A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON

Large Globules of Thick Bitumen Ejected From a Cave.

RICH STREAMS OF PETROLEUM.

The "Little Hell" of Venezuela—An Interesting Letter From the United States Consul at Maracaibo—Australian Wool.

Rich in Asphalt.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A very interesting letter has been received at the department of state from United States Consul Plumacher, located at Maracaibo, Venezuela, on the subject of asphalt and petroleum in that country. Mr. Plumacher, in speaking of the petroleum deposits in the country he represents, gives a racy sketch of some remarkable phenomena. He says:

"That part of the department Colon situated between the rivers and Santa Anna, Zulia and the Sierra and Columbian frontier, is very rich in asphalt and petroleum. The information which we have regarding this extensive and interesting section, which is an uninhabited forest, is derived chiefly from the reports of the searchers for balsam copaiba, which abounds in this region, although the following data are taken from the personal observations of an American gentlemen who made a special exploration. Near the Rio de Oro, and at the foot of the Sierra, there is a very curious phenomenon, consisting of a horizontal cave, which constantly ejects, in the form of large globules, a thick bitumen. These globules explode at the mouth of the cave with a noise sufficient to be heard a considerable distance, and the albumen, forming a slow current, falls finally into a large deposit of the same substance near the river bank. The territory bounded by the rivers Zulia, Catatumbo and Cordillera is rich in deposits and flows of asphalt and petroleum, especially toward the south, where the latter is very abundant. At a distance of a little more than seven kilometers from the confluence of the rivers Tara and Sardinete, there is a mound of sand of from twenty five to thirty feet in height, with an area of about three thousand square feet. On its surface are a multitude of cylindrical holes of different sizes which eject with violence streams of petroleum and hot water, causing a noise equal to that produced by two or three steamers blowing off simultaneously. For a long distance from the site of this phenomenon the ground is covered or impregnated with petroleum. The few explorers for balsam capabia, who have visited the place, call it the infernito (little hell). Among other items it is stated that from one only of these streams of petroleum was filled in one minute a receptacle of the capacity of four gallons, which for one hour would be 240 gallons, or 5,760 gallons in twenty-four hours; and even supposing this calculation to be somewhat exaggerated, the fact remains that such a considerable number of petroleum jets in constant active operation must produce daily an enormous quantity. This petroleum is of excellent quality, with a density of eighty-three degrees, which is a sufficient grade for foreign markets. Considering the immense amount of inflammable gases which must be given out by the flows and deposits of petroleum described above, it may be easily believed that this has a direct bearing upon the phenomenon known since the conquest as the 'Faro' of Maracaibo. This consists of constant lightning, without explosion, which may be observed toward the southward from the bar at the entrance to the lake, and which Godazzi, in his geography, explains as being caused by the vapors arising from the hot water swamps situated about one league to the eastward of the mouth of the Escalante river, at the southern extremity of the lake. In the department Sucre, at the foot of the mountains, are found various croppings of asphalt and coal. Near the mountains, and not far from the river Torondey, there are various flows of a substance which appears to be distinct from either asphalt or petroleum. It is a liquid, of a black color, with little density, and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and its apparent identity with a substance met with in the United States among the great anthracite deposits leads to the belief that there also may be discovered formations of that valuable mineral."

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The last special or bulletin edition of the United States counsular reports, issued at the department of state this week, contains a lengthy and carefully prepared statement on the subject of Australasian wool from United States Consul Griffin, a Sydney, New South Wales. It is stated upon the authority of a democratic member of the house that this report was prepared for the purpose of making an impression upon congress in the discussion of the Mills tariff bill, but the figures produced by it form an argument against the adoption of the free wool clause in the tariff bill. There are two sets of tabular statements in this report. One of them contains the value of the wool produced in Australia from 1872 to 1888, while the other gives an exhibit showing the export of wool to the United States from Melbourne for each season since 1871. To appreciate the meaning of these figures it should be stated upon the authority of democratic members of the house committee on ways and means that Australian wool is worth about 33 per cent more than the article produced in the United States. One of the arguments offered by the democrats in favor of free wool is, that the Australian wool is finer than that in the United States, and that it is necessary in the manufacture of goods from the product of the United States. This report shows that the average product of wool in Australia during the last sixteen years was worth $94,703,050 a year. Each bale averaged a little over $88 in American money, and during the last year one firm exported from the single port of Melbourne 19,909 bales to the United States. It is shown further, in this report, that the total number of sheep in the United States during the period embraced has increased from nineteen millions to over sixty millions, while the increase in the Australian export of wool to the United States during the same period has doubled, thus showing that our imports of wool are increasing quite as rapidly as our increase in flocks of sheep, notwithstanding the duty now levied on foreign wool. This is a clear demonstration, proven by democratic figures, that despite the increase in our flocks of sheep our demands for raw wool are growing more rapidly than the products. Farmers will read with interest a comparison between the prices of wool in Australia and the United States. While the ordinary unwashed wool was commanding 22 cents this spring in our markets, the Australian wool, quoted as "good average, free," at 16 cents or 18 cents, while the "medium," which the democratic members of the house are proclaiming as far superior to the best American grade, is quoted at from 14 to 15 cents a pound, or from 7 to 7½ pence. The "good average" washed and picked Australian wool is quoted at from 12 to 14 pence, or 24 to 25 cents, a pound in Australia, and the same grade of American wool is at the same time quoted in the American markets at 30 cents a pound. To appreciate keenly the comparison of these figures, the reader should add about 33 per cent to the figures on Australian wool, if he would recognize the arguments the democrats are making now in the house. It can readily be seen how much cheaper than Americans the Australians will lay down wool in American markets if wool is placed on the free list by the passage of the Mills bill."

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While the democrats in congress are clamoring for free trade and declaring that the markets of the United States are being impoverished so far as the export trade is concerned, and are contending that the only way to increase the demand for our surplus is to establish free commercial intercourse with all nations, there are several countries which have heretofore furnished the market for our raw materials that are engaging in opening up their own fields for the purpose of shutting out the American yield. For many years Russia has been one of the most coveted buyers of American raw cotton. During the past decade a number of the cotton manufacturers of New England have gone to the country of the White Tsar and established factories. Three or four large cotton mills have recently been put to work on the Neva near St. Petersburg, while several have been established on the Volga about Moscow and Nijni Novgorod. These have all consumed American cotton almost exclusively. Russia has recently not only increased her taxes on imports but has established taxes on a number of her imports, notably cereals. And now comes the information from our consul at St. Petersburg that the Russian government has just opened her much-talked-of Trans-Caspian railway, which is over 1,350 verse in length, or about 900 miles. It is a military road, it is true, but one of the principal objects in the construction of this road by the Russian government is to open the door into the great cotton fields of Central Asia. The tsar hopes to produce even more cotton from his own soil than will be required by the manufacturers of his country. It is the money of the Russian empire that has built this road, and it will be the empire's money which will establish a system of irrigation, intended to make the hot plains and deserts in Central Asia productive of cotton. All this tends to not only cut of an important market for raw materials from the United States, but also the market for our manufactured articles. There was imported into Russia last year 10,000,000 pouds (the pouds are thirty-six pounds) costing 96,000,000 rubbles, or $15,000,000. As the great bulk of this comes from the United States it will be seen that the opening of this cotton-producing region of Russia, and the establishment of processes for irrigation, is a very serious matter to the United States. It can be seen also that if the United States had free trade, or anything that approached free trade, the cotton industries of this country would at once be closed out. In Central Asia and other portions of the Russian empire where it is proposed to produce cotton and compete with the southern states of America the very best grades of common labor can be procured at from 30 to 70 roubles per day, or 15 to 35 cents a day for each man, and about half that amount for each woman, and the laborers in that country work from 4 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night. Russia intends to do even more than this for the purpose of competing with the United States markets. She is projecting the construction of a great railway across Siberia to the Pacific ocean. The explorations by the surveyors and engineers have already begun. It is proposed to bring into competition with the United States the immense resources of Russia's exile country, which alone is larger than all of the United States, and where the empire employs exile or pauper and criminal labor. It would not be a wholesome reflection to anticipate the competition of a country like Russia with her 100,000,000 souls, with her serfs, slaves and ignorance combining to wipe out the thrifty industrial interests of America.

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Eugene Higgins, the Baltimore ward striker, who achieved so much notoriety in a short time as appointment clerk of the treasury department, and who gave out to the press that he was tired of public life and desired to enter into private business, has been spending a good deal of his time recently in Washington. Higgins is a very fair sample of a class of cheap politicians who were brought into prominence by this administration and proving unsatisfactory were thrown overboard after a brief trial and permitted to sink out of sight. A year ago the name of Higgins appeared in almost every newspaper in the country, daily, and the people about Washington were inclined to think that he was for all time to come an influential citizen of the United States. Immediately after he retired from his office he returned to his political haunts around Baltimore and the capital of Maryland and began to engage in that species of small politics which has given him a political hand-hold upon the rough classes in his native state. It is said that Higgins is desirous of securing another place under the administration, and that he has been soliciting his friends in congress to help him out. Senator Gorman is reported to have left Higgins to "sink or swim" some time before the latter left the treasury department, and he finds himself without any of that political influence he himself boasted of possessing only a few months ago to a degree which enabled him to control Maryland politics. Here is a man who less than a year ago was running the politics of the treasury with a high hand, kicking men out of office and thrusting others into places with that neglige which becomes old politicians of omnipotent power, while to-day he is himself hustling around for a place, and is unable to command even the slightest influence.

WILL TIE UP THE ROADS.

Action to be Taken by the Brotherhood to Protect Innocent Men.

CHICAGO, July 8.—General Manager Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road was seen to-night and questioned regarding the dynamite conspiracy. He says that the road is bound to make a case against the conspirators already arrested, and perhaps others who are under strict surveillance. He says the road wants no dealings with Brotherhood locomotive engineers, neither do they propose to be molested by its members. What was a great conspiracy, he says, has been broken up and loss of life and property have been averted.

Chairman Hoge, in an interview, says: "If the railroads, through the dictation of the Burlington, are ready to declare open war upon the brotherhoods we are ready for them. It is claimed that wholesale arrests are to be made of men who were prominent in the recent strike when Stone, of the Burlington, gives the word. I have said before, and I say it again, that if any such thing occurs every road in Chicago will be tied up within thirty-six hours."

Dyspeptics rejoice in the mild yet certain action of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Howe's new London shows, by far the largest of all ten-cent circuses, arrived in Omaha this noon, and will open to-night at 18th and Charles streets. They remain six days.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Magnetic Physician and surgeon, Room 3, Crounse block, corner 16th and Capitol avenue. Chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Telephone 944.

HOWE'S CIRCUS

Drawing Good Crowds and Giving Good Performances.

Howe's ten-cent circus is receiving deserved patronage. It is located on the corner of Eighteenth and Charles streets in the northern part of the city. How it is possible to give as good a performance for 10 cents as the company does is the wonder of all who have attended. The riding, athletic performances, funny clowns, trick animals and all the amusing accessories of the higher-priced circuses are to be seen beneath the canvas of this low-priced but meritorious circus. Their intention is to remain here for two weeks at least. After satisfying the amusement loving populace of North Omaha they will strike a location in the southern end of the city. Those who have not attended should certainly go.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 430 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

Des Moines Turns the Tables on St. Paul's Apostles.

THEY SHUT THE LEADERS OUT.

Milwaukee Administers a Terrible Dubbing to the Corn Huskers—Minneapolis Goes to White Bear Lake to Play.

Des Moines 4, St. Paul 0.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Des Moines turned the tables on the home team in to-day's game, giving it its first shut-out of the season on the home grounds. This result was accomplished by the superb pitching of Cushman, who held the home team down to two safe hits. Sowders also pitched an excellent game for the home team, but was unfortunate in that the four hits made off his delivery were all secured in the same inning. The St. Paul boys hit the ball oftener and harder than did the Hawkeyes, but were wholly unable to get them out of the reach of the Des Moines fielders. Fully three thousand people witnessed the game. The score:

St. Paul.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Des Moines... .0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 *—4

Earned runs—Des Moines 2. Two-base hits—Pickett, Kemler. Double plays—Reilly, Shafer and Morissey, Carroll and Kemler, Stearns and Quinn. Bases on balls—Morrissey, Veach, Shafer (Des Moines), Stearns. Hit by pitcher—Quinn. Struck out—By Sowders 10, by Cushman 7. Wild pitches—Sowders 1. Bases stolen—By Quinn 3. Left on bases—St. Paul 3, Des Moines 1. Time—1:25. Umpire—Fessenden.

Kansas City 10, Minneapolis 2.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Manager Gooding evaded the injunction restraining him from playing ball in Minneapolis by tranferring the game scheduled for to-day to the grounds at White Bear lake, and it was a great success, the attendance being fully 2,500. The Cowboys seemed to be able to solve Klopp's pitching in an easy manner and at opportune times, and were assisted by disastrous errors on the part of the Minneapolis men. The game was without feature. Score:

Minneapolis.....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Kansas City.....2 0 0 1 3 0 2 2 *—10

Base hits—Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 10. Errors—Minneapolis 4. Kansas City 2. Earned runs—Minneapolis 1, Kansas City 5. Two-base hits—Hawes. Three-base hits—Cartwright, Curtis, Johnson. Bases on balls—Off Klopp 1, off Swartzel 1. Struck out—By Klopp 2, by Swartzel 6. Passed balls—Gunson. Wild pitch—Klopp 1. Bases stolen—Jevne (2), Manning. Left on bases—Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 5. First base on errors—Minneapolis 2, Kansas City 3. Time—1:35. Umpire—Powers.

Milwaukee 16, Sioux City 4.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The second Milwaukee-Sioux City game was played in a drizzling rain to-day. The ball was wet and hard to handle. Nevertheless Griffith, Milwaukee's new pitcher, pitched a fine game. Harkness was an easy target for the locals, and they hit him hard, often and sequentially. Both sides fielded brilliantly at times, though a number of errors were made—the result of wet grounds and a wet ball. Milwaukee made three runs in each inning for four innings. The score:

Milwaukee.....3 3 3 0 3 0 1 2 1—16
Sioux City.....2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Milwaukee 10, Sioux City 1. Bases on balls—Off Griffith 5, off Harkness 4. Struck out—Lowe, Whiteley, Litz (4), Force, Genins (2), Harkness (2). Two base hits—McAleer, Lowe, Mills, Whiteley, Force. Three base hits—Strauss. Double plays—Force to Pranter to Litz. Passed balls—Mills 2, Pranter 1. Wild pitches—Griffith 3. Umpire—Brennan.

Rain Prevented the Game.

Fifteen hundred people were disappointed yesterday afternoon. About that number went out to the ball park pespite the ominous clouds that were gathering, to see the Omahas and Chicagos play. Both teams were on hand and indulged in preliminary practice, but rain commenced to fall before 4 o'clock, and the game was postponed. It will be played this afternoon.

Too Much Rain.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—The Western association is on its last legs and it is supposed that it will disband shortly. Kansas City is said to be the only club ahead this season. Rainy weather is given as the cause of the embarrassed condition of the association.

OTHER GAMES.

Yesterday's Winners in the American Association.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Result of to-day's game:

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0—4
Athletics.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—Result of to-day's game:

Kansas City.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Result of to-day's game:

St. Louis.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—4

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Result of to-day's game:

Louisville.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Newport 14, Springview 9.

NEWPORT, Neb., July 8.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The most exciting game of ball ever witnessed in the northwest occurred July 4, between the Newport and Springview clubs at Springview, Neb. The Newports won by a score of 14 to 9. Up to the ninth inning the Springview willow wielders secured only two runs. In this inning the Newports had a passed ball with the bases full which was held in the crowd and decided a blocked ball, and three runners passed over the home plate. The excitement became intense, the crowd surging onto the diamond from both sides. Four more scores were made owing to the players being unable to field the ball on account of the crowd, which the marshals were unable to keep back. Several hundred dollars changed hands on the result of the game. The game was for a purse of $100.

Democrats Good Ball Tossers.

VALENTINE, Neb., July 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A very exciting game of base ball was played here to-day between the two political parties, the score standing 16 to 7 in favor of the democrats. The game was witnessed by an immense audience, who cheered the playing of their respective parties in the most enthusiastic manner. Ray and Harney were the battery for the democrats and Yerrington and Watson for the republicans.

International Shooting Festival.

NEWARK, N. H., July 8.—The first international shooting festival will commence tomorrow and continue during the entire week. Several marksmen from Europe are expected to participate.

The Marlboroughs.

LONDON, July 8.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrived at Queenstown today on the steamer Aurania. They will proceed to Woodstock, where they will remain until the end of Autumn, when they will return to America.

Wanted.

To buy second-hand furniture for cash.
A. W. COWAN,
406 N. 16th.

The message boxes of THE BEE are proving a great convenience to the public.

If you want a good carriage or buggy cheap, go to SIMPSON'S, 1409 and 1411 Dodge st.

About the Ice Box.

"We have more orders than we can fill," said a leading refrigerator manufacturer to a New York Mail and Express reporter, "that is, unless we increase our working force very largely."

Twenty years ago, and even less, the ordinary refrigerator usually consisted of a rather primitive-looking wooden box, sometimes mounted on four stubby legs and lined with zinc. No particular place was assigned for the ice, and it was generally placed upon the bottom of the chest. Neither were there any such things as compartments, and provisions of every description were deposited promiscuously upon wooden shelves, with the inevitable result that they absorbed each other's odors, smell and taste to a very unpleasant extent. These crude refrigerators were so unsatisfactory that it soon became the endeavor of American inventive talent to improve upon them, and so decided has been the success of efforts in this direction that to-day the old-time ice-chest has for the most part either been used for firewood or disposed of to some dealer in second-hand furniture. A great advance was made by the use of the upright refrigerators, with separate compartments for ice and provisions and interior arrangements that secured comparative economy of ice and dry-cold air, but all the manifold improvements may be said to have culminated in the improved dry-air refrigerators made use of in our best families to-day. Ever since these money savers made their first appearance it has been conceded to be the modern and model refrigerator, unsurpassable from every point of view, and adapted to the needs of all ice consumers. A few of the distinctive advantages of this refrigerator are: The extraordinary and unequaled preserving qualities and the best economy in the use of ice, the remarkably low and uniform temperature that can be maintained, and the great variety of food that can be kept together, each retaining its own flavor. It has in addition insulated walls containing perfect dead-air spaces, the best known non-conductor of heat and cold. The very latest improvements in this class of goods consists of a double air space all around, and the substitution of brass handles for those formerly made of malleable iron.

Refrigerators as made nowadays are built in a great variety of styles and sizes, adapted to the varying requirements of private families, hotels, restaurants, grocers, butchers, provision dealers and public institutions. They range in price from $2.75 to $150 each and are in constant demand. The refrigerator is purely an American institution, and although having a tremendous sale throughout the union, they are exported to all countries in large numbers, and the industry is increasing very rapidly.

The Best Paid Writers.

A New York letter says: Harlan P. Halsey, of this city, claims to be the best paid story writer. Not long since he told me George Munroe was paying him at the rate of $7,500 per year for his "Old Sleuth" stories. Among the women writers Mrs. Southworth leads, with Mary E. Bryan a close second. Mrs. Southworth has something like $7,000 per annum from the New York Ledger. The other lady, who came not so very long ago from below Mason and Dixon's line, attracted the attention of her present employer by her work on the Sunny South. Her pen yields her about $6,000 a year. Speaking of the south there is another lady living there who makes a living writing for northern weeklies, and her pen is probably the most prolific in the business, but yet she does not earn as much as Mary E. Bryan. This is Mrs. E. Burke Collins, of New Orleans. I believe the first paper on which she earned money was the New York Clipper, to the columns of which she furnished several serials and many sketches. I have known a serial from Mrs. Collins' pen to be running in the New York Weekly, another in the Family Story Paper and a third in the Saturday Night. Besides, she furnished a sketch weekly to the Family Story Paper and also did other literary work. It is said of Mrs. Collins that she has never been seen by any of her northern publishers. Still another southern lady whose romances are highly popular with the masses is Mrs. Emma Garrison Jones, who is employed by Mr. Norman L. Munro. This lady is an invalid, and has not left her home in years. Her salary is about equal to that of Mary E. Bryan, and to earn it Mrs. Garrison-Jones is not required to write as much as the former.

Lincoln and McClellan.

In the following paragraph from the Century life of Lincoln an account is given, from the diary o Colonel Hay himself, of an extraordinary incident of the year 1861, which has given rise to many rumors: The friendly visits of the president to army headquarters were continued almost every night until the 13th of November, when an incident occurred which virtually put an end to them. On that evening Mr. Lincoln walked across the street as usual, accompanied by one of his household, to the residence of the secretary of state, and after a short visit there both of them went to General McClellan's house, in H street. They were there told that the general had gone to the wedding of an officer and would soon return. They waited nearly an hour in the drawing room, when the general returned, and, without paying any special attention to the orderly who told him the president was waiting to see him, went up stairs. The president, thinking his name had not been announced to the general, again sent a servant to his room and received the answer that he had gone to bed. Mr. Lincoln attached no special importance to this incident, and, so far as we know, never asked nor received any explanation of it. But it was not unnatural that he should conclude his frequent visits had become irksome to the general, and that he should discontinue them. There was no cessation of their friendly relations, though after this most of their conferences were held at the executive mansion.

Burlington Route C.B.&Q.R.R.

The Burlington takes the lead.

It was in advance of all lines in developing Nebraska.

It was in advance of all lines in establishing dining-car service between Missouri river points and Chicago.

It was in advance of all lines in giving the people of Omaha and the West a fast mail service.

It was in advance of all lines in running its trains from the East into Omaha proper.

It was in advance of all lines in reducing the time of passenger trains between Omaha and Chicago.

It was in advance, and is the only line by which you can leave Omaha in the morning and arrive in Denver the evening of the same day.

It has been progressive in the past.

It will lead in the future.

Travel and ship via the Burlington.

Ticket Office, 1223 Farnam Street. Telephone 250. Depot on Tenth Street.

Howe's circus. 10c show. 18th and Charles.

Howe's circus. 10c show. 18th and Charles.

For sale cheap for cash, lot 2, block 5, Marsh add., with 1½ story house, one block south of Leavenworth on 25th avenue. JNO. D. COWIE, care of N. B. Falconer.

If you buy LUMBER without getting Hoagland's prices you will lose money.

Instructing Little Bathers.

Babyhood: Self-support in the water is so easily accomplished that children who are old enough to bathe alone in ponds or at the seaside should have the "knack" of it explained until they thoroughly and unmistakably understand it and have practiced it sufficiently in charge of their elders to give them a sense of assurance and self-reliance when alone. It is not generally known that a finger laid upon any floating object, like a log, an overturned boat, or even an oar, will sustain the body in smooth water sufficiently for the head to be kept free for breathing and seeing. Many persons are drowned because they exert themselves wildly when thrown into the water suddenly, yet a boat half filled with water, or with even little more than the gunwales above the surface, will support as many persons as can get their hands on it, if they behave quietly. A person of perfect self-possession, though not knowing how to swim, would, in cases of accident, stand a much better chance for life by resolving to remain motionless, with such support, and call until help came, than would an expert swimmer who should "lose his head" and flounder around until his strength was exhausted.

In this, as in many other things, the best way to instruct a little child is by telling a story involving such scenes as it is desired to impress upon the listener, followed later by other stories calculated to reach the same end, until the theory is firmly fixed in the child's mind; then, when opportunities for practical application come, to make the most of them. In no case should a fear of the water be allowed to impress itself, except such as is based on the swimmer's own recklessness or carelessness. There is no knowing how soon the occasion may come when parents will be unspeakably thankful for having cultivated a habit of self-possession in their children at an early age.

The ability to float on the back, with no support, yet keeping the chin above water, is not so easily acquired, yet it is surprising how many boys and girls do acquire it at a very early age. In this, however, much depends upon the size of the chest capacity relatively to total weight of the body, as well as the set of the head on the shoulders, and there are some who can not learn to float.

DESIRABLE HOMES.

C. F. HARRISON,

418 South 15th Street.

$15,000 Elegant corner on St. Mary's ave.; fine large house of 9 rooms and bath room; large shade trees, a beautiful home.

$10,000 House of 8 rooms, bath room, attic over whole house; house finished in oak; kitchen and upstairs hard pine finished in oil; 200 barrel cistern, furnace, cellar under whole house, built by the owner. East front in Hanscom place, lot 50x134.

$10,500 East front on Georgia ave. House of 10 rooms with all the modern improvements. The most beautiful location in the city.

$5,500 House of 5 rooms finished in yellow pine, east front, lot in Marsh's addition on grade, on south 25th ave., near Leavenworth; one-half cash. A big bargain.

$3,300 Windsor Place, east front, lot graded, shade trees, neat 5 room cottage, good well and cistern, house finished in oak, built by owner and lives in it. Barn on lot. Terms ½ cash, balance to suit purchaser.

$4,200 Hanscom Place, house 9 rooms, well, cistern, east front, mantel; terms ½ cash, balance arranged for.

$1,025 Elegant building lot in Omaha View. $200 cash, balance $10 per month.

$2,500 Fairmount Place, nice cottage 5 rooms, cistern, well and coal house, 2 ft. above rail; east front. Terms $800 to $1,000 cash, balance easy.

$2,100 Very fine building lot Deaises add., room for two cottages.

$2,050 East front lot in Hanscom place 54x134 feet, very sightly, good neighborhood good houses going up all around it.

$5,000 New elegant 8 room house, all modern improvements, corner Woolworth and Virginia avenues; easy terms.

$4,500 South 10th St., corner lot 132 feet on 10th st., by 66 feet deep. Two cottages on lot costing $1,200; room for three more cottages, shade trees; 3 blocks from St. car line; no incumbrance. Terms $2,000 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; a big bargain.

$3,500 Nice cottage Marion place; will put $2,000 cash with it and take Saunders street property.

C. F. HARRISON,
418 South 15th Street.

State Line.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool From New York Every Tuesday.

Cabin passage $35 and $50, according to location of state room. Excursion $65 to $90.
Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates.
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