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AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.

New Developments of the Great Invisible Force.

REVIVED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

Electric Mining Road at Lykens—Electric Wonders—Sea Telegraphy—Electric Engineering—For Writers' Paralysis.

Electric Mining Road at Lykens, Pa. Practical Electricity. Among the interesting applications of electricity to mining work, the electric road in the coal-mines at Lykens, Pa., is one of the most successful. It has been pointed out that electricity offers special advantages for use at mines where fuel is scarce and water-power of easy access, as in the silver and other mines in our western territory, but besides the decreased cost of fuel, the ease with which electric motors can be used in almost any position, under conditions that steam engines could not meet, makes electric transmission still more valuable. In coal mines the cost of fuel is, of course, a small item; but the greater safety, efficiency and flexibility of a system of electrical distribution, as compared with a number of steam engines, give it an advantage which must soon be recognized. In the Lykens Valley Mines there has been used for some time an electric-motor car to take the place of mules for hauling cars from the mine. The length of the road is 3,300 feet; the weight of the locomotive, 15,000 pounds; the largest load it is capable of handling, 150 tons; the speed, 6 to 8 miles per hour. A second road on the same general plan is being equipped for the same company. The system employed is the Schiesinger.

Electric Wonders. The American Inventor speaking of the exhibition now being given in the Centennial Buildings at Philadelphia says: "It is claimed by those in a position to judge, that it not only equals but exceeds the exhibition held at Philadelphia in 1876.

"Perhaps the most fascinating is the electrical display in Horticultural Hall each evening from 8:00 to 8:30. There is an electric cascade, and 7,000 gallons of water per minute dash over a bed of electric fire. An electric rainbow which appears and disappears like an ordinary rainbow, changes color, flashes lightning, etc. Eighteen huge pedestal electric baskets of electric flowers are beautifully illuminated by colored electric lights and surrounded by huge electric soap-bubbles, constellations of colored stars, crescents and moons among rocks and ferns, illuminations by magic of waters, gardens, flower beds and basins, electric diamonds and grottoes; illumination of huge center fountains, novel electric ovals with brilliant eyes of fire, electric doves with electric starlight; the mysterious electric fountain which hangs by one wire and throws a jet of water high in the air. Music Hall has been transformed into a magnificent promenade embellished with beautiful electrical effects and profusely decorated."

Revived by an Electric Wire. New York Evening Sun: "A young man named Ayres, who is employed by the Hartford Electric Light Company, is just recovering from a most remarkable accident which befell him about three weeks ago. It was his duty to replenish the arc lamps with new carbons, and on the day—or rather, evening—in question he was making his usual rounds. He had climbed to the top of a

high pole, and while passing one of his legs over a cross tree just beneath the lamp he took hold of a wire over his head in order to steady himself. The insulator must have been imperfect, for he received a most powerful shock. He was unable to cry out, and in an instant had lost consciousness. After dangling there for a moment he fell, but in his downward course he struck against another wire, the back of his neck touching it. Several people saw him fall and went to his assistance. He was unable to cry out, and when they picked him up it was thought he was dead. He remained unconscious for several hours, but when sensibility was restored he found that he was completely paralyzed.

For days he lingered in this condition and then slowly began to mend. His surgeon was most assiduous in his attentions to the young man, and now he has the satisfaction of seeing him gradually being restored to health. His face was badly scarred by the fall, and a gash that extended from his right ear down his neck and over his breast has fourteen stitches in it.

At present Ayres is able to walk about by the aid of crutches, but it will be some time before he can return to work owing to the weak condition of his nervous system.

Sea Telegraphy. Electrical World: The recent Geisler-Thingvall catastrophe calls to mind some of the attempts of our electrical inventors to provide efficient means for communication between vessels at sea or between vessels and determined points ashore. So far as known to the general public, nothing of the kind is or has been put into practical use, and yet it is something that the traveling public, to say nothing of ship owners, would hail with great satisfaction and delight. Much of the nervousness and timidity of the "stay-at-homes" would be dispelled, and sea travel increased, if this desideratum were in practical operation on sea-going vessels.

One great objection to this kind of apparatus as a means of safety, and which deters inventors from work upon the subject, is that the time would probably never come when all sea-going vessels would be provided with the apparatus. This appears true; and yet if all the steamship companies could and would equip their vessels for the purpose, a large percentage of the danger of collision would be averted. The regular line steamers usually travel over about the same course between ports, and the near approach of two ships of the same line would be made known to both vessels whether it be daylight or dark, foggy or clear.

Among the apparatuses suggested, and in a few notable instances patented, are devices including an indicator, whose needle is deflected whenever the ship approaches another vessel carrying a similar apparatus. The indicator is sometimes supplanted by an alarm bell, or both are used. But whatever may be the indicating device, the utility and practical value is obvious to all. The lynx-eyed watchman on the "bridge" might be dispensed with, or at least a watchman having ordinary human eyes could fill his place. Newfoundland dogs might be traveled without apprehension of collision or necessity for slackened speed, and the comfort and safety of everybody would be secured. If the vessels of the Thingvall Line had been equipped with

some operative form of signalling apparatus of the kind described, it is probable that this great sacrifice of human lives would not have occurred.

This is another opportunity for our inventors and capitalists. Make these devices practical and put them into use, then reap the rewards and plaudits which are sure to follow.

Electrical Engineering. Engineering and Mining Journal: The field of usefulness of electricity appears to be boundless in whichever direction we look. We have frequently called attention to the immense advantages this means of utilizing the energy of waterfalls will bring in many districts. In fact, so great appear the possibilities in this direction that the long-neglected water powers all over the country are being taken up, and schemes for transmitting their energy to distant mines, mills or factories are organizing by the hundred.

Many of these enterprises are speculative and will fail, but the benefit the development of this method of utilizing waste energy will confer upon the industries of the country is beyond calculation. It promises to greatly lessen the cost of production of many important articles and vastly increase the well-being of our people.

We have the most satisfactory reports of the successful working of the underground pumps and hoisting machinery at Aspen, Col.; the underground haulage at Lykens, Penn.; the long transmission at the Feather river, California; the innumerable surface roads worked either through fixed conductors or by storage batteries, and the infinite variety of small operations that are now being conducted by power drawn from the electric wires in our cities. In every direction we find the field widening and the demand multiplying for electric motors, and as yet we see but the faint beginnings of the uses of this new agent of civilization.

Electric welding is not only promising, it is performing excellent work; already large bars of all kinds of metal are being welded by it, and we hear of its success in welding the separate wires of wire rope. Undoubtedly the storage battery will be improved, and we shall before long harness the winds of heaven and the waves of the sea, and even materialize the dream of that grand old man and eminent engineer, Ericsson, in utilizing the now wasted energy of the sun's heat. We shall see our streets filled with electrically propelled carriages, and the horse and his too often barbarous driver will disappear. Our mines and mills will in many places pay dividends out of the saving effected in their fuel and labor accounts. The mines will become safer by being better lighted, and mines will produce more by their labor with the aid of this willing and "tireless" helper.

The nation which first takes full advantage of this wonderful agent, in developing new industries or improving old, will gain a strong and commanding position in the markets of the world. American ingenuity and enterprise have already placed this country ahead of all others in the applications of electricity, yet even the most sanguine of the dreamers probably underestimate the benefits which will accrue to us and to mankind generally from the development of electrical engineering.

although accounts somewhat differ as to the actual value, there can be no doubt that it is one of the indispensable adjuncts to a modern man-of-war. Some complaints were made that the lookout men were so dazzled by the beam that they were unable to keep a sharp watch as is necessary in directions which are not at the moment illuminated. On the other hand, this dazzling effect was turned to a good use during the naval maneuvers of last year, when the gunners manning the guns in Pembroke Dock were rendered almost blind every now and again by the attacking ships skillfully flashing the light full in their faces, and during the interval of darkness moving rapidly to another point. This year Admiral Troup made clever use of the electric light in a manner which recalls a somewhat similar use made by the French in their attack on Sfax. Unable to approach the forts near enough to deliver an effective fire, the French admiral placed his Hotchkiss quick-firing shell guns on board his small boats, and as soon as it was dark sent them to attack the enemy at close quarters. He then threw the strongest possible light upon the forts, and the small boats moving ahead in the darkness just beyond the flashes of light, came in close to the forts and poured in a deadly fire. The defenders, completely bewildered, capitulated soon after daylight. As another instance of the extensive use of electricity aboard ship it may be mentioned that the Cape Mail steamer, Northham Castle, which has just been fitted with the electric light, has been provided with a submarine lamp, by means of which the hull and propeller can be easily examined.

Electricity For Writers' Paralysis. Baltimore Sun: In one of the broad windows of the recording department of the office of James Bond, clerk of the superior court, is a small electric battery. It is used by the recorder for the relief of the cramp of the muscles of the hand which follows long continued and steady use of the pen. The relief is instantaneous, and the clerks who formerly were at times compelled to stop work for several days on account of swelling and contraction of the muscles of the hand now take a few gentle shocks of the electric current on the slightest approach of stiffness. They return to work at once, entirely relieved, and continue without inconvenience. Nearly every one of the score of clerks receives benefit from the electric current, and the battery is regarded as an indispensable fixture of the office.

Electrical Notes. A company of western men, with Hamilton S. Wicks, of Kansas City, at their head, has secured a contract with the syndicate controlling the Edison-Bell graphophone for all rights within the territory west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky mountains. Offices are to be established and the instruments introduced into the leading cities of that district by October 1.

The West End railway company of Boston, which has decided to employ the electric system, will immediately equip twenty cars. Overhead wires will be employed, but a conduit will be built on those sections where the overhead system is prohibited.

The Sprague Electric Railway and Motor company have been awarded the contract to equip the Cleveland, O., electric road. This is to be a very complete equipment, consisting of eight miles of track and sixteen cars, iron poles, etc.

More than four thousand Methodist Episcopal churches have been built in sixteen southern states since the war.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Programme and Officers of the Coming Reunion at Kearney.

Kearney, Neb., Sept. 15.—[Special to THE BEE]—To assist him in his duties as commander of the Grand Army reunion encampment, to take place here from the 17th to the 23rd of September inclusive, General Morrow has appointed the following commander and officers of the army, who have kindly volunteered to assist on this occasion: Adjutant general and chief of staff, W. W. Putnam, Kearney; assistant adjutant generals, J. M. Tidwell, B. H. Goulding, J. E. Gillispie, Kearney; E. Krick, Minden. Chief medical officer, Dr. M. A. Hoover, Kearney. Assistant surgeons, Dr. P. Porter, Kearney; Dr. J. Rosenburg, Plumb Creek; Dr. J. M. Smith, Shelton; Dr. J. C. Carson, Gibbon; Dr. F. E. Duckworth, Dr. E. A. Packard, Kearney; Dr. G. M. Hudd, Dr. R. Donaldson, North Platte; Dr. S. E. Crook, Holdrege.

Chief of artillery, Lieutenant L. L. Durfee, United States army. Chief inspector of camp, W. J. Perkins, Kearney. Assistant inspectors, Henry Fieldgrove, Shelton; D. I. Brown, Elm Creek; A. M. Grimes, Kearney; W. Putnam, Gibbon; J. C. Black, Kearney. Chief quartermaster, R. Lafontaine, Kearney. Assistant quartermasters, A. H. Holtin, Kearney; S. C. Bassett, Gibbon; A. B. Cherry, Kearney. Aid de Camp—A. E. Aitken, Kearney; E. C. Calkins, Kearney; J. C. McBride, Lincoln; H. C. Howell, Grand Island; Thaddeus Clarkson, Omaha; John R. Manchester, Omaha; T. Bell, Lincoln; A. H. Bowen, Hastings; T. E. Hill, Beatrice; C. J. Dilworth, Hastings; J. A. W. Wilson, Paxton; A. D. Bostwick, Lincoln; Ben Goodell, Kearney; I. D. Marston, Kearney; J. W. Bixler, North Platte; Svt. Cady, Omaha; A. A. Allen, Omaha; J. Walsh, Shelton; H. Davis, Gibbon; C. O. Musser, Arundel; J. J. Salisbury, Ravenna; Adam Ickes, Sidney; Julius Newbauer, Sidney; W. S. Hall, Salisbury; John Swenson, Saratoga; Seth Morberly, Grand Island; Alvin Young, Majors; H. E. Palmer, Plattsmouth; George W. Bailey, Omaha; James M. True, Seward; Peter Freeman, Grand Island; W. A. Hall, Omaha; Pony Powers, Kearney; A. H. Church, North Platte; I. B. Wambaugh, Kearney; F. A. De Castro, Sidney; E. W. Thomas, Sidney; A. H. Conner, Kearney; Lieutenant C. H. Bonstedt, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Edward Chynoweth, U. S. A.

The following will be the order of the exercises during the several days of the reunion:

MONDAY. 10 a. m.—Turning over the camp, by Commander J. E. Gillispie, on behalf of the committee, to General H. A. Morrow, camp commander; music by band, Twenty-first infantry, U. S. A.; national salute and welcome; publishing orders of the day; reception and welcoming of posts and comrades; luncheon at 12 o'clock a. m.; assigning quarters by camp quartermaster; supper call at 5 o'clock; retreat and evening gun at sundown; V. P. M. camp fire in pavilion; welcoming address by General A. H. Conner of Kearney; tattoo 9 o'clock; taps at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY. Reveille gun at 5:30 a. m.; breakfast call at 7 a. m.; sick call at 7:30 a. m.; 8 o'clock visit to veterans of Grand Army of the Republic and friends to "Camp John Brooks" to witness, at 9:30 a. m., a regular guard man mount by United States regular troops; dinner call at noon; 2 p. m. meeting of Grand Army of the Republic post; supper call at 5 p. m.; retreat and evening gun at sundown; 7 p. m. camp fire—remarks by General Henry E. Mizner, United States army, and other distinguished comrades; music by the Seventeenth Infantry band, United States army; tattoo at 9 p. m.; taps at 10 p. m.

WEDNESDAY. Reveille gun at 5:30 a. m.; breakfast call at 7 a. m.; sick call at 7:30 a. m.; 10 a. m. grand review in honor of Grand Army of the Republic, United States troops, on parade south of encampment on regulars; dinner call at noon; 3 p. m. reading of relief corps; 4 p. m. gathering of ex-prisoners; 5:30, supper call; retreat and evening gun at sundown; 6:30, running of land batteries by United States gun boats in 1863 at Vicksburg; tattoos at 9 p. m.; taps at 10 p. m.

Nebraska and members of the G. A. R. at 10:30 by Brevet Major General Wheaton, to be commanded by General N. A. Morrow, U. S. A.; dinner call at noon; 5:30, supper call; retreat and evening gun at sundown; 6:30, parade and drill of Lincoln Flambeau club, and fireworks on Grand Army grounds at Lake Kearney; 8 p. m., grand reception of Major General Wheaton and staff and officers of the United States army, tendered by the Grand Army in camp pavilion; music by the band of the Second Infantry, United States army; tattoo at 9 p. m.; taps at 10 p. m.

FRIDAY. Reveille gun at 5:30 p. m.; breakfast call at 7 a. m.; sick call at 7:30 a. m.; national salute at 10 a. m.; 9 o'clock meeting to organize an association of soldiers and sailors of northwestern Nebraska; dinner call at noon; announcement hereafter for exercises for afternoon; 5:30 supper call; retreat and evening gun at sundown; 7 p. m. engagements on Lake Kearney, between confederate land batteries and United States gun boats; tattoo at 9 o'clock; taps at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY. Programme for this day will be announced in camp orders.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Ripe cherry and ochre are combined in autumn millinery. Teal or apricot is a very favorite shade in corded silk toilet this season. Both chenille and big beads are seen in new embroideries, but so judiciously used that the effect is not loud. Mrs. Sarah Heald, of Chester, N. H., a widow aged eighty-one, mowed and put into her barn this summer one-half ton of hay.

Green in many distinct shades, from golden green to the deep moss and myrtle dyes, is a very conspicuous color in millinery for the coming season. A young Louisiana woman carries on successfully a large cotton plantation she has made herself perfectly familiar with the science of cotton raising.

There are imported this season extra heavy jerseys, which are to be worn during the fall in lieu of a street jacket. These are stylishly and elegantly decorated. Satin woven stripes appear in the new waists, mainly in gray-green and gray-blue shades, and are made up with metal accessories, either galloon or embroidery. The helix shawls of net, black or white, and lace edged, worn throughout the summer, are now supplemented with others of China crepe, black, white or colored.

In beads and cord the most daring combinations around while gold-centra beads and beads of cut jet are cheek-by-jowl with gilt glass. There are imported this season a few new styles of hats, which are to be worn during the fall in lieu of a street jacket. These are stylishly and elegantly decorated. Satin woven stripes appear in the new waists, mainly in gray-green and gray-blue shades, and are made up with metal accessories, either galloon or embroidery. The helix shawls of net, black or white, and lace edged, worn throughout the summer, are now supplemented with others of China crepe, black, white or colored.

to the fleecy buffalo cloths in stripes or else chain-figures all over its rough surface. Recorder Davenport of Kansas City, ruled in a recent case brought before him that "this is a free country, and there can be no law which prevents women from dressing in male attire and appearing in public therein so long as they conduct themselves in an orderly manner."

Two very new ways of wearing natural flowers are either in a graduated cluster, very full at the throat and tapering to the narrowest view at the waist, or else in a flamboyant spray so far to the left side as barely to escape the motion of the arm, and just opposite the armhole.

Gold and silver embroideries are more elaborate and artistic than ever and usually show some admixture of steel or copper. They cover the cloth ground entirely, and are used for collars, cuffs, vests, panels, peasant waists, waistbands and in every other way possible. The new striped silks will be made up without drapery, and a stylish corsage can be made by cutting backs and fronts bias and accurately matching the stripes. Another way is to have only the front bias, and without darts, the fullness pleated in a wide cross-way belt that is covered with different stuff, as lace or velvet.

There is a prevailing fancy for capriciously raising or lowering and bending the brims of the large round hats to suit individual faces. Some of the new autumn hats of dark straw are excessively large, with the brim most often raised at the front, a little towards the left and not so high on one side, as was formerly the fashion.

Turned-down collars of lace come more and more to the front, and while many are merely two rows of lace gathered and fastened with profuse loops of ribbon, many more are lengthened to a V that reaches the waist almost with folds of soft or China crepe—or else some combination of ribbon and the lace—and the new satin-edge ribbons is preferred now to the leather at first so long worn.

A lady who has done great honor to her sex in scholarship is Miss Cora Benson, of Quincy, Ill., who at present holds a fellowship in Bryan Mawr college in Pennsylvania. She was a graduate at the University of Michigan with high honors, and afterwards received the degree of L. L. B. cum laude from the same institution. Several years ago she went around the world, going the greater part of the way alone, and then spent some time "roughing it" in the Rocky mountains and in California.

A stylish, economical, and very fashionable dress, black, appropriate for all ordinary occasions, is a fine, silk-woven Henrietta cloth trimmed simply with rows of inch-wide black more ribbon, with a picot edge. The bodice can be trimmed with five rows of ribbon extending from the V in front over the shoulders, to the V at the back. To make this decoration graceful, the ribbons must run into each other and lap at both points. If preferred, there can be a solid vest of the sash ribbon, although the narrow ribbon garment would be lighter and really more youthful and dressy.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. W. W. Blackman, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am very much pleased with it in disease. Several cases have been brought to my attention where it afforded prompt and entire relief." They are going to have a new college in Indiana. This year they expect to build a bathhouse and gymnasium, and next year, if the funds hold out, they will break ground for dormitories and a library.

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