery. In a patent recently issued to M. Antoine Edouard Peyrusson, of Limoges, France, the latter describes a form of battery having a number of novel points. M. Peyrusson has found that the action of the battery, whatever may be its form or arrangement, is considerably in-creased if the electrolytic liquid contains cadmium or tin in solution, owing to the fact that in charging the accumulator these metals are deposited upon the electrode at the negative pole, and during the discharge yield a better result than lead or other metals. Cobalt, nickel or bismuth may also be similarly employed, but with less advantage than cadmium or tin, which are more electro-positive than lead and deposit more readily than acid solutions. These metals may be em-proyed in different forms, but the best results have been obtained with the following solutions, in which these metals are contained: Water, 900: sulphuric acid, 100; sulphate of tin, 300. Water, 950; sulphuric acid, 50; sulphate of cadmium, 300. With these solutions the mental deposits readily. It is barely attacked when the circuit is open, but i is attacked with great uniformity when the circuit is closed. The addition of a bisulphate of mercury to the above mentioned liquids renders the action still more regular. As the action of the electrodes at the negative pole is derived mainly from the tin or cadmium which is deposited in charging, these electrodes may consist simply of conductive plates of carbon, lead, copper, tin or cadmium, either pure or alloyed with other and less oxidizable metals.

To increase the duration of the elec-

trodes at the positive pole, a part of the conducting surface of the electrodes is protected by drawing with an insulating varnish vertical and horizontal lines two or three millimetres wide and ahout two millimetres apart. These lines form a reticulated network, which is protected from oxidation during a certain time, and which is said to increase the durability of the electrodes. For this purpose a varnish made of bitumen; gutta percha or other insulating material is used, or a solution of platinum cholride in essence of lavender. In the latter case, the network having been traced as above de scribed, the metal is dried and the platinum reduced by submitting the electrode to the positive pole of a battery. The reduced platinum preserves the metal be-neath from oxidation and increases the

life of the electrodes. Electrical Brevities. Electricity was used at Hartford to drop the distance flag. The distance judge touched a button and both flags fell simultaneously. With one exception the new plan worked satisfactorily.

The electric motor gains ground so rapidly that it is hard to keep pace with all the new applications. One of the all the new applications. motors of recent commercial introduction is already in use in over 120 industries.

Prof. Thompson says that when the means of utilizing the power of creating quick heating by electricity shall be bet-ter understood it will be used in every workshop for welding, forging and other purposes.

The prize of \$10,000 offered by the French government for the most valuable discovery relating to the utilization of electricity, is to be awarded next December. It is for any use or application of electricity, namely: as a source of heat, of light, or of chemical action, as a means of transmission of mechanica power, or of verbal communication in any form, or, finally, as a curative agent

The Mansfield, O., Electric Street Railway company writes that it has now had its Daft road in operation for two or three weeks, and that it is having ex-cellent success, mechanical and financial.

African Cannibals.

Among recent discoveries in Africa none is more interesting than the new-found facts relating to the prevalence of cannibalism in regions where its existence has not hitherto been suspected. It was not known, for instance, until Mr. Africa a few weeks ago, says the New York Sun, that at least one of the tribes between Lake Nyassa and the Indian ocean are as great cannibals as many of the people of the Congo basin. Mr. Last is the explorer who was sent out by the Royal Geographical society of London to solve several geographical problems in the region east of Lake Nyassa.

Just a little south of Livingstone's route to Lake Nyassa Mr. Last found that route to Lake Nyassa Mr. Last found that cannibalism is practiced among the prin-cipal tribes of the great Yao tribe. This is perhaps the largest tribe east of Nyassa. The practice of eating human flesh is carried on only in secret, and the leading men in the tribe alone partake of these banquets. Mr. Last was told, as an excellent joke on the Mohammedans, that a few of them from the coast had been inveigled into taking part in one or two of these horrid feasts in the belief that they were partaking of goat's flesh, of which the coast people are fond. Farther east, on the banks of the Lukugu river, Mr. Last found the Maua

tribe, who openly practice cannibalism. They kill slaves for food, and also eat the bodies of the enemies they slay in war. Oftentimes one of the villages privately determine to kill a certain person. They invite the victim to a public beer drink ing, and as soon as he is far gone with intoxication the chief gives the signal to the executioners and they at once seize the poor wretch and hurry him into the bush, where he is speared. Then the feast is prepared and the entire village partakes of it.

A drunken chief of this tribe told Mr. Last he would like to have his skull for a ployed for heating the curling tongs, the drinking cup.

THE CHILDHOOD OF A DIVA

Early Years of Adelina Patti. the World's Greatest Singer.

HER BABY TRILLS AND CADENZAS

Reminiscences of The Singer's Youth as Given by Herself-Albani's Friendship For Her-A Grand Woman.

San Francisco Chronicle: The history of Adelina Patti's career, public and private, since first she appeared before the world in the year 1859 as a prima donna ot sixteen summers, in all her grace, freshness and bloom, is as well known to her admirers in the old country as in the new, but it has been given to very few to hear the reminiscences of her childhood's days from the charming singer's own lips. Adelina is not always willing to talk about the dear old times when her much-beloved father and mother were still at her side to counsel and caress her, the favorite child, as she seems to have been from the first hour her great dark eyes saw the light of day. "I was born, you know a very few

hours after my mamma (she pronounces

the word with a soft, lingering Italian

accent) had performed in the opera of

'Gemme de Luziano,' and not in 'Norma,

as is usually told, much to the surprise of

everyone," recounts the prima donna.

'It seems I was a droll little thing from the very outset. I didn't cry like other mortals. No; I cried in time in the most knowing manner. And when I was only a few weeks old, when I saw my mamus taking her supper I absolutely refused to be pacified until she gave me a sip of her claret and a crumb or two of the little cakes which were always served with wine in those days. Long before I could speak plainly, I would hum in baby fash-ion all the airs I had learned at her knee, and would try to imitate the song of every bird which chirped in our garden." From her cradle the prima donna passed her life amid stage surroundings, and her parents, who were both singers of some reputation, would never go to ful-fil their evening's engagement without taking their little one with them, and among her very earliest recollections are of being wrapped up in a snawl and propped up behind a "wing" peeping through a hole in the canvas scenery to watch the performance. The artists made a great pet of the little dark-eyed fairy and brought her applies and fairy and brought her apples and sweetmeats, which she discussed meanwhile.
At the theatre she felt in her element and was never quite so happy elsewhere. After returning home and having been put to bed, she would creep out again, and when no sound was to be heard in the house, by the faint flicker of a candle which she had secreted she would enact all the scenes she had been watching so intently, doubling the roles of actress and audience, dancing and singing and clapping her hands and crying "Brava!" the next, and showering bouquets and wreathes she had manufactured out of old newspapers at her miniature feet. was Norma, stern and terri ole (Patti always declares she prefered

she always donned the same costume-an old red cloak of her mother's and a Her innate musical talent was extra-ordinary, and never did she have to learn to execute any of the wonderful shakes, runs and stacatti which have so often electrified us all, for singing came as naturally to her as the birds of the air, Her sister Carlotta taught her to play on the piano an accomplishment in which she very soon became proficient, and the theory of music she studied assiduously from her earliest days; but her warbling as I have said, was as spontaneous as the trilling of a lark

tragio characters), now Amina, now

Rosina, but whatever role she assumed

As a child, she has been described to me as charmingly pretty and quaint looking, notwithstanding that the gamins of New York nicknamed her "The Little Chinee," because of her big black eyes and brunette skin. She was always very tiny for her age, but slight and straight, with thick black hair, when unbraided, falling in curls about her neck; her eyes bright and eager, whilst her broad brows little pointed nose and full round chin each in turn emphasized the expressions which crossed her baby face. One of little Adelina's great accomplishments was the bowling of her hoop up and down Broadway, a tour de force, I am told she executed with surprising chic, handling her small stick with the same dexterity she now manipulates the billiard cue. She was also very clever with her needle, another art which she still cultivates with success, as visitors at Craig-y-Nos can well assert when they remember the dainty embroideries with which she has embellished anti-macassars, table cloths, serviettes and what not. Patti was sent to school when only five

or six years old, and rapidly become a great favorite with her school-fellows, whom she much amused with her elfish ways and the "scenes" she was always ready to enact. One of her playmates, now the mother of a large family, is very fond of relating how she once acted Edgardo to Adelina's Lucia in the classroom when the teacher's back was turned and how the little heroine implored her "to be sure and die well."

When the child had just about passed her seventh birthday the opera company organized by her parents came to an untimely end, and, to aid them out of their difficulties, it occurred to the gifted fairy herself to turn her talents to good account, and one day, after having seen her mother with tears in her eyes, declaring that their last dollar was spent, she con-ceived what proved to be a very happy thought. Well she remembers timidly saying to her father: "Papa, dear, your beautiful pin which you always wore has gone away. But I get it back, if you will only let me give a concert. How her parents laughed at her temerity may be imagined, but finding her so persistent and confident they at last agreed on the venture. Her voice, though of course not strong, was strangely sweet and melodious, and although she had often warbled songs out of the operas in which she had heard her mother with marvellous imitation of her effect, many doubts were expressed as to whether so young a child a world have full covered to be a supplied to the control of would have full command of her powers when in presence of a large audi-ence. A concert was announced, how-ever, with Adelina as prima donna, and as rumors of her talents had become widespread, the tickets, priced at a few cents sold well, and a full house assembled to do honor to the debut of the infant produgy. The prima downs laugh-ingly recalls to this day the many inci-dents which attended her first appearance n public, how carefully her long black hair was braided for the occasion; how her mother powdered her little brown face until she became "beautiful in pallor," and how no gorgeous costume she has since worn has seemed to her as altogether perfect as the plaid skirt, Oarabaldi lacket and bright red shoes procured for the great day by her anxious

With her "favorite doll," Henriette, in her arms, she was lifted on a table, so that the audience might see her as well as hear her, and intent only on doing her very best, she began her favorite "Casta Diva," from "Norma," So precocious were her emphasis and gestures that many among her audience could scarcely forebare smiling. I think that some of the mothers present who smiled must the mothers present who smiled must have had tears, too, trembling on the | 25c. a vial.

brink; and when she reached the florid movement and like a thrush, piped and trilled away, as if in happy irrepressible song, clutching her dear doll in her arms all the time, and, finally, at the close of her aria, put her tiny hand on her tiny heart and courtesied with ineffable postance and gravity, a long burst of ap-plause and laughter greeted her, and, triumphant, she flew into her mother's eager embrace. From that hour her name and fortune were made, and her concerts became the rage of the town. The songs she gave were mostly those we are accustomed to hear from her lips now, in the year of grace 1887, such as "Una Voce Poco Fa," Shubert's serenade, "Home, Sweet Home," and "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Her musical instinct was so keen that she could not refrain from correcting any mistakes that she heard, and on one occasion when a certain great prima donna appeared at the Academy of Music, New York, when Adelina was among the audience, and delivered her principal cavatina, introducing a not quite im-maculate trill, the child, on being taken to see her the following day, looked into her face very earnestly, and said: "You sing well—all except your trill, and that is bad. You rest too long on the first note. Now, listen to me and try to do it as I do."

A tour was undertaken through the West Indies when she was accompanied by Ole Bull, the famous violinist, and Gottschalk, the pianist. Everywhere she was enthusiastically welcomed, pelted with flowers and laden with gifts of toys and jewelry, not one of which however, did she value as her faithful Henriette, who always squeaked "papa" and "mamma" so plaintively when she was pinched with authority. An incident at one of her first concerts created a furor. In the midst of one of her long Italian areas, it was evident that the thoughts of this prima donna of seven summers were wandering, and suddenly she exclaimed, on seeing a little school-fellow in the concert room, "Oh! Nellie! do come just right away. I've got another new doll I want to show you!

Sonntag, the good and charming Countess Rosso, was the first eminent singer whom Pattiever heard, and whose voice she describes "like that of angel, purer and more thrilling than any she has since known. Adelina's fame had reached Sonntag as Sonntag's had reached Adelina, and when the prima donna paid a visit to New York, she asked for the child to be brought to her. Without any timidity at her request, the baby cantratrice warbled through her best songs, one after another. Sonntag kissed and thanked her, and as a reward, gave her the beautiful red fan she wore at her girdle. Nevertheless she expressed an opinion that the "Wunderkind" had been tried too early, and that there was no future before her. Albani, the never-to-be-forgotten queen of contraito-who heard her at the same time, prog nostigated very differently, declaring that the bambina had all the making of a great artist, and would become the diva

It is now twenty-six years since Adel-ina Patti made her first appearance in London, and Albani was among the many celebrities present at that wonder-ful debut when the young Italian girl received without a hand as she bounded on the stage, before the end of her first aria had won every heart and every ear, and was greeted with frantic applause when she came forward to know her final verdict. Albani's delight at her success knew no bounds, and she never failed to treat her protege with the utmost consideration and kindness throughout her career. Her affection is fully returned by Patti, and if ever she has been in doubt how to interpret a passage in an opera it has been to Albani and no other to whom she has applied for counsel. There is a passage in the air in "Semiramide" passage in the air in "Semiramide" which she warbled through many a time which she was friend, e'er venturing to with her dear friend, e'er venturing to deliver it before a critical audience. At Rossini's grave, the two greatest singers the nineteenth century has known, sang the master's inspired "Quis est Homo"

In Paris at about the same period Patt and Nilsson had some slight differences. It seems that Nilsson was jealous that her rival should have been chosen to sing the "Quis est Homo," and behaved not alto-gether amiably when the news reached her. "Never mind," said Adeline Patti, "what does it matter to you? You have only to be heard to be admired. When you sing Nilsson has to put on her Swedish nightean." Swedish nightcap. As a child Patti had always entertained

a secret hero worship for Mario and Grisi, so that when she heard that the "king and queen of song" had been en-gaged for a series of representations in New York her excitement knew no bounds. For many weeks before their arrival she thought of nothing but the delight of hearing them for the first time, and saved all her pocket money to buy a and saved all her pocket money to buy a buuch of white camelliss to present to Grisi on the grand occasion. On the night of their debut, after the performance was over, shy almost for the first time in her life, clinging to her mother's skirts, she ran behind the scenes, and as she advanced toward the prima dona held out her pretty posy with a childish costure of entreaty. But Grisi gesture of entreaty. But Grisi
must have been vexed or weary,
for, with a waive of the hand
she motioned her away, saying, "No
just now, little girl; another time."
With tears welling in her eyes and
wounded to the quick, the child turned away; but Mario, standing near, caught her in her arms, and kissing away the tears, promised "her to keep the camellias forever for her sweet sake." Adelina Patti's admiration for Grisi's

talents was very genuine, although she takes some exception to the nasat quality of her voice when comparing her to the incomparable Sonntag. Jenny Lind, too, she heard in New York, and appreciated her many gifts, natural and acquired. Mme. Bosio also won her regard, but as I have said, no voice she ever heard ap pealed to her like that of Sonntag.

Many of her cherished treasures are te be found at Craig-y-Nos castle—among others, the friend and companion of her youth, the doll Henriette, dressed in snowy white muslin and laces and ready as ever to squeak "Mamma" and "Papa when pressure is brought to bear upon

A Boomerang for Hilton.

Spingfield Republican: The famous edict of Judge Hilton against the Jews, proclaimed a few years ago at Saratoga, has had the results so familiar to stu-dents of history. The Jews have multi-plied at Saratoga at an astonishing rate. Over half of the hotel population this summer at that resort are Jews, an increase certainly of 100 per cent since the edict. Several of the hotels are now owned by Jews, which is an innovation, and there is a rumor that a Jewish syndicate is waiting to buy in Hilton's own hotel, the Grand Union, when i goes under the hammer next year with other property of the Stewart estate. A battle in the auction room between Hil-ton and a son of Israel would be a fructi-fying spectacle, and if Hilton should re-ceive notice to quit the premises—but the

subject is too painful to contemplate. They Had Met in the West. New York Sun: First Stranger—Your face is strangely familiar to me, sir. Have you a strawberry mark on your Second Stranger-No, sir; but I have a

rope mark on my neck. First Stranger—I knew I had seen that face before! I met you m. Dakota. Sick headache, wind on the stomach biliousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. Mo-Lean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. SERENE SMILES OF AUTUMN

Sullivan Salutamus - The Old Linen Duster She.

THE MEETING IN THE ARBOR.

Boston-Tricks of All Trades-Hush Money - A Poetical Explanation-The Risk Too Great -Bits of Fun.

Sullivan Salutamus. Hymn prepared for the recent John L. Sullivan testimonial in Boston Theatre but rejected by the literary committee in favor of an original Greek ode:

In Hindoo and Sanscript and Persian, In Latin and Homeric Greek. We salute thee, great monarch of sluggers, Great sultan of brawn and physique! We exuitantly wave our eye-glasses, And applaud in Athenian Greek.

Our sages from Concord salute thee, Our Browning clubs hall thee with glee, Our sages from Concord salute thee,
Our Browning clubs hall thee with glee,
And our theosophical pundits
Address thee in Hindoostanee,
In the tongues of Confucius and Buddha,
In Hebrow and Hindoostanee!

Go forth with the learning of Boston IAke Prometheus bearing the light; In the name of our polyglot wisdom Defy the whole earth to a fight;
For, backed by the culture of Boston,
You can lick the whole earth in a fight!
—S. W. Foss

The Meeting in the Grape Arbor. Merchant Traveler: The sun had set, and it was evening, when they stood be-neath the grape arbor. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that evenings and sunsets and grape arbor meetings should occur with such unvarying simultaneousness. "Algernon," she whispered, and a piece of chewing gum turned the whisper into

a sibilant sizzle, "you are here on schedule time.' "You bet," he murmured in reply.
"But hark, I hear a footstep."
She harked, as requested, and, suddenly

grasping his wrist, she said, in a terrified whisper: "It is father! Fly! fly!"
"Gertrude, I have a bunion, and I know, alas, too well, that were I to attempt to fly I would make a fizzle of it. I must stand my ground."

The old man strode into the grape arbor, straight to where Algernon stood.

arbor, straight to where Algernon stood.

"Ha," he said, "so it's you young man, is it? Well how are you? Glad to see you. How's your folks?"

"They're well," gasped Algernon.

"That's good. Well, I'll leave you, but if you and Gertie take my advice you'll go right up into the parlor. You're likely

to catch your death of cold out here."

The young man fell to the ground motionless. He wrote funny sketches for he newspapers. The Old Linen Duster.

How dear to my heart is the old linen duster.
The old linen duster that covers my back,
It never did fit me, 'twas made for a buster,
A buster much bigger than I am, alack!
Yet still in the summer, when than Hades 'tis hotter, That old linen duster 1 never would swap,

For a new overcoat made of sealskin and With agraffes of pure gold set with dia

monds on top, That voluminous duster, That old linen duster,
That buster of a duster that covers my back.

She. The more we study She the more we don't understand how it is She is able to

twist us around her little finger whenever She feels like it. But she is. For whom is it that in childhood's happy days we fight with a boy three sizes larger than ourselves, and get so severely punished that we can't sit up for a week? Why, She—and She only laughs at us for our pains.

Who is it that devours all our spare

change in the shape of caramels, and calls for more—and gets them, too? She. For whom do we linger at stage doors with \$10 bouquets, to purchase which we have to endure a fortnight's martyrdon at free-lunch counters? She.
Who is it that at the railroad restaurant deals out the soul-destroying sandwich and the death-dealing doughnut? Tis She every time. If it were He we would slay him on the spot and glory in the

Who accepts our hard-earned gold on the pretense of being a first-class cook, and then broils our steak in a frying-pan and boils our coffee an hour? She.
Who is it that accepts our theater tickets, our \$8 suppers, our bouquets and our devotion, and then goes off and mar-ries another fellow? She and for this we

ought to forgive her a good deal. Who, we ask, is it that when we employ her as typewriter spells summer with one m and February with only one r, and yet escapes without censure? It is She. Ah. ves! It is She.

Boston Buffalo Commercial. Know ve the land where the eyeglasses glitter,
The Browning Club grows and the faith
cure is taught;
Where the barefooted small boys, the maidens

who titter. Are at home in the foggy abysms of thought?

Know ye the land where the wildly loved pumpkin pumpkin His rarest perfection and flavor attains; Where the foreign born guest and the visit-ing bumpkin

Can eat of the beans and enliven their brains! Where the fox hunter gallops, with hounds on the trail. And winds up the chase by reposing in jail; Where the love of the turtle, the hunger for

pie Keep the restaurants busy, tho' the prices are high. Where the sons of the Puritan richly arrayed, Take unbounded delight in St. Patrick's parade!
'Tis the land of the northeast, where Ben

Butler hides, And Kelley, the fielder, in splendor abides, Where the hearts of the virgins that ten-Are as big as the tracks that they leave in the Where spring is a season of unmelted ice,

And senators seem to be lowest in price; But sweet as the joys of which lovers par-Are the pies they cook and the clams they

Tricks of all Trades.

Detroit Free Press. A citizen who sat in the office of real estate dealer for an hour the other day heard him say to a man who came in to place a house and lot in his hands: "I'll put it on my list at \$5,000, but l frankly tell you that is \$1,500 too high f you get \$3,500 you are selling to good

advantage."
"Well, do your best," was the reply. In about a hour a party came in and said he was looking for a house and lot worth about \$4,000, and the dealer turned to the one he had last listed and said: "I haven't any as cheap as that, but here is something for \$6,000, which I think will suit you, and I give you my word it is one of the greatest bargains in Detroit. Owner is going to Kansas and must sell. I'd like to see you make \$2,000 as well as any one I know of."

Hush Money. Texas Siftings: "I expect these rich men are very often blackmailed?"

"Indeed they are. Why, it was only last week that Jay Gould was obliged to pay hush money."
"You don't say so. I'm surprised that

it is not in the papers. So he had to pay hush money. How much was he bled?" "He only had to shell out 25 cents. It was for a bottle of paregorie or soothing sirup for that baby. It squalls so that it scares the cats of the roof." Mathematically Correct.

"How does it happen that there are so man" old maids among the school teach-

ers?" asked a reporter of a teacher the other day. "Because school teachers are, as a rule, women of sense; and no woman will give up a \$00 position for a \$10 man," was the reply.

A Poetical Explanation. A young man having been twitted with the fact that his sweetheart squinted, replied thus in verse:
I know there's a cross about Norah's blue eye,
But that fact my love cannot smother;
For her eyes are so pretty; no wonder they try
To be gazing round into each other.

Certain Queries. Oh! where did the "postage stamp?"
And what did the "cotton hook?"
Oh! where did the "sugar camp?"
And what did the "pastry cook?"
For whom did the "paper weight?"
And why did the "thunder clap?"
Oh! where did the "roller skate?"
And where did the "ginger snap?"

The Risk Was Too Great. New York Sun: Chinaman (in tele-phone pay station)—Can I speake thlough teleflone to fliend on Mott stleet, Man in Charge—No, John. I've just got the machine fixed up in good shape, and I don't want to take any chances.

More Vexatious Than Dangerous. New York Sun: The story is told that recently Mr. John Sherman was crossing Brooklyn bridge when the car in which he was seated lost its grip on the cable. An old lady opposite showed signs of

"Don't be rfightened, madam," said the great Ohio financier; "the car has

simply lost its grip."
"Isn't it dangerous?" she inquired. "No, madam," he reassured her, there is nothing dangerous about losing grip, but its exasperating.

The All-Important Question. Will the coming man do this or that? Will he wear a cap or a tall hat? Will he be brave or will he shrink? Will he abstain or will he drink?
Will he prate of "pul" and "call"
Will he play at famed base ball?
These great questions fill the mind,
And the talk of most mankind. But the maiden, all forlorn, Looks on these with perfect scorn. As she hears his well known ring At the door go "ting a-ting."
This question in her face full shows:
"Will the coming man propose?"

HOME DECORATION.

An Expert Gives Some Hints Worth Heeding in Fall Renovations.

Never hang a picture so that it will be necessary to mount a stepladder to view it. Hang it so that the center will be about five feet and a half from the floor, a little below the line of vision of a per son of average height. Never select furniture whose "means

of support" do not appear adequate. Chairs with spindle legs inclined too far inward or outward have an apparent tendency toward disruption and are con-stant terrors to callers. Straight, sub stantial legs suggest strength and inspire confidence. Never treat a hallway as though it

were a dooryard, and no part of the house proper. A hall should be inviting, and hold out to the visitor a promise of the beauty of the inner rooms. Never put a piece of furniture into

room merely because it is pretty and will fill up. Every article should have its real or apparent use; as a general thing the necessary pieces will occupy all the space that should be allotted to furniture Never permit a white marble mantle to disfigure an otherwise tasteful room Cover it with a draped mantel board. White marble has a suggestion of ceme-teries about it. It always looks crude in drawing room, even in the form of the inest sculpture.

Never forget that an open fire and ju diciously selected pictures will make any room cheerful.

Never put paper on the walls of a nur-sery, it is better to either paint or kalsomine. There is always danger of poison in the coloring of the paper or of the paste becoming sour.

Never have a drawing room so filled with frail and delicate bric-a-brace

that the least movement is fraught with danger of costly and wholesale breakage. This does not conduce to ease.

Never have dark carpet and walls in a room that is deficient in light. Only apartments open to the outer light will stand gloomy tones in decoration.

Never use an inordinately large mirror with a bulbous gilt frame. planned with the evident purpose of getting rid of as much gold leaf as possible. Small beyeled glasses in sconces or framed in rich plush of color harmonizing with that of the wall paper are in better taste.

Never hang a picture from one nail Aside from the mere question of safety, the use of two nails, the cord stretched across them so as to come down squarely to the corners of the frame, has a symmetrical effect and makes the walls look very much more finished.

Never have a carpet patterned with gigantic roses or actual flowers. They harmonize nothing. The colors in a car-pet should, in a great measure, complete the color scheme adopted for the room. Never place a picture or a bit of decoration where it does not serve some ar-tistic purpose. If a picture is intended to be seen in a strong light do not put it in an obscure corner, and, on the other hand, if it be painted in a high color key,

do not bring it within the direct influence of brilliant sunburst.

Never imitate a rich material in cheaper one. The use of glossy paper laid off like squares of marble for hall decoration has fortunately been done away with, but the use of bogus stained glass still continues to charm the taste-



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