

sheets to find a missing page, and every sheet he turned made him madder, until growing furious, he threw the bundle down and then upturned the very one he wanted. It was the last page, of course. This provoking state of things often occurs in a thousand differens ways. Look for anything and among many things and it is the last thing to come to hand. But to those of methodic turn the perplexity never comes, nor to men of observation who closely watch all things there is no confusion or delay in knowing where to find them. It is so in everything; even in pain and misery. There is scarcely an individual sufferer who strikes the best thing first. At first he begins by thinking it will cure itself, and suffers on with groundless hope. By this time it has become a chronic agony from a slight disturbance to the functions. He tries some simple home relief which never mitigates. It is the strangest evnever mitigates. It is the strangest evidence of this perversity to find among a thousand letters the self-same procrastination. One says: "I tried numberless and then—" "Tried many until"—"All sorts were tried and finally!"—Yes, all sorts were tried and finally they tried the bestand only cure. Why make the best, known as such the world over, the best, known as such the world over, the last tried, meanwhile suffering the ocutest agony, when it can be had of every druggist? Many have suffered 40, 30, 20, 15 years with chronic rheuma-tism, when St. Jacobs Oil is just at hand around the corner, across the way, perhaps right next door, and still they suffer on. Others have used the best thing first and found permanent cure at 'My wife was paralyzed by neuralgia so that she could not walk a step. I bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and after she had used the contents she could walk about, and its continued use completely cured her. Jos. P. Murphy, Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1886. "I suffered a long time with neuralgia in the head and was prostrated at times. I gave St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial and am entirely cured. No return of pain. Jeremiah Eney, 1812 W. Lombard st., Balto., Md., June 11, 1887." "I was nearly crazed with neuralgia from a tooth, and tried everything I thought would cure with no relief. I bought St. Jacobs Oil, saturated a rag with it, tied it on my face, and in two hours the pain left me. No return. Henry Samuel, Jr., Collingswood, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1886." "Years ago I had neuralgia, but am not subject to attacks now. The cure of it by St. Jacobs Ofl was regressed, and there Jacobs Ofl was permanent, and there was no recurrence of the painful affection, E. W. Spangler, York, Pa., June

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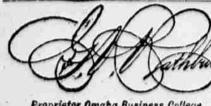
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MARVELS OF ELECTRICITY.

The Fluid at a Banquet-Making Wire Harmless.

LAMP TRIMMER'S ESCAPE

Lightning in India-Welding-Railway Conduits-A Soap Battery-Coast Signals - Electrical Brevities.

Electricity at a Banquet.

The fifth annual banquet of the Chicago real estate board was held at the Grand Pacific hotel the other day, and 225 covers were laid in the large banqueting hall. One of the local papers in describing the table decorations, has the following: "The table decorations were of the most superb and eye-ravishing character. Each table had for its center piece a jardiniere of white and yellow roses, whose pure tints were offset by a hundred sprays of hyacinths and ferns innumerable. As for the long table, at which the speakers and prominent guests sat, it was enchantingly adorned. Minature houses nestling amid a veritable forest of flowers, the houses moss-covered and glistening with atmospheric dew, and as if to surmount this climax and render the orunmation yet more unique, from the parting centers of the roses shone, with captivating radiance, a tiny incandescent light, the battery that controlled it being hidden beneath the table. This is a new form of electrical apparatus, and this is its advent in the manner designated. The battery is technically known as the 'storage.'

Making Electric Wire Harmless.

A device has been tested in Cincinnati for rendering a broken electric wire harmless to any one who may come in contact with it. This is an instrument attached to each of the main wires leading from the generators and by its action, whenever a break in the wire occurs, the current is checked and an alarm bell as sounded. Its operation so far, is reported satisfactory, and if it continues to do the work intended it will certainly lessen the dangers from

A Narrow Escape.

San Francisco Call: Three men car-ried the stiff form of Robert W. du Rose a light trimmer for the California ele-

tric light company into the receiving hospital the other day.

"He must be dead," was the involnntary ejaculation of one of them as they laid the form upon the operating table. And it did seem as if such was the case to those who were present. Du Rose's face was ashen in hue, and his body and limbs were as stiff as if they were of iron. A touch betrayed that the skin was as cold as ice. When the eyelids were raised by Steward Koosher nothing but the whites of the eyes could be een. No trace of a pulse beat could be felt at the wrist.

"He was fixing one of the electric lamps at Washington-street, wharf, and got a shock of electricity," explained one of the men who had carried Du

Steward Koosher lost not a second. He quickly opened the young man's shirt front, and then, grasping his arms, worked them vigorously like pump-hungles. He pressed them, upon the breast of the unconscious man and raised them over his head. For a moment or so no visible sign of life was apparent, but shortly a tremor was seen ness of the motion was increased. Soon a faint gasp came from between the clenched teeth, and it was evident that the life spirit that had seemingly fled had not entirely gone. Steward Koosher persisted in his treatment, and other signs of life were visible.

Dr. Buckley then arrived, and the young man was removed to a cot in the

Under treatment he was soon able to open his eyes, but there was a lack-lustre stare in them. His body twitched nervously from the effects of the electricity with which it was charged.

*Dr. Buckley, however, pronounced his chance of recovery as good.

From those persons who took Du Rose to the hospisal, the facts of the accident were gleaned.

Du Rose was going his rounds placing carbons in electric-light globes. At the entrance to Washington street wharf a globe hangs from the shed. Du Rose stretched up and caught it with his pinchers to pull it down within reach. As his pinchers closed down upon it the current, which he did not know was on, passed into him. It was so powerful that he could not let go the pinchers, but sank down, dragging the lamp and wire. Several bystanders rushed to him, and he was considered dead. He was placed in a wagon and driven at once to the hospital. Had it not been for the prompt action of Steward Koosher, DuRose would undoubtedly have died.

He is a married man, and lives with his wife and child on Mission street, near Fifth. The manager of the electric light company visited the hospital. He stated that it was not a usual thing to have the electric current on at that hour of the day. Du Rose's clothes were wet, as were also his feet, and as he stood upon a water-soaked wharf, he was all the more susceptible to the shock.

"The accident," said an official of the California Electric Light company to a Call reporter last night, "admits of a very simple explanation. Our system consists of two sets of wires, one of which we opdrate during the day and the other at night. From the first is derived the power for the running of machinery, elevators, etc., in various parts of the city, while the second set is used almost entirely for lighting purposes, supplying the current for the street lamps, etc. The engines are kept in motion all the time, but the current is during the day time. This is the period during which the lamps are repaired and renewed, and the company employes a number of linemen for the pur-

"Du Rose is an experienced electrician, and has been in the employ of the company six years. In handling the lamp to-day he proceeded in the usual manner, acting, of course, on the supposition that the current was cut off. Unfortunately one of the day wires got crossed with a night wire at the corner of Post and Kearny streets, and the cur rent of electricity was transferred to it, thus completing a circuit, in which a lamp at the Washington street wharf

was included. "The morning was very wet, and the ground where Du Rose stood was consequently damp. No sooner had his pincers touched the lamp than the cir-cuit was established and the full force of the current passed through his frame, throwing him to the ground. Its effect is similar to that observed in a galvanic battery when the current becomes powerful. It is almost impossible to re-move the hands from the contact. The pincers had to be torn from Du Rose's fingers to break the circuit. Had the ground been dry, however," or had he

been standing on a board he would have been uninjured and unaware of the

"The effect of the current on his frame is peculiar, however," continued the official. "It is not unusual for the electricity to affect a man's eyes, but that it should be so violent as to suspend animation and yet not destroy life s something we have had no experience of. Some few months ago one of our linemen, while repairing a light at the corner of Market and Fourth streets. accidentally touched a badly insulated wire. He was precipitated to the ground and badly injured, but finally recovered, the only visible effect of the shock being a very pronounced squint, which has never left him since."

Du Rose was removed last evening to St. Mary's hospital and is reported by last accounts to be on a fair way to re-

Electric Lighting in India.

The electrical engineer in charge of Gulcher plant at Benares, India, says:

A good deal of valuable awe attached to me as the sahib who controlled and had in subjection this mysterious force and its appliances, and a dimmer halo sur-rounded the heads of my men, in the eyes of their countrymen. Coming into the machine room at night I would often find the little Mohammedan lad, Ghazi, who had charge of the dynamo bearings and brushes, the center of a crowd of wealthy Mahajans and Babus from the city, who would be humbly questioning him as to the wonderful properties of the machine, and he arrogantly giving some theory of his own as gospel, and pocketing annas for magnetizing their knives on the magnot poles.

Electrical Welding. Electrical World: The processes of working metals by means of electricity

have, it seems, taken two entirely dif ferent directions, each of which is claimed to have its special advantages. The electric arc, which has for a long time been employed for the fusion of refractory materials to extract the metals contained within them, is now employed in the work of joining like and dissimilar metala, or, in other words, welding them. This process seems to have considerable field for application, and instances are reported in which repairs have been effected by its means in a very short time which could not perhaps have been accomplished in any other way without considerable difficulty. We are also informed that, contrary to first impressions which might be formed thereon, the process leaves the metal practically unchanged in its character. This, however, has still to be proved, and there is evidence to the contrary. Attention is also called to the fact that it makes considerable difference which terminal the object to be welded is made, whether positive or negative; and it has been found necessary to employ the carbon auxiliary electrode as the positive in order to prevent the oxidation of the metal worked upon. In contradistinction to this process, that of Prof. Elihu Thompson shows the flexi-bility of all the applications of electricity. Here, as is well known, the arc is intentionally avoided, and the heat effects are obtained by the use of powerful currents sent through the material at the points to be joined. Of the future of this process, of which many have already seen the results, there can be no question. It has already been reduced to such a practical form that its general introduction is now a matter of comparatively but a few months. These processes, taken in connection with the

development. The ground has already been broken and sown. Electric Railway Conduits.

electric furnaces now employed, show

that a vast field is being opened for new

Electrical World: While experiments in applying the storage battery to the of street cars are tively pushed, those who have pinned their faith to the conduit system have not been idle. Quite recently there has been put into commercial operation such a system which, according to re-port, is working successfully. We re-fer to the electric railway in operation in Allegheny. The promoters of this system have steadfastly clung to their opinion that the conduit system is the only one suitable for city traffic, and they claimed to have removed all the difficulties which such a system pre-sents. It is plain that with ample provision for drainage and cleaning of the conduit, nothing ought to stand in the way of the success of a conduit system so carefully and scientifically worked out. The small loss of current which is said to be shown by actual experiment at Allegheny is evidence that the vari-ous points have been well considered.

A Soap Battery.

A. V. Mesrole says in the Electric World: Many different substances have been proposed for making dry, or rather moist batters such as sand, saw dust or plaster saturated with an exciting chemical like salammoniae. I have found a cheap and effective way of making a battery of this kind, consist-ing of common soap dissolved in boiling water together with a small amount of bran and caustic soda or potash. The mixture is put in a jar while warm with a large carbon pole and an amalgamated zinc rod. When cold it sets something like jelly and makes a battery that will not readily evaporate or slop over.

Electric Signals for Scouts. Philadelphia Press: James F. Mc-Laughlin, an electrician, was in the Girard house last night, and entertained a group of friends in electrical science and more wonderful results that

are yet to be attained. In speaking of Governor Hill's recent message on capital executions, he told of several suggestions made by electrical appliances and then switched on the

subject of a new invention for signal-ling during the time of war.
"Briefly, the scheme is this," he said. "The scouts or signal officers carry in their knapsacks six small incandescent lights of the different primary colors These are connected with a very fine wire with a small battery in the knapsack. Attached to the small globes that sack. Attached to the small globes that inclose the lights is a very small oval electrical motor, operated by an independent battery. When one scout wishes to communicate with another, he sends one globe high into the air and then turns on the electric fluid that illustrates it. By the use of the difand then turns on the electic fluid that illuminates it. By the use of the different colored globes and by combinations a conversation of any length can be carried on by night at long distances. The invention will be patented in Europe, an I an effort will be made to introduce it into the different European agencies as well as into the alleged army armies, as well as into the alleged army

in this country.' The Electric Wonders.

An electric dog-cart has been astonishing the visitors as well as the natives of Brighton, England. It is driven by an electric motor, which receives its power from sixteen cells of a storage battery. It is stated that in order to make the apparatus light enough scarcely sufficient power has been givin it, so that, although it suns nine miles an hour on asphalt, it can only go four miles an hour on soft macadam, and re-fuses to climb hills with a steeper grade than one to thirty when leaded with two passengers.

Affected His Eyes. A curious accident is reported in the London Lancet, which may serve as a

warning to electricians. An electrician, twenty-four years old, while engaged in making observations of a very powerful electric arc, removed the usual protec-tion from the eyes in order to make a better examination. His eyes were thus exposed to the action of the light for about four minutes. Nothing abnormal was noticed following this exposure until about four hours subsequently, when, on awakening from a sound sleep, he suffered from scute pain in and about the eyes, great intolerance of light, and inability to sleep. The patient's own statement was, "I am stone blind." Five days after the accident he was still suffering from acute pain and dread of light, which was overcome sufficiently to permit an examination by a ten per cent. solution of coacine. The anterior surfaces of both cornæ were affected. The right was dotted all over with small definite ulcers. The left had six such ulcers arranged in pairs of three rows disposed vertically. The appearance of these ulcers was similar to that presented by by corneal ulceration which occurs in states of perverted innerva-tion of the eye. The ophthamoscope re-vealed nothing abnormal. Under appropriate treament he finally completely

New Use for Lamps.

A French inventor has applied the niniature electric incandescent lamp to watch dials; the current being supplied by a small pocket battery. The dial is ground glass and the lamp behind it ights it up; the effect being enhanced by a flat reflector. A key is included in the circuit to close the current when the light is required. The apparatus is equally applicable to clocks.

Killed by an Electric Wire. Last night, says a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Memphis, Tenn., when the electric lights had just been turned on, a half dozen lads began experimenting with one of the wires that had been attached to a discarded light. Instead of wrapping the tree end of the wire around the top of the pole, the workmen wound it around within a few feet of the ground and within easy reach. Several of the boys touched the wire with their bare hands and were more or less severely shocked. Finally one of the number, a colored outh named Will Somerville, touched it with a piece of hoop iron about six inches long, which he had picked up near by. The instant that he did so he fell headlong, arose, staggered a few steps and fell again. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and died in a few minutes. The coroner's jury found criminal negligence on the part of the Brush Electric Light company.

Locating a Bullet by Electricity.

Philadelphia Times: At the meeting of the college of physicians last night, Dr. John Girdner, of New York, exhibited, by invitation of the college, for the first time, his telephonic probe, and explained its mode of application. The instrument is used to locate a bullet or other metal substance that has become lodged in a body. It is operated by the natural electricity in the patient. It consists of three parts—one a sort of audiphone, which is placed over the physician's ears, a steel probe, and a steel bulb. The bulb is placed in the patient's mouth and the probe is in-serted in the wound. If the probe strikes a piece of bone it makes no response, but if it strikes the metal which aused the wound it gives distinct clicking sounds.

Electrical Brevities. Electricity is now applied to blacking

The proposition made by the New York Maratime Exchange for an international conference to devise means of diminishing dangers at sea by an improved system of signaling suitable for fast steam travel is being favorably

The Daily Indicator reports that the largest holder of Western Union stock states positively that the next dividend will be at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The test offices of the Western Union company this week show receipts of \$193,500, an increase in seven days of \$34,400. An Eau Claire (Wis.) boy strolled into

the Brush electric company's establish-ment and went to prodding the dynamo with a button-hook. The latter was drawn out of his hand, and short-circuited the machine in such a way as to burn out the armature. It will cost at least \$400 to repair the machine. The youth will be laid up for some time from the effects of the shock he received.

The telephone is being largely employed on the German railways, thirty of which have already adopted it either tentatively or otherwise. The most favorable results have been obtained in using it on branch lines, where it is now employed almost exclusively.

A large number of devices have been designed to overcome the humming of wires. These "anti-hums," as they are called, are mostly based upon the principle of interposing springs which take the strain of the line wire and which prevent vibration. Several forms of the "antihum" are sold by dealers in electrical supplies.

A lineman of an electric light com-pany in Springfield, Mass., found in the glass globe of an electric light the body of a small gray squirrel burned to a crisp. It is supposed that the animal had been attracted by the brilliant glow to the top of the tall pole where the light was and had fallen into the globe by accident.

At Albany, N. Y., in the house of as-sembly, Mr. Finn introduced a bill to make the charges of a telephone com-panies in New York and Brooklyn \$6 per month for each telephone.

A Vienna engineer named Fischer has just taken out a patent for a new smoke-abating process. He proposes, by means of electricity, to condense the solid part of the smoke as it arises from the coat the carbon thus solidified fall-ing back into the furnace.

ing back into the furnace.

A broken telephone wire fell across an electric light wire at Buffalo, N. Y., on February 4. It came in contact with a horse, which was killed at once. A colored porter passing took hold of the wire to pull it but of the way, but received a severe shock and died before he could be removed to the hospital. As the city has failed to enforce its ondinance about putting the wires under ground, it is said that the friends of the ground, it is said that the friends of the porter will bring suit against the city for damages.

The last year has seen a wonderful growth in electric railways. There are now in the United States over eighty miles of road on which the motive power is electricity. Eighteen towns have plants in operation, in lengths varying from one to eleven miles. Contracts have been made for roads, and they are now being constructed in seventeen other towns, and there are fifty-nine projected roads.

The Electrical World mentions a cheap and effective battery made by dis-

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Mr. A. F. Mann, Jr., Gen'l Manager of the company propose to give away a portion of this property in cottage sites, and see ten, twenty and forty, accertance, said the seem of the seed of the s

evaporate or spill over.

into the system.

promptly accepted.

According to the Electrical Review

medicine may be introduced into the human system by electricity. The elec-

trodes of a battery are saturated with the medicine and applied locally to the skin. Experiments show that there is

an actual absorption of the medicine

A few years ago a school ma'am in Cumberland county, Maine, was pre-sented by her beau with deeds to some

California lands. Both considered them

worthless; but a woman hates to part

with anything, so she put them away. Recently she received an offer of \$250,-000 for the land, valuable mineral deposits have been discovered, which she

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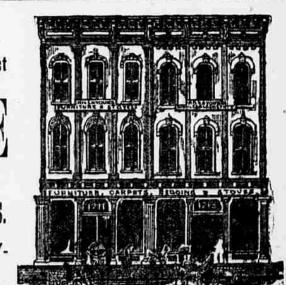
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