He Becomes a Law-Abiding and a Peace-Loving Citizen.

WIDE EXPERIENCE AMONG THE SIOUX.

An Omaha Correspondent Suggests the Appointment of a City Missionary to Bring Children to Sunday School.

The recent fanatical craze among the Indians and the disturbance that has been occasioned by it has been a source of much concern among the Christian churches that have been laboring extensively with the Sioux.

The Episcopal church, under the leadership of Bishop Hare of South Dakota, has doubtless done more effective work among these Indians than has any other denomination, and it is very interesting at this critical time to learn how the Indians, who have professed conversion to Christianity and who have given up much of their wild manner of living, are holding out in the faith and in the practice of Christian living. Dean Gardner, who corresponds a good deal with Bishop Hare, said the other day, in speaking of the Indian situation :

"Bishop Hare's views upon the Indian difficulty I hall with delight after reading the senseless and sensational stuff which occupies so much space in the daily papers. One would imagine that the name Indian is synonomous with "ferocious, wild beast." There are Indians and Indians. I understand that the Christian Indians. the Christian Indians, to a man, are loyal and responsible citizens, and this in the face of discouragements that would overpower and

demoralize the average white Christian.

"Some smart scribblers in the daily papers bring out the mouldy old chestnut and offer it to the public, that 'the only good Indian is a dend Indian.'

a dead Indian."
"We have nine Sioux Indians, nobly working in the sacred ministry! About forty Sioux Indians helping them as licensed catechists!
Forty branches of the Weman's Auxiliary among the Sioux Indian women! Seventeen hundred Sioux Indian communicants! Sioux Indian communicants! Sioux Indian communicants! dians contributing nearly \$3,000 annually for religious purposes!

"But what impressions have all these selemn but cheering facts made upon the public mind as compared with the wild antics of the heathen Sioux Indians which have excited the attention and stirred the feelings of the country, and daily occupied column after column of the newspapers for two weeks past? Alas! alas! as I have written elsowhere, wickedness presents more vivid con-trasts than virture does; its history is more picturesque, and has more of the element of the unexpected which adds pepper and salt to life. But let it not be forgotten that he has not learned bow to live who esteems the saltcellar and the pepper-cruet the most important things on the table.

Bishop Hare says he looks upon the move-ment as "the effort of heathenism grown des-perate to recover its vigor and reinstate perate to recover its vigor and reinstate itself. Many of the missionaries have long been expecting such a struggle."

The bishop suggests that the Indian ring-leaders who have before wrought trouble should now be forever separated from their

tripes and that care should be exercised in administering punishment. He says also that a difference should be

He says also that a difference should be made between the good Indians and the hopelessly bad ones.

"The names of all Indians are down on agency lists. Indians are known individually 4to teachers, missionaries and agents. Discrimination is therefore quite practicable. It will be an event in Indian life of teast and far-reaching influence for good if. vast and far-reaching influence for good if, after this outburst, the Indians discover that the power which bears the sword will do it

praise of them that do weil."
"Let good sense and Christian charity arrest the tendency which this outbreak of wild passion will naturally have to dampen interest in Indian missionary and educational work, and to produce the feeling that such work has been vain.

"Settlers have fled, not so much because of

"for the punishment of evil doers and for the

real danger as because of their fears, and while they have been fleeing lone white women teachers in Indian camps have been pursuing their word without molestation and without alarm. I have visited several Indian agencies and have late news from all the Sloux Indian country, but I have yet to learn of a single case of insult, much less of violence, offered to any teacher or missionary in any of the fifty odd stations scattered all over the disturbed districts in South Dakota." So far as we have information there is some-thing in the work of the church which the wild Indian even when bent on plunder respects. A curious and suggestive feature of this universal plundering and destruction is the evident intentional sparing of the chapels and the adjacent mission houses. Not

Home Missionary Work.

one one of them has been touched.

Mr. John Dale writes to the Nebraska Christian Advocate of December 20, expressing his views upon the need of more home missionary work in Omaha and touches the important question in a very energetic manner. He compares the number of children in the public schools with the number in Sunday schools and proves that there must be hundreds of children who are neglected and who are not in any Sunday school. These children are growing up in an atmosphere of religious indifference or absolute wicked ness. The churches, Mr. Dale says, are not reaching the masses and something must be done to check the increase of crime and vice

in the large cities.

In conclusion Mr. Dale says: "You ask me what I would do. In reyly I would say: "As Methodists, we should do our part of the work by finding the right man, fitted by gifts and graces, for city missionary. One who understands the peculiar needs of the work, whose heart is all aglow with the Spirit of Him who came to 'seek and save those who are lost.' There are just such men, and none others should be employed. Such a man with such a heart, a good ad-dress, a faculty for organization and untiring energy sent out with the endorsement and co-operation of all our churches and Sunday co-operation of all our churches and Studday schools, paid a salary of enough to keep him above financial needs and a contingent fund on which he could draw, by and with the endorsement of an executive committee. His salary and expenses should be assessed and paid regularly on the first of each month, thus releasing him from all cases in the distance.

ing him from all care in that direction.

If this could be done, or some other plan devised and put into operation, one year would show wonderful results. All our churches would be benefited by accessions. Our Sunday schools would be largely augmented, and mission schools, the forerunner of churches, could be established and sustained. This work, in my judgment, could be made very successful, and a great felt

want would be supplied."

Rev. Mr. Crane of the Seward Street Methodist church has just closed a very successful series of revival meetings at which over forty persons were united with the church. He proposes to hold another revival in a few weeks. He has secured the services of Rev. Hoopingarner, an evangelist who is said to be very successful in the work.

The ladies of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church presented Mrs. Willard Scott, wife of the pastor, with a very fine gold watch on Christmas.

Dr. Thain delivered his lecture "The Evo-lution of the Yankee," in Lincoln last week before the Congregational club.

Dr. A. W. Lamar is progressing with his series of sermons on character building on Sunday nights. He is attracting large con-gregations and arousing a good deal of inter-

Mr. L. D. Holmes of the First Baptist church, has undertaken the establishment of a Sunday school for the poor and neg-lected children who have no regular home church. This Sunday school is held at 3 o'clock in the First Baptist church and has already a membership of about one hun-

Rev. Willard Scott returned last Wednesday from St. Joseph, Mo., where he delivered his lecture on "The Spirit of the Puritans" in the First Congregational church of that city.

Rev. S. C. Harrison of Franklin, Neb., was in Omaha last weekin the interests of Frank-lin academy. He left on Thursday for the cast where he will solicit funds for a month.

The ladies of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church sent away four box es of provisions, mostly clathing and footwear, to the sufferers of western Nebraska last week.

The matter of electing officers for the Sunday schools for the year 1891 is now the principal topic of consideration in many of the most influential churches of the city. A superintendent of ability, zeal and indefatigi-ble energy is the first and most important matter to be considered. All who have had experience realize that it is no easy task to superintend a Sunday school and do the work properly. Many of the present superinten-dents will be re-elected and the future for every congregation in Omaha has signs of excellent promise for all who desire to work whenever and wherever they see an oppor-

u nitv. t Rev. William R. Henderson, the editor of the Central West, and Mrs. Henderson have gone to Indianapolis to spend the holidays with the former's father. He will be gone

CHURCH NOTICES

Trinity M. E. church, corner Twenty-first and Binney streets. Rev. W. K. Beans, pastor. Prenching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Advent of Christ," a Christmas sermon. Evening, "Zion's Glad Morning: a Christmas Concert." Sunday school at 12 m., J. T. Robinson, superintendent, Young peoples' meeting, 6:30. Seats free. The people made welcome.

St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church.

St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church, corner of Twenty-seventh street. Rev. Willard Scott, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noon. Chapels at 3 o'clock. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Christmas service in the morning, with special music by the choir. In the evening a New Year's several by the seator and appropriate Year's sermon by the paster and appropriate

Southwest Lutheranchurch, Twenty-Sixth street between Poppleton and Woolworth avenues. Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, pastor. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at 11 a. m. Services at 7:30 p. m. Subject, "The ChristChild's Birthday." The music at the morning service will be:

Anthem—Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices Verdi
Gloria Patri Kerzog
Kyrie Zahn
Gloria in Excelsis Old Chant
Halicinjah Schoeberlein Schatz
List to My Prayer Kaufman
Sanctus. Bortniansky Sanctus. Agnus Del.... Persian Tone Nune Dimittis ...

In the evening the music will be: Anthem-To Our Redeemer's Glorious Name Call Gloria Patri Neithardt
Gloria Patri Neithardt
The Canticle Magnificat Arnold
Anthem Brightest and Best Illii
Versicle Layriz

Versiele. Layriz
Westminster Presbyterian church, Rev.
Dr. Gordon will conduct both services. Morning subject will be "They are dead which sought the young child's life." In the evening his subject will be "The three R's of Christianity." The musical part of the services will be as follows: vice will be as follows: MORNING

EVENING. Organ voluntary—Night Shades no Longer

Hymn—Hark, what mean those holy voices, No. 34.

Anthem—How Beautiful upon the Mountains. J. Webb Hymn—Rock of Ages, No. 84.

Hymn—For the Mercies of the Day, No. 130 Organ voluntary—Festival March. Sudds The regular choir of the church will be in The regular choir of the church will be in attendance. Following are the singers: Soprano, Miss Alice Knode; alto, Miss Spetman; tenor, Mr. James E. Keiby; bass, Mr. Easson; organist, Miss Easson. Sunday school at 12 noon. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m., subject, "Extending the Angel's Christmas Song," Miss Julia Newcomb in the chair. All Saints' church, Twenty-sixth and Half-Howard streets. Hely communion, 7:30 a.m. Sunday school, 9:30 a.m. Morning service II a.m. Choral evensong, 4 p.m. Evening prayer at 7:30, followed by the Brotherhood

The following is the musical programme: MORNING SERVICE.

 Processional
 Hymn 24

 Venite
 Tone VIII, 1st

 Te Deum Laudamus in F
 Smart

 Jubliate Deo in F
 Smart
 Jubilate Deo in F. Anthem-Drop Down, Ye Reavens, ... B (See Service for Christmas Eve.)

Processional Hymn 24
Psalter—2sth Day
Woodward-Gregorian-Hayes
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E flat
Author—Allegija O Zbn That Belny

Hymn No. 26
Recessional Hymn 28
The usual services will be held at the First Christian church, on Capitol avenue and Twentieth street, morning and evening.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the paster, Rev. T. E. Cramblet. Morning sub-ject, "Living Christianity;" evening, "Reso-lutions, Their Use and Abuse." First Universalist church, North Nine-teenth and Lathrop streets—Rev. Q. H. Shinn, pastor. Subjects: 10:45 a.m., "Our Call;" 7:30 p.m., "Poet Whittier as Inter-preter of Christ." Sunday school at 12 m.

Trinity Cathedral—Capitol avenue and Eighteenth street. The Very Rev. C. H. Gardner dean. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Morning prayer, litany and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. The dean will preach morning and evening.

South Tenth street M. E. church, corner Tenth and Pierce streets, Rev. Alfred Hodgett, pastor. Class meeting 10 a.m., preaching 10:30 a.m.; subject, "The Wise Men and Their Presents." Sunday school, 12 m. Epsworth league, 6:30. Preaching 7:30 p. m.; subject, "The Father's Promise." Seats free. Good music. Everybody equally welcome.

Southwest Presbyterian church, corner of Twentieth and Leavenworth. Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Subjects, morning: "A Christmas Sermon." Evening. "The Short Bed and Narrow Cover." Sunday school at noon. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p.m. Seats free and all are cordially invited to attend all of these services. to attend all of these services.

Kountze Memorial Lutheran English church, Sixteenth and Harney. Regular church, Sixteenth and Harney. Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m. St. Matthew's mission Sabbath school, corner Fourteenth and Center streets, at 3:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Unity in the Local and General Church." The pastor, Rev. A. J. Turkle, will preach both morning and evening. All are welcome,

IMPIETIES.

St. Peter never yet issued a free pass to a Hell is full of "gentlemen" roasting in cor-

rect form. Few angels could remain angelic through

Piety is the top coat of religion, and is often too short to cover up the tails of creed hang-ing down behind. "Why is it there are so many vinegar-visaged Christians?" "They keep their re-ligion over for use on Sunday and it sours."

Wife-Do you believe coal dealers ever go to heaven when they dief Husband (a min-ister) - No, my dear, not unless they repent of their weighs. Dr. Plexus—Why do you maintain that the bible is behind the spirit of the age! Mr. Flexus—Because it doesn't associate tares

Clergyman—Ah, my friend, why don't you lay up treasures for yourself in heaven! Business Man—Because I am not sure that I will

ever get there to claim them The deuce take Adam and that apple,
His appetite he could not check,
And we the consequence must grapple —
He gave it to us in the neck!

"I will ask you," said the attorney for the presention, "if you believe in a hereafter!" "Bject," interposed the attorney for the deense. "He's told you already he's a pawn-

"It's a good thing people are not treated nowadays as Annanias was for lying." "Why so!" "Why so! Why, if we were, Begley,

nobody'd be alive but you and I, and you'd be paralyzed."

"My friends," shouted the exhorter, "what will you do when brought to the bar of judgment!" "Call for beer," broke in a Godless wag. "Young man," quickly retorted the preacher, "we are fully persuaded that your bier will be ready for you before you reach that bar."

St. Peter-You understand that kings and rulers like you are supposed in bear the burdens of their subjects, of course. Shade of Czar-Certainly. St. Peter-Well, you had better go down below and get warmed up, for the poor fellows whom you sent to Siberia to freeze to death.

There has been some sharp things said lately with respect to plagiarism in the pul-pit. It is claimed that when a preacher uses the words of another he should always acknowledge it; but the difficulty is to know when the quotation ends. One man who appropriated another's serman began with: 'A certain man hath said,' but his hearers did not dream that they were indebted to that "certain man" for the whole sermon.

"Those must have been great times during the flood," said the man who spends his ex-istence in a distinct devotion to society. "Everybody was in the swim then: A young girl whose last name was Mack, Went to church in a new sealskin sack;

In donating her mite She squeezed it so tight That her kid glove cracked right 'cross the

Sunday School Teacher-Why were only Noah and his family saved in the ark? Small Boy-'Cause Noah was good and didn't ask nothin'. The rest wanted the earth, an' they

He told his people of the awful woo The love of money brings into this sphere, And two weeks later packed his trunk to go To where they'd pay him twenty more a

"It is a great hardship, is it not, sir," was asked of the Methodist preacher, 'to be or-dered from one church to another every few ears!" "It would seem so," returned the ominie, "but it's a great saving in servears!" O, why does the girl in the front pew turn

red, And wriggle around ill at ease? O' because she's forgotten her handkerchief

And she's trying to hold back a sneeze.

EDUCATIONAL.

Bishop Hurst says of the proposed Methodist university in Washington: "I believe the money for the site, \$100,000, will be secured during the coming winter. Already between \$45,000 and \$50,000 have been subscribed." scribed.

Dr. Albert Shaw, just called to the chair of political and municipal institutions at Cor-nell university, is widely known by his magazine articles and his lectures. Probably no other American has made so careful a study at first hand of municipal government abroad and at home.

The acceptance by the trustees of Johns Hopkins university, of the women's proposition to endow the medical department places it in the front rank of those universities which, to facilitate the higher education of

which, to facilitate the higher education of women, opens its doors to them in one of the most important branches of science.

George W. Willard, D. D., LL. D., expresident of Heidelberguniversity, Tiffin, O., has accepted the call to the chair of ethics and apologetics in Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pean. This chair was formerly filled by Rev. J. H. A. Bomberg. Dr. Willard has already entered upon his duties.

Edward Everett Hale suggests the appoint ment in some leading univer ity of a "pro-fessor of America," who shall stand as an expounder of Americanism. Every good citizen is a professor of America on his own account, and also an expounder of American-ism, and, what is more, will fight for it if it is necessary. A college professor could hardly do more than that, but if a "pro-fessor of America" is required there is no one better qualified than Edward Everett Hale

Mr. William Tomlins the Chicago musical director, is now organizing a number of small classes, which are to receive a three years' course in vocal training, and at the opening of the world's Columbian exposition they will be massed into one large chorus which will sing at the opening exercises, an epitome of what can be done in that way by children.

At the recent meeting of the board of At the recent meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia college a large number fellowships were established worth \$500 a year each, to be granted to graduates of a college or scientific school for the purpose of assisting them in the pursuit of special lines of investigation or scientific research. Twelve of these fellowships are to be awarded next July, eighteen in the following ... Barnby | year and twenty-four the year after.

Jear and twenty-four the year after.

It is stated that for the year ending July 25
1800, there were, in New York state, 800,000
children of school age, who did not attend
school for any part of the neriod. The average daily attendance at public school fell
1,000,000 below the population of school age.
The average annual salary of teachers was
only \$4.36,71. The cost of maintaining the
public schools was \$17,300,471, of which \$10. public schools was \$17,392,471, of which \$10,-422,172 was paid to teachers.

Since 1879, it is stated, 345 Indians have received justruction at the Hampton institute and the judgment of the principal is that only twenty-five of the entire lot have been "dis-appointing," "For people not compelled to work for their food," the principal says, "their conduct is most encouraging. All except the twenty-five bad ones have done from fairly well to excellently well as teachers, catechists, farmers, mechanics, teamsters, herders, laborers, clerks, etc."

The thirst of the southern negroes for The thirst of the southern negroes for knowledge is illustrated by the experience of Atlanta university. The flood of students this season, which is expected to continue until Christmas, is already so great, says the College Bulletin, that "after filling all the available space in our buildings, we have al-ready had to go outside to accommodate the last arrivals until all practicable facilities in this direction have been exhausted." New buildings are an absolute necessity if the noble work of the institution is not to be cir-

WINTER SPARKLERS.

Drake's Magazine: A man, deserted by his friends, is apt to have an all-gone feeling come over-him at times. Drake's Magazine: "I feel out of humor," remarked the funny man. "That's the way you feel when you write your jokes, isn't it?" asked his friend.

St. Joseph News; "What awfully poor billiards Missen plays, doesn't he!" "Yes. Only natural, though." "How so!" "He's a detective, and you know they can't handle

a cue." Fliegende Blatter: Absent-Minded Proriegends Blatter; Absent-Minded Pro-fessor (to his pupil) —Well, my dear boy, so it is time for you to go to bed! If you should dream of your father tonight please give him my compliments.

The gas meter stands in the cellar cold, Barely earning its salt in summer; But in winter it's worth its weight in gold,

For then it's a regular hummer.
—Pittsburg Dispatch. Life: "Yer look bad, Jim. Been under the weather?" "Sorter. Today's the first time I've been out-er-doors in three months." "What was the matter with yer?" "Nothin'; but the judge wouldn't believe it."

The heated summer term is o'er: The perspiration leaves the brow. The man who used to shut the door, Will always leave it open, now.
—Washington Post.

—Washington Post: "Didn't the poet from whom you were reading refer in one of his lines to the germ of immortality?" inquired Mrs. Brixton of her husband. "Yes; but it does strike me as carrying this microbe theory too far."

Detroit Free Press: The Arabs have no "hello!" in their language. The nearest they come to it is to throw a stone and hit a man in the back and then ask him as he turns around: "Does it please heaven to give you good health this morning!"

Fliegende Blatter: Secretary of the Charity Secrety—The rich and good Herr Von Knicher has just told me that you are likely to be put out of your house this cold winter's day for non-payment of rent. Who is your landlord? "Her Von Knicher."

Puck: Distracted Woman (at the police station)—O, sir, I have lost my poor old station)—O, sir, I have lost my poor on, father! This morning he wandered away, and I fear, for his safety, as he is totally deaf. Police Sargent—In that case, madam, we will soon find him. He is walking on the railway track.

Chicago Tribune: "Your husband, I hope, Mrs. Upjobn," observed the good pastor, who was making his quarterly call, "remains consistent in his walk and conversation?"
"N-not quite," she replied. "When he has
to get up in the night and walk with baby his conversation is dreadful."

DISCOVERER OF ELECTRICITY.

The Min Who Prepared the Way for Frank lin and Moore.

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY YEARS.

and Insulation - Small Boys

Made Useful.

It is That Length of Time Since Stephen Gray Discovered Conduction

"He was a meritorious philosopher," Tyndall says, by way of scant epitaph.

Living, he was something of a recluse, making queer experiments and keeping the results to himself until he found the grave very near to him, and then he told what he had learned while almost in the article of death, writes Park Benjamin in the New York Herald. There are more tears than there is laughter in the history of human discovery, and the fallibility of human justice is nowhere so vividly shown.

Stephen Gray lived and worked, and diedpoor, of course, and a charter house pen-

Tyndall's brief eulogy, an occasional mention in the electrical treatises, and that is all that one finds to prove that he existed, unless, perchance, delving into the old tomes of the philosophical transactions of the Royal society of London, one reads there with astonishment how this man was the first to discover electrical conduction, and the first to send the electric current over cords and

With Stephen Gray starts the electric tele-graph, and it is his story of 170 years ago that is to be retold here.

that is to be retold here.

Gilbert's list of electrics, published in 1600, showed that there were many things other than the amber which, when rubbed, would attract light bodies, and this list had been increased by the Jesuit Cabeus, by Robert Boyle and by others. It is hardly possible to repress a smile on finding Gray, at the beginning of his work seeking for new 'telestrics'. ning of his work, seeking for new "electrics" and explaining how he took a hair from his wig and rubbed it and found it to be electrical, and then, as if to make it quite certain that the electricity was not at all dependent upon the fact that the hair came from his own head covering, he procured "a fine hair from a dog's ear and discovered the same virue in that.'

Then he rubs pieces of silk ribbon and bits linen, paper and wood shaving and leather and gold beaters' skin, and finds that all these, too, become electrical, and that paper crackles and gives light in the dark. The device which he employed to test the electri-cal condition of these bodies was a feather suspended by a piece of raw silk, but why he uses silk, or that he even thought that the silk had anything to do with preventing the she had anything to do with preventing the electrical charge communicated to the feather from running away from it, does not appear. Eight years clapsed before he found out the why and wherefore of it.

Probably the world does not know more than a small 'fraction of the experiment, and results obtained forw in this in

made and results obtained Gray in this in-terval, nor how much knowledge afterward discovered, or perhaps never since discovered, died with him. He published the rec ords of some of his experiments, and dictated an account of the rest of them on his death-bed. Although it was perfectly well known that an electrified body would attract auother body. It was not at all known whether or not one body could communicate its own electrical condition to another, and this last Gray undertook to find out.

He says, in referring to his experiments of 1728, that long prior to that time he had noticed that a glass tube, if rubbed in the dark, communicated light to bodies. Just how he does not explain. Nor have we any knowledge what this experiment was. But at all events, touching as it were accidentally the very uttermost boundary of electrical science as it is now (the curious relation and probable identity of light and electricity), he wonders why, "as the tube when rubbed in the dark communicated a light to bodies, it might not at the same time communicate

electricity to them. So be made a little tube of glass three and So be made a little tube of glass three and one-half feet long by a little over an inch in diameter, and, in order to keep it clean inside, put corks in the extremities. Being a cautious investigator and not wishing to disturb his experiments by overlooking conditions, he thought it would be advisable to try whether the rubbed tube actea any differently when the corks were inserted in the ends. Not that he supposed that the corks would have any effect, but he thought it was just as well to see that they did not. So he rubbed his tube before the corks were put in and rubbed it afterward, applying it both in and rubbed it afterward, applying it both times to a suspended feather, and the tube attracted the feather at one time just as well

attracted the feather at one time just as well as it did the other.

But whether by accident or design is not known, on one occasion, instead of presenting the glass tube to his feather, he presented the surface of the cork. And then, to his surprise, he saw the feather behave just the same as if the glass itself had been approached to it. Here was an answer to his question at once, for the electrical virtue. his question at once, for the electrical vir-tue of the tube had certainly been communi-cated to the cork, despite the total dissimi-

arity of the two substances.

It is easy to imagine the flood of questions which must have pressed upon him at once for solution. If the electricity will go from the tube to the cork, will it go from the cork to anything else? Over how long a cork will it travel? Will it travel over anything else but cork? Fortunately for Gray the answers rere all within the reach of his scant income. His first experience was to insert a wooden rod four inches long into the cork and fasten an ivory ball on the end of the rod. And he saw that this ball, even at that distance, attracted and repelled the feather as well as the tube itself did. He then increased the length of the rod and found the result the same. And then for the rod he substituted iron wire and brass wire in lengths of two or three feet, and still the same result. And three leet, and still the same result. And then he hung the ball by a piece of pack thread from the tube. Still the same hap-pening. Then he asks himself, can this vir-tue be communicated only to an ivory ball? And if not, to what else?

And if not, to what else?

The things he hung on that pack thread were extraordinary in their variety. Here is a list of them: A guinea, a shilling, a half-penny, a piece of block tin, a piece of lead, a fire shovel, tongs, an iron poker, a copper teakettle which he says "succeeded just the same whether empty or full of hot or cold water," a silver pint pot, a brick, a tile, a piece of chalk, various stones, including the loadstones and sundry vegetables, all of which worked perfectly well. Then came the question, how far would the electricity travel? So for the wire two or three feet long he substituted his fishing rod, adding joint after joint, and still the electricity apjoint after joint, and still the electricity ap parently ran to the end of it. And then he

substituted other rous still longer and finally he got to long pieces of pack thread, forty or fifty feet in length. fifty feet in length.

But when the thread became as long as this, it was troublesome to support, so he fastened the line by loops here and there to the beams of his room. Now he got into trouble, for the electric virtue, as he called it, no longer appeared at the end of the line. Nothing daunted, he searched for the difficulty and found it. The electric charge ran off the line through the loops to the beams. off the line through the loops to the beams, and so it did not travel the path which was intended for it. But finding difficulty is one thing and overcoming it is another. So for a long time Gray was puzzled. He dodged the obstacle by continuing his experiments with vertical innes only, getting the desired length by dropping them from the tops of buildings.

length by dropping them from the tops of buildings.
"One fine June day of 1729 Gray goes to "Otterden place" to give his friend "Mr. Wheeler" a specimen of the experiment, and he shows Wheeler how electricity will run down a wire thirty-four feet high. Wheeler is astonished but not satisfied. He does not see why the electricity cannot be made to travel over any distance on a horizontal line. But the question of supporting the thread But the question of supporting the thread comes up again, and finally Gray reaches the conclusion that if he uses something which is quite strong and very thin the electricity, or at least some of it, will not be able to get through the thin loop and will stay and travei along the thicker thread. So he decided to

y supports of silk.

And then, Wheeler and his servants as-And then, Wheeler and his servants assisting, they put up a line eighty feet in
length in a long gallery and the electric
charge goes easily from end to end of it.
Then Wheeler boldly proposes to double the
line, carrying it back to its starting point;
and again the result was successful. The
investigators become enthusiastic; they go
out doors and put up a line nearly 300 feet

long, and the ball at the end of the thread attracts the feather as strongly as before when the tube connected to the other end of the line is rupped. The discovery of electrical conduction is not only complete, not only is it proved that electricity will travel over long lines from place to place but Gray has

long lines from place to place, but Gray has reached the border of another great discovreached the border of another great discovery equally important.

Wheeler, always wanting a longer line, proposed returning the longest cord they had yet used back on itself. This was done, but the weight of the line being considerable when it was shaken by the rubbing of the tube the little silk threads which held it up broke. Thereupon they got some pieces of brass wire of the same thickness as the silk loops and supported the line on them. The loops and supported the line on them. The wire held the line up all right, but the elec-

tric virtue no longer ran over its path.
"And now," says the record, "they were convinced that the success they had before convinced that the success they had before depended on the lines that supported the line of communication being silk and not on their being small." And thereupon they strengthened their silk loops and they in-creased the length of their puck-thread line and found that they could send the charge over it when it was 755 feet long. And thus they found how to seen the electricity on the they found how to keep the electricity on the line, and so the discovery of electrical insula-

tion was made.

To recount the curious things which Gray did in order to substantiate and verify his results would take far more space than is here

At one time we see him hanging up boys by the neck and beels to find out whether they would transmit the electric effluvia, which he determined that they did perfectly well. And then he finds that he can transmit the electric charge not only to a boy but from one boy to another. And then he discovers that it was transmit the second of t that it is not necessary to hang boys up, be-cause he can insulate them just as well by standing them on cakes of resin or glass, And this he does with remarkable success. But his boys do not seem to have had a very happy time of it, for Gray about this time became afflicted with a desire to investigate the sparks and crackles which electrified bodies gave forth and which he noticed par-ticularly to occur when his rubber tube was applied to a suspended poker, tongs or

fire shovel.

And so, having hung up a small boy by silk cords and applied the tube to his feet or hands, he observed with much interest (which, it is needless to say, the boy did not share) that the unfortunate youth felt himshare) that the unfortunate youth feit him-self pricked or burned whenever anybody ap-plied their hands to his face, although the same disagreeable phenomena did not occur "when they applied their hands to any por-tion of his body through his clothes, except upon his legs; where he felt the pain through his stoorings though they were very thick his stockings, though they were very thick

The boy finally objecting very forcibly to such treatment was replaced by a rooster, and doubtless the objections of the rooster resulted in the substitution of a large "sirrloin of beef."
Gray's last memoir relates mainly to the

curious light which appeared at the end of his conductors and the strange explosions which occurred there—all to him "singular manifestations of the electric fire." So singular, indeed, as even to seem "to be of he same nature with that of thunder and the same nature with that of thunder and lightning." This was the first suggestion of the identical character of lightning and electricity. Whether in him there would have been an earlier Franklin no one knows, for here his life and his experiments ended coincidently. The two great discoveries of conduction and insulation are enough to win a full measure of forms for any enough to win a full measure of fame for any man, no matter how tardily they may be recognized as his, for the endless cobwebs of wire and their glass supports which carry the signals of the telegraph all over the face of the earth, or the siender copper thread imbedded in the rubber which serves as a path for the current under thousands of miles of ocean, are but repetitions of Gray's packthread line with its silk support,

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Cosmetics used here cost \$40,000,000 a year. Cloth bounds are more popular than those of felt, and a novel trimming for these is the material laid on with the edges raw, with an applique garniture above of black and gold.

White crepes de chine, with sprays of flowers embroidered in natural colors, are beautiful for evening dresses. These crepes come in forty-five inch width, with a hemstitched hem. Chiffron mousseline is a new material in-

troduced in Paris during the summer and appearing here this fall. It is a crinkled sit muslin, and adds one more to the list of airy-fairy fabrics.
Among the most stylish and elegant capes are those of black mink skins with the fash-ionable Queen Anne collar, the front of the cape being fitted to the figure.

The Euglish red coats, the gay red-cloth Spanish jackets for afternoon drives, and the dark Spanish surcuts and redingotes for walking are much in favor. Some of the handsomest toques and bon

nets have crowns of cloth or felt, studded with steel or jet, with the brims of velvet, and gilt or steel ornaments are used in pro-The simplest and most popular style of street costume for ordinary wear has the clinging skirt of straight breadths, with a

jaunty short jacket in reefer style, or a threequarter length coat.

A correspondent notices that the majority of literary ladies seem to affect certain colors for their gowns. It is also thought that they mostly work in brown studies, and prefer their books to be read. A superstition like-wise exists that they affect blue stockings. A new device, which will be of interest to hosiery dealers in the United States, has been recently patented in several European countries and an application for a patent is on file in the American patent office. It consists of a combination stocking and garter made by running a rubber elastic band through a welt at the top of the stocking. The ends of the elastic appear outside of the welt, and may be arranged to fasten with a button or a fancy clasp similar to those used on kid gloves. Among the fashionable rough goods are

camel's hair and English serges in long clan tartans, and cheviots with fine brilliant lines of crossbars of vague, indefinite colors charmingly blended. The plaids are used by young women for skirts and diagonal draper les, with jerseys or cuirass bodices of plain dark fabric when a plaid corsage is not liked. The smaller figured cheviots are beautifully made up by French and English designers with lapped surplice bodice and velvet plas

teons, the skirts in round full English fash-Faced cloth and storm serges in plain colors and largely imported by wholesale houses for autumn and winter costumes. These come in all the silver-blue shades, the plum bine, with purple in it; the dahlias or red plums, the porcelain green with less of yellow and more of blue than formerly, yet wholly different from the drake's neck or peacock shades; the cigar browns with much yellow, the Vandyke and mahogany tints of

vellow, the Vandyke and manogany tints of reddish cast, and a new vieux rose that is the exact dark purple-red shade of a Jacqueminot rose the next day after its cutting from the bush.

Of all the rich women of America Mrs. Philip D. Armour of Chicago is the house-keeper par excellence. She is a complete mistress of all that tends to make home best, most beautiful and most attractive. She is most beautiful and most attractive. She is particularly well versed in the art of cooking, and many of her leisure moments are deveted to originating and preparing choice dishes, Mrs. Armour's recipes are famous among her friends for their never-failing excellence and

are in great demand among all the wealthy young matrons of her acquaintance. There are thousands of young women be-tween the ares of sixteen and twenty-three in New York city who are working ten hours a day for \$1, \$2 and \$3 a week. These are the salaries paid girls who run checks, but the other class hold more responsible positions. Some of them stem tobacco leaves, others work in cracker factories, clothing shops and dress making establishments, some wrap caramels in papers, wash watchcases, tag goods and check off boxes of merchandise. But the great majority are clerking in the large retail stores, where the willingness of comfortably circumstanced girls to work for small pay has produced an over-supply of labor. How these dependent little women manage to pre-serve their moral and physical life is beyond

A Charming Memory.

No improvement have been so marked, so signally perfect in attainment, in the last few years, as the numerous luxuries which have been introduced in transcon-tinental travel. Instead of harrowing recollections the tourist now has left to him when his journey is completed, a charming memory of perfect train ser-vice and palace dining cars. The ar-rangements this winter for dining cars on the Union and Southern Pacific roads is something far in advance of anything in that hitherto attempted.

ADDITIONAL SPORTING NEWS. What Joe Murphy Says.

President Thurman of the American asso-

ciation has not made many friends in the vicinity of Chicago by his bold declaration made here that he would oppose any attempt made by the Western association to secure equal representation with the league and association in the national agreement. While this city has no direct connection with the Western association, is seems to be the rendezvous for its players and officers and it draws the greater part of its players and equipments from here. As a result the sympathy of all in this locality is with the Western in its attempt to rise to the dignity of a major league. I see no reason why it should not be given equal rights with the association and league. Even the most ardent ad-mirers of the former body will not declare that it was a much stronger organization than that it was a much stronger organization than the Western in any particular last season. The Western had an evenly balanced circuit, with a majority of its clubs more than holding their own financially, and it was conducted with more credit to itself than has been the association the past two years. Can the American say truly that it had two clubs in its circuit, that cleared expenses last tea. to its circuit that cleared expenses last sea-son! I think not. It was an unevenly bal-anced aggregation of International league and Association cities, and in every particular, except possibly playing strength, was inferior to the Western, which it has the assurance to dub 'a minor league.' Mr. Thurman may succeed in his ends to make the American a stronger body than it has ever been in its history. Suppose he does! How much will it surpass the Western* The latter is as will tsurpass the Western. The latter is as firmly established as the other, and to my mind should be accorded full rights. It has no Von der Ahes, Barnies, etc., to make themselves and the league they represent ridiculous. Besides, in Mr. Krauthoff they have as able a president as Mr. Thurman, as the latter will probably find out if he comes against the westerner in any discussion.

Around the Office Stove. Pitcher McNabb has again signed with Denver, while the deluge, Mr. Flood, has ocen released from reservation.

against the westerner in any discussion

Billy Hawes of Minneapolis and Eddie Flanagan of Lincoln are at Lowell, Mass. both pining for a slice of advance. Tim Hurst has never been even thought of a connection with the management of the Omahas. Minneapolis need not worry over the Gate City's chances next year, she will

be in it up to the neck Billy Hart, Lincoin's stellar pitcher, is "sticking" type in the Times Star office, Cincinnati. Judging from Billy's "stick" work out here last summer he must be up among the best "comps" of the Queen City.

Manager Cushman of Milwaukee opens us billiard hall New Years which he will en deavor to make the ball players headquar-ters. Haven't heard whether there is a fau-cet connection or not, but it is probable. Van Horn of Denver is after 'Chippey' McGarr and Young Fournier of last season's Bostons. It would be Fournier than anything that has yet happened if Van secures the verstille Chippey.

the versatile Chippey. The St. Paul Pioneer Press fixes th makeup of Milwaukee's club for next season as follows; Thornton, Griffith, Clausen and Benwick, pitchers, two right-handers and two left-handers; Westlake and Kreig, catchers; a new man for first base; Welch, second base; Alberts, third base; Schoch short stop and captain; Poorman, right field Petit, center field; Dalrympie, left field

with an extra infielder. Elmer, Foster says he doesn't know whether Auson will use him next year or not He says he hasn't heard from Anson since the season closed, and as the Chicago club will have Cliff Carroll, Duffy, Ryan, Wilmot and himself as outfielders he is likely to go somewhere else. Foster says he'd rather play with Minneapolis than anywhere else, but supposes it is impossible to get back into the good graces of the baron. The king is passing away the winter hours husking cor on his father's farm at Minnehaha.

According to Mr. Krauthoff the Kansas City club still has a bona fide claim on Jack City club still has a bona fide claim on Jack Pickett, but he says that he does not want Pickett. He does want Sowders, who was taken from him by Johnne Ward. He told me recently that what he wanted more than anything else was a short stop and to get a good one the Kansas City club would be willing to formally release Pickett and Sowders. Mr. Krauthoff says that the money paid by the Wagners for Pickett was simply the costs of the suit and a bonus for its dismissal and that Pickett has never been released from reservation. They have no intention, however, of playing Pickett on the Cowboy team.

While all the magnates have been striving

bile all the magnates have been striving to settle matters they have not given so much attention to players, and as a result a western manager has crept into the camp and signed manager has crept into the camp and signed one of the best pitchers in the late Pee L. and, from all accounts, will be able to hold him. The club is Minneapolis and the player is Gumbert of the Boston team. The Minneapolis people got an inkling that Gumbert wanted to play in the Western association, and they found out that he was not under reserve by any league, and so signed him. serve by any league, and so signed him Wnether or not the contract was condition or not is not known, but the chances are that it is absolute, and that if Boston has an as sociation team Gumbert will not be a member of it. This is pretty sure to be the case should Mr. Krautoff succeed in his scheme of getting the Western association admitted to full membership in the national agreement.

Curry Foley, the Sporting Times' excellent correspondent from Boston, says in his last: I am sorry I disappointed Sandy Griswold on the Louisville story, but he must bear in mind that I was not in the league at that time; and even the men who were playing with the Louisville crooks did not know how they fixed things poor did they ever know they have they have they have they have they have the same they are the they are with the Louisville crooks did not know how they fixed things, nor did they ever know that they were crooked until the men were expelled. Craver was aiways under suspicion, but like others, nothing could be proven against him until the time of the Louisville exposure. I have no doubt but what O'Leary told Mr. Griswold a more interesting story than the one that I penned, but I gave facts and O'Leary did not. Dan O'Leary know, nothing, whatever about the but I gave facts and O'Leary did not. Dan O'Leary knew nothing whatever about the Louisville men, nor did he ever meet one of them until they were expelled. O'Leary was playing away up in the wilds for Minnesota (Minnesotis) at that time (1876-1877), and the only one he ever knew was Devlin, with whom he got acquainted in New York state during the season of 1878 when he (Devlin) was working hard for reinstatement. I played with O'Leary the year after the men were expelled and he did not know or claim to know anything about the case. O'Leary has a memory like an oyster—it's always has a memory like an oyster—it's always asleep—and the fact that he cannot remember half of the funny scrapes he has been the hero of during his checkered ball career, shows that he would be a mighty poor au-

thority for a man to bank his money upon. Miscellaneous Sports. Turkey shooting on the beach across the river this atternoon.

There will be a cocking main, seven battles, \$10 a battle and \$25 on the main, at Rowles' road house this afternoon. Ed Rothery has just received by express a coop of seven magnificent black-breast reds, which will be "ordered" for introduction in

the pit later in the winter. Jack Prince has been teiling western men how, in days of old, when times were—chilly, he raced before 20,000 spectators, and that he believes the same thing will be repeated in Denver. O Jack! O Jack!

The "ladies' safety starter" is among the noveltles in 'cycling sundries across the water. By means of this device a rider can make a standing start without difficulty by placing one foot on the floor and the other on the pedal, when taking the saddle. After a gentle shove the saddle will spring automat-ically into position. Frank Parmelee has received direct from

Frank Parmelee has received direct from England a new 715 pound hammerless Greener, price \$500, and will make immediate preparations looking to a contest with J. A. R. Elliott for the American field cup, emblematic of the championship of the country. Perhaps a orief sketch of the Kansas City champion will interest local trap shots. It follows: Mr. Elliott was born in Mansfield, O., July 20, 1855, and is the son of Dr. R. M. Elliott, who moved from Mansfield at the beginning of the late war to southern Illinois, known as Egypt, and after the war moved to Kansas, where Elliott lived until he married, when he moved to Missouri, ultimately settling in Kansas City about five years ago. when he moved to Missouri, uitimately set-tling in Kansas City about five years ago. Elliott is five feet ten inches in height and weighs 185 pounds. He has been always a strong advocate of the organization of the western sportsmen for the protection of game and the elevation of sportsmanship. It has been the object of his life to excel all others as a tray and field shot. He has used every pressonal effort to encourage gentlemanly conpersonal effort to encourage gentlemanly conduct in individual contests and to do away

with the wrangling that has characterised so many of them, and he will always suffer de-feat at the trap from a skillful opponent rather than gain success by collusion in any-thing dishonorable. His matches are always up and up. He is the owner of and controls his shooting park, where all reputable sports-

men are welcome. Dr. Birney, nose and throat. Beebldg.

Statistics collected abroad show that for short distances, as 1,000 yards, wire cables furnish the most efficient means of transmitting power, but for greater distances, as 5,000 yards, electricity is by far the least wasteful of all methods.

By order of his Royal High-

ness there will be given at the

Coliseum, New Year's Eve., December the 31st, a grand Carnival Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball. His Royal Highness, King Folly, hereby commands all persons in Douglas County, including South Omaha, Council Bluffs and Omaha, to lay aside dull care on the above evening and appear at the Coliseum to participate in the festivities. The Regent Duke of Figaro and Horatio Giggles, Chancellor of the Palace of Laughter, will usher out 1890 and usher in 1891. Good-luck, happiness and prosperity in store for all who attend our Carnival and Masquerade, New Year's Eve., December 31st. This will be grandest, most fantastic and elegant affair ever given in the West. The Coliseum is being especially decorated by an eastern artist for this occasion. Two bands of selected artists will furnish the music. Come and welcome prosperous 1891. Rejoice again in the defeat of prohibition by celebrating and feasting. In order to encourage our subjects to come in beautiful costumes, his Royal Highness has appointed three judges, who will give to the most comical, elegant and best represented character masks, \$500.00 in valuable prizes. Carnivals are very popular in Paris, Rome, Venice, Kansas City, Lincoln and Council Buffs. In order to give my subjects a chance to enjoy and blow themselves I have instructed the Mystic Circle to spare no expense, but to make this Omaha's first carnival a dream.. Gentlemen's ticket, \$2.00. Lady's ticket, \$1.00. Family Boxes seating 8 persons, \$15.00. The street railway company will run cars all

Signed His Royal Highness, KING FOLLY,

By Horatio Giggles, Chancellor of the Palace.

\$15.00

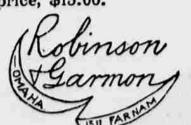
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