TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

NUMBER 221.

# HAYDEN BROTHERS,

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE LEADERS AND INTRODUCERS OF LOW PRICES IN OMAHA.

#### Wash Dress Goods

This impartment takes second place to more We are first to show this new and advance styling to Weah (lower Goods, Washing the Taylor Story, here the best appropriated and the most important Bart of all in that we make the property prices. The most relief the proof of these amountains you will test right here upon

proped sixualignature New ageing styles in 40-rach Lames Copts, No york. Planagers times and Shaptony Pon-

ged. 157c. Tott do Nord gingham 17to. Westhering, Normantin and Canton

gingham sto. Handdon and Josephine Sentauckers

The york. newand throw gloghors be, Patterum gingleum for, Bookund carda the

Bioldon's Sand officers in now atyle Energetic and that assorted stock of prain brack where at 17c, 20c, 25c, 10c,

Weak sale the yard. We are closing not flavoughtern sult-Augs, hiv yard.

Amurkang tenah rioth 10c. By such wide double fold surge 7c yard. Name I worth Resourcette sorting has keen reduced to he yard. You want to see them before they are all said because they are very change .

#### Colored Dress Goods.

SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY. Butmah Hamviettan, in all robus, 25c. 38 inch all word Houriettan and Sorgus, Bornov price 28c, this jot to close 371c, assign all west Ottomas Civilia and Henricities, former price 69c, to close

Steinelt all west Surger and Houriethas, former poles rie, to close 571e Princh India Twills, in new spring

distucts facey plant nuitings in new \*p ing atrice on.

\*c inch plain Carnel's Hair Norge, 80c.

\*S lash flow Soigh Honoretta, 75c.

Phonon Sancer plant Puttings, former price see, seduced to the chicken seduced to the chicken services, re-

ht such rismole oth reduced to \$1.25, and one bears t makings and Suck-lege at two-thirds former prices.

#### Musical Instruments.

We call particular attention to this Respectivent. Here is where you can buy \$110mm, and been been per eithers, accordeon and succeibing to imaging to this line at less than half their extent in order to in-According to their physics beautiful.

#### (Gents' Underwear,

Crosing got all of our indies' and gents underwear and business at less. taka cosa to make room for spring goods. I came of gents' all wood rearlet draws era unit le pur puir,

I one of pents red random wool drawers only the per pair. I case of gents' natural gray word etc., in property, only the each, reduced linings.

tients' fine English marine shirts and drawers, only the each, reduced from

I int of gents' heavy, wool overshirts. in catra sizes, for targe men only, \$1.25, reduced from \$2.

100 dozan of gents! Domet flannel reershirts, only like each. Gents' heavy cotton hose, regular 12fc on ity, on sale 3 pale 25c.

100 dozen gents' fast black cotton half home only 17s per pair, 3 pair for 50c.

I lot of gents' heavy wool half hose andy the per pair. SPECIAL,-On Saturday we will put

on sain our entire time of gents' 50c scarfs. Your choice for this day 25c oneh. Gents' extra fine suspenders on Satur

day only 25c per pair. Gents' Seply linen costs only 15c,

#### Muslin Underwear.

On Saturday we propose giving the best bargains in ladies' night gowns ever shown in this city. Six special lots go on sale Saturday morning. Do not miss this chance. Your choice of lots for 29c, 39c, 40c, 50c, 69c and 75c.

50 dozen infants' slips only 25c each. Ladies' drawers, nicely tucked, only 100 dozen children's muslin drawers

only 15e per pair.

## Ladies' and

## Children's Hosiery.

I case of children's heavy wool hose on Saturday only loc per pair. Odds and ends in children's fine hos-iery at about half price. I case of ladies' wool hose seamless and extra long, only 15c per pair. This is less than cost to manufacture.

I case of ladies' fine cashmere hose in yard. ribbed or plain, only 35c per pair, reduced from 50c.

#### Lining Department.

flest grade of skirt lining cambric, 3fc

we are showing new styles of double IN LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHfaced printed selisia, which are very handsome, all colors and grades, in plain colors in selisia, duck, canvass, wiggin, midding, white and slate sheet wadding, fancy sleeve lining, serges, etc., in fact everything in the way of

#### Calico.

New styles shirting calico, 3je and 5e

Yard wide percale, 10c yard. German indigo blue calico, 5c, 7c and 10c yard. New spring styles 5c and 7c yard.

Dark calicos, best grade, 5c yard. Purple and pink calicos, 5c yard. We are showing new styles in Bed-ford cord effects and silver gray calico, plain black and plain Turkey red calico.

#### Blankets.

We are offering big bargains in blancets. We have too many and they must go now.

We have them in all grades, colors best and finest all wool California blan-

#### Comforts.

Bed comforts at 35c, 50c, 75c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.98, \$2, \$2, \$2, \$5, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.88 and \$3 each; among this lot you will find all the latest styles in covering and all colors of lining such as pink, blue, red, tan, salmon, old rose, green, plum, etc. We have the best line of comforts in Omaha. Eiderdown comforts \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$9.50 each.

#### Flannels.

German pink mixed, brown and blue mixed flannel, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c yard. Gray mixed flannel Sc a yard up. White shaker flannel 5c yard.

White wool flannel, 15e, 20e, 25e, 30e 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 65c yard. Red twilled flannel, 25c. worth 40c yard.

Outing flannel, 5c, 10c, 121c and 15c Silk embroidered flannel in great va-

#### Clearing Sale of Winter Goods

ING GOODS.

100 dozen gents' all wool scarlet drawers on Thursday to be closed out at 25c

100 dozen gents' fine all wool under-shirts, slightly soiled, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, your choice on Monday 49c each, 50 dozen gents' outing flannel shirts to be closed out on Monday at 25c each.

I case of gents' heavy wool half hose to be closed out at 12½ per pair. We will put on sale Monday 100 dozen of gents' heavy cotton half hose, 3 pairs for 25c. They will outwear any sox usually sole at 25c per pair. Here is another: 100 dozen gents' fast

black half hose, every pair warranted, and usually sold at 35c. Your choice of this lot 17c per pair, 3 pairs for 50c. 100 dozen ladies fast black hose, 40 gauge, extra long, every pair warranted. On Monday 25c per pair.

ribbed or plain, only 35c per pair, reluced from 50c. I case of children's all wool hose, ex-

tra heels and toes, all sizes, 15c per pair.
We have just finished taking stock and find we have too many odds and ends in corsets and to dispose of them at once we will divide them into four ots 23c, worth \$1.50. 25c, 35c, 39c and 50c per pair. Many of and prices, from the cheapest to the best and finest all wool California blanOur entire stock of children's wool underwear to be closed out at less than

#### Gloves.

Special sale of gloves on Saturday. 100 doz, ladies' black cashmere gloves 5c per pair. 25 dozen ladies' undressed kid gloves n small sizes, 51, 51 and 6 inch, this lot

50c per pair, worth \$1. I lot of ladies' real kid gloves, in all sizes, light tans, your choice at 69c, worth \$1.50, 50 dozen ladies' Biaritz gloves, fine quality, only 79c, worth \$1.25. I lot of boys' heavy wool mitts only 15c per pair.

#### Canned Fruits.

Condensed milk 10c. 3-lb can California grape, 10c. 3-lb can all yellow peaches 124c. 3-lb can California peaches in pure augar syrup 19c. 3-lb can California Golden Drop

dums 15c. 1 gallon can California peaches 35c. 1 gallon can California apricots 45c. I gallon can California plums 45c.

## Teas and Coffees.

We have the most complete line of tea and coffee to be found in the city. Fresh, new goods received daily. Choice Rio 23c and 25c,

Santos 26e, Fancy Golden Rio 28e.

Peaberry 30c. Guatamala 30c to 32c. Old Government Java, 38½c; 3 lbs.for

Sun dried Japan 19c, 25c, 29c, 35c. Natural leaf Japan 35c. Basket fired Japan 40c. Moyune Gunpowder 40c, 48c, 58c.

#### House Furnishing Goods.

We have just finished taking inventory and we find that we have got 300 imported English porcelain dinner sets on Monday 25c per pair.

Ladies' fine cashmere hose, derby blood or relain and the sets for \$12 and \$15 per set. We nre going to close them out at \$7.63 per set, one-half our regular price, and onefourth regular crockery store prices. They come in all colors and decorated

1,500 half gallon tankard water jugs,

25 gross china mugs, 5c, worth 25c. 1,500 terra cotta cuspidors, 16c, worth

500 dozen flint water tumblers, 21c each, worth 10c. 700 dozen wine glasses, 2c, worth 10c.

200 dozen spring extension hanging lamps, with 14 inch shade, for \$3.78, worth \$7 and \$8. 1,800 stand lamps complete, 17c. worth 50c.

500 fine toilet sets, \$1.95, worth \$5. 3,500 wash bowls and pitchers at 26c each, sold regularly at \$1. 2,500 chambers at 35c each. 1.200 slop jars at 69c each, regular

22,000 dinner plates at 3½c each. 7,000 soup plates at 5 to each.

#### Harness Dept.

5-ring halters, 70c.

We invite special attention to the low prices in this department this week. A good farm harness, \$21.00. A good farm harness, \$22.00. A good light double harness, \$21.00. A good single harness, \$5,00. A good stock saddle, \$13,00. A good side saddle, \$5.00. Breast straps, 45c. Hame straps, 10c and 12c. Curry comps, 5c, Leather back brushes, 25c,

### Drug Dept.

This department is growing more and more and more every day. Why is it. Because the people know when they go to Hayden Bros. they save money. Monday will be your last chance in buy ing perfumes and toilet soaps BELOW

Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Ayer's Hair Vigor, 75c. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 75c. Indian Sagwa, 75c. Wyeth's Beef, Wine and Iron, 75c. Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, 39c. Electric Bitters, 40c. Hostetter's Bitters, 75c.

Scott's Emulsion, 75c. Warner's Safe Cure, 95c. Magee's Emulsion, 75c. Jamaica Ginger, 20c. Seven Sisters' Hair Grower, 75c. Seven Sister's Scalp Cleaner, 40c. Primley's Sarsaparilla, 59c. Wright's Sarsaparilla, 59c, S. S. S., large, \$1.35. S. S. S., small, 75c,

Garfield Tea, 20c. Colgate's, Woodworth's, Kirk's and Imported Perfumes, 15c per ounce on

Cashmere Boquet Soap, 19c per cake Kirk's Juvenile Soap, 17c per cake. Kirk's Shandon Beils Soap, 44c per Fell's Cape May Boquet Soap, 15c per

Hot Water Bottles, 2 quart, 98c.

Hot Water Bottles, 3-quart, \$1.10. Hot Water Bottles, 4-quart, \$1.19. Atomizers for Sore Throat at half rice Monday. Viola Cream, 35c. Malvina Cream, 350. Viola Soap, 18c.

#### Jewelry Dept.

The best brices ever offered and the best goods ever made. Rogers' knives and forks, \$1.25 per set Rogers' t ea spoons, 90c per set. Rogers' table spoons, \$1.80 per set, Nickel alarm clocks, 50c. Walnut clocks, \$1.

Imported German clocks, 95c. Marbleized French clocks (8 days).

#8.95.
Elgin, Waltham or Springfield watches (silverine case), \$2.95.
Elgin, Waltham or Springfield watches (gold filled case), \$7.75c
Ladies solid gold rings, 50c.
Ladies solid silver thimbles, 15c. Little Lord Fantleroy clocks, 60c. Gents' solid gold shirt studs, 50c. Child's silver knife, fork and speon

Silver cake baskets, 75c. Silver pickle casters, 75c. Silver putter dishes, 75c.

#### Butter.

Country butter, 15c, 17c and 19c, always fresh from best makers. Creamery 21c, 23c and 25c. Remember our butter is always the best and at lowest prices.

#### Great Meat Sale.

Dried salt pork, 61c bound, Sugar cured breakfast bacon, 71c per Boneless rump corn beef, 5|c per

pound. Sugar cured No. 1 hams, 94c, 104c and 124e per pound. Sugar cured California hams, 5% per pound.

Dried beef, 74c 10c, 124c per pound, Boneless ham, Se per pound Bologna sausage, 5c per pound. Liver sausage, 5c per pound. Frankforts, 71c per pound. Head cheese, 5c per pound. Brick cheese, 15c per pound. Cream cheese, 15c per pound. Swiss cheese, 15e per pound. Best Holland herring, in kegs, 98c. Domestic herring, in kegs, 75c. Best cape cod fish, 121c. 2-pound brick cod fish, 15c each, Saimon, 10c per pound. White fish, 10c per pound. Mackerel, 124c per pound, Ten-pound pail Norwegian sardines,

75c per pail. Pure Buck Wheat Flour, Sc. Pure Maple Syrup, per gat. 75c. Aunt Sally Pancake Flour, 45c. New Evapoarted Raspberries 1740. Pure Apple Butter, in eider, 5c. Sauer Kraut per qt. 3½c. Sweet Chocolate, 5c.

#### Toys.

Hayden Bros' iron axle express wag-

Velocipedes in all sizes, games of every description, dolls, all sizes, plush and leather albums, toilet and manicure sets, lunch baskets, fancy work b skets, picture and A. B. C. books, also a great variety of toys to amuse the little folks.

## Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

Large square horse blankets reduced to 75c each. Shaped horse blankets 85c, \$1.25, \$1.50

and \$2,25, Extra grade of high toned square horse plankets, \$9.50 a pair. All wool lap robes, \$2.50 each. Fur and plush robes at prices to close.

## MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

separation Remarks Superfraces a Rebullion is a

Subtree's Bank. a mechanic Admit the church Party.

Note Manufact and Interrupt - Brought of THE ROOMS AND CHARACTERS OF DECK-

ROBERTON POPPERSON IN Whom John the State of Company of the World State of the tion affectionists, which district the single size of the without the effort agent on the constitution of the only of deviation and the received free MENTANT MATERIAL THE STATE OF THE WORLD AND AN ARREST BOOK BUT IN THE YEAR IN THE BUT IN THE RE

French, and my conversation with him was

and he is an unknown character in Mexico He is not a man of any prominence or of any furce, and I am supprised that such an exag-guration has been made of him by the no seems to have been a printer by trade and he published a little new spaper at Laredo, becas, on the Mexican border, leading it weekly or monthly as he had the means. He is all a man of character and I have extrationed papers here for his arrest. The papers belief a protograph and a description of him and the description states that he is 40 years out tail, af medium weight and of fair countries. His har, it states, is of a chest and color his eyes are light, and he has a settler heavy norstache. His face is pock marked and he has a sear over one of his eyebrows. This is all I know about him. I consider him more of a free booter than a revolutional and his force is made up of smug-

The Period Senior Homoro, that Mexico is the consent a reversition? I asked. If there are was the emphatic reply, as restrain memoria of the country, if real part, are is power and the men who

a good, every day United States.
I asked him as to Catarino Garza and the evalution along the Mexican border. He Room very little about this man Garza

amortize newspapers. As far as I can learn in several to have been a printer by trade and and his force is made up of smug nationisms and the bad elements on will dways find along the from ton't longine be has a large force this whether he has more than fifty in. As to his being the leader of a the lites is proposterous. Even if y word in shape for a revolution be the last man to lead it, and this talk the mostern states being in his favor-nating to resoft is ridiculous in the ex-itio equally ridiculous to talk about ing the leader of the church party in and the fourth is notice pennious ad-or associated with a band of outlaws the Mostean people nother respect

No Danger of a Revolution.

to past are now managing the government of the satisfactor of a power been at a condition as she is today dut a cautition of one or two places You they fought against the men a control the government, they early two thirds of all the property

his liberality to it. He has not enforced all the laws as to the suppression and confiscating of the convents, and the trouble in Puebla some weeks ago arose out of the doing away with the convents which had been surreptitiously established there. Puebla is one of the strongest religious cities in Mexico, and it was the stronghold of the priest-hood when they were in power. At one time about four lifths of the city property belonged to the church, and it is a great manufacturing place of nearly 100,000 peoole. It has one of the finest cathedrals in Mexico, and in this was a silver altar which costs more than \$100,000. One of the bells of this cathedral cost \$100,000, and its interior is almost plated with gold. The priests are so many and the old influence of the church is such that they were able to make some stir when the convents were suppressed but it was more of a mob than a rebellion and was easily but down. Outside of the priesthood the leaders of what was the church party, are well pleased with the present condition of the country. Since President Diaz was first elected property has been safe and the administration of justice has been in conscien-tious hands. The national debt has been re-duced nearly one-half, great lines of railroads have been built, the cities of the counthe condition every where is that of peace and prosperity. No one in Mexico wants revolution. The majority of the people are, you may know, what you call the Peons or Indians. Mexico has about twelve million people, and fully four million of these are of pure Indian blood and five million more are of mixed Indian and white blood. These people are of the descendants of those who were in the country when Cortez came and they are not naturally revolutionists. They are conservative rather than progreasive in their ways and are peaceful, hard working, quiet citizens. They have, I believe, in them the material out of which a great people can be made but this will be by admeation and through increased prosperty, which will advance wages and stimulate them to ambition in the works of peace rather than those of war. They could only be brought into revolution by famine or want or by the prospects of receiving high pay as soldiers, or by fear. The priests have lost their power over them as a revolutionary ele ment through the loss of church property and through the fact that the country still exists and is in a better condition under the new government than it ever was before. The elerical earty did not succeed with all its

ealth and it certainly could not succeed The President is a Statesman. What kind of a man is President Diaz!

said I. "And what kind of an army has to resist revolution in case it should arise!" said I. And what and of an army has be to resist revolution in case it should arise?"

President Diar," replied Senor Romero, "is one of the mest skillful generals on this continent. His whole life has been one of action and he has demonstrated his ability in almost every floid. He is now in his prime and is in perfect physical and mental condition. He began life as a poor boy, entered the army at an early age, attained prominence and contributed greatly to bringing about the independence of Mexico chrough his generalship in 1867. At this time he was the dol of the people. His unselfishness, hencesty, integrity and heroising gave him much the same place among us that interest washing on holds among you americans, and his popularity was such that I have always believed that had he refrained from rebelling against Jaurez, he would have been president of the Mexican republic five years before he took possession of it, when he overthrow Lerdo. He is a man of great executive ability. He theroughly understands his country and his executive ability. He theroughly understands his country and his poetic, and he is, I believe, anxious to do everything for the good of Mexico and for them. He feels very friendly o the United States, and no has done every-hing he could to bring the two countries loser together and to increase the trade bedispersion and reversion it.

It is table to the temporal dever them. President Dur is a man of tween them. President Dur is a man of the temporal magnetism, and he is especially popular with the army. The soldiers admire him for his generalship, and he has shown nimed their friend during the whole of his administration. He has seen that they have received their pay regularly and

at one time, in speaking of the financial condition of affairs, he said that the soldiers must be paid first, the interest of the foreign bonds next, and after that should come the civil employes and the other items of government expense. President Diaz carefully ment expense. President Diaz carefully watches over the army. He knows its or ganization in all its details, and he has made it stronger than it ever was before." "How many soldiers could Mexico muster

n case of war, Mr. Romero!" I asked.

Mexico's Fighting Weight. "We could call together about 200,000 good fighting men," was the reply. "Our regular army contains about 50,000 men and we have a general reserve which would make up the balance. Every man in Mexico is a soldier at some time in his life, and the organization and drill of our troops are after the most modern methods. Our regular army is largely armed with Remington rifles and we have a national foundry on the edge of Mexico City, in which we make our guns for the artiflery, our powder and our ammuni-tion. Mexico has a fine military school at Chapultepec, the site of the summer palace of the Montezumas and a large per cent of our officers are graduates of this school. The training is much the same as that of West Point and the Mexicans are very proud of this institution.

"Is it true, Senor Romero, that the rank and file of your army are recruited from your prisons and that you have many exconvicts among your soldiers!"
"No, it is not," replied Mr. Romero. "We have many Peous among our soldiers but the indians make spiendid fighters and they have been trained to battle, through the revolutions of the past. The are as free from crime as any soldiers in the country and they may be depended upon in battle as well as any troops in the world. They are per-hans not so well equipped as your American troops, but they can undergo great hardships and they have shown themselves to be brave men in the pattles of Mex-ican history.; With this army President Diaz could put down in a few weeks any revolu-tion that might arise. The free-booting ex-peditions of the north are made through a sparsely settled country and through one which has much desert land and which is rough in the extreme. The smailness of the umber of rebels, smugglers or free-booters

or whatever you may call them, makes it difficult to catch them and they are an annoyance though not at all dangerous to the general peace of the country."

"Then the revolution will not effect American business or the countries of American capital in Mexico?"

American Capital Safe in Mexico. "No," replied the Mexican minister, "it will not. American capital is as safe invested in Mexico as it is in the United States and Americans under any conditions need to have no foar of their investments. It is wonderful how rapidly capital is coming into the country and it is timated that Americans now own silver mines there to the amount of nearly \$100,000,00. The mining resources of the country are practically indimited and a large number of new mines are being opened every year. There are now more than 1,000 mines being worked in Mexico and we turn out more than \$30,000,000 worth of silver every year, and it is estimated that 200,000 men are year, and it is estimated that 200,000 men are at work in our mines. Among the prominent Americans who are interested in mines are Senator Stewart, the heirs of the late Sena-tor Hearst and Governor Shepherd, who had such a career here at Washington. There ase also numerous private parties not known in public life who have investments in our mineral regions, and the Shepherd mines in Chinushus have turned out great amounts of allow. They have have a property for 350 years silver. They have then worked for 250 years and they are, it is said, as rich today as ever. They have turned out something like \$550,000,000 in the mastand are now said to be producing about \$75,000 a month. It has been said in some of the newspapers that Governor Shepherd was furnishing the money for this little rebellion of Garza's. The idea seems to me to be preposterous, and the little money they have must come from their raids and the smugglers."

"You speak of the railway development of the country, Mr. Romero," said I.

"Yes," was the reply. "The railroads of

Mexico have been almost all built since the first administration of President Diaz and a number of new roads are in course of con-struction. We have more than 6,000 miles of read in operation and all the large cities are now connected by good railroads. The Mex-ican Central has a trunk line of 1,224 miles and the line which they have recently com-pleted from the trade center of San Louis Potosi to the Gulf of Mexico at Tampico, promises to have a great traffic. They have also a line running westward to Guadalajara

which is a large city and they will extend this line on to the Pacific coast and they have the surveys for it made. We are building an immense jetty system at Tampico which will make this harbor one of the finest in the world, and which will make a great port at this point and will make it a railroad center. A railroad is being pushed south from the city of Mexico toward Guatamaia over the same line practically that General Grant and myself laid out, and this will open up a very rich agricultural and mineral country. We have just completed a narrow guage road from Mexico city down to Vera Croz, and this road will be extended to the Pacific through a very rich country. The era of profitable railroading in Mexico began only six years ago, and the country is being opened up in a way that is surprising to us, and surprising to all foreigners who visit us. Our government receipts are increasing very rapidity, and the country is going forward right siong. The railroads are paying a good interest on their bonds; and though they were first started with subsidies from the

mainly private enterprises unassisted by the government which will rely on the wonderful resources of the country for their sup "How about the chances for American in-

government, the ones being built now are

vestment in Mexico, Mr. Romerof' I usked "They are, I believe, practically unlighted," was the reply, "and I don't think capital can be put in any place in the world where it will bring forth greater results than it will if properly invested in Mexico today. The fields of investment are many but farming. mining and manufacturing of many kinds will yield great results and a careful study of of the country and some capital aided by good business brains will make fortunes. The new ratiroads are opening up vast areas of tine agricultural lands and lands are cheap now in these regions and can be bought on such terms that they will pay well. Quite a number of Americans are engaged in manufacturing in Mexico, and paper mills and sait refineries will give large profits. We have some of the finest furniture wood in the world, still we import the greater portion of our house furniture and there are chances for manufacturing in almost every line of trade. The best way for Americans who wish to invest in Mexico is to go to the country and examine it for themselves. They will find fairly good hotels in the larger cities and the government and the people will do everything they can to show them just what Mexico is and to take hold of any good

thing they may have to offer for her. O FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Consumption of Food.

Following is a table, taken from the ixth yearly report of the commissioner of labor, showing the yearly consumn-tion per head, of food in the United States and in Europe, the consumers in both cases being iron-workers and their

United States. 4.55 bushels 5.50 bushels 81.55 pounds 24.65 pounds 178.54 pounds 178.54 pounds 13.55 dozen 18.55 pounds 6.71 pounds 20.68 pounds 6.71 pounds 3.90 pounds 3.90 pounds 3.90 pounds 3.90 pounds 4.71 pounds 4.72 pounds 4.72 pounds 5.71 pounds 5.72 5.71 pounds 5.72 pounds 5.71 pounds 6.35 pounds This proves that, in spite of the far

and \$222,52 in Europe.

ligher standard of living in the United

States, the average cost per family for all kinds of food is proportionately much

#### PHENOMENON OF THE CENTURY

Electricity Invading Every Department of the World's Industry.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF THE POWER.

Ice Cutting Rendered Easy and Canal Navigation Likewise - In the Domain of the Magician-Electric and Cable Traction Compared.

The tendency towards economy in labor, which is nowadays pervading so many industries, has shown itself in the apparently inflexible occapation of ice harvesting. An electric ice cutting machine has been invented, which not only doss away with from 30 to 59 per cent of the present waste in cutting ice, but introduces a most appreciable saving in an entirely unlooked for quarter. It appears that many of the norses employed in this industry are attacked by purmonary disease from exposure, and a large number are annually lost by drowning, one company alone having lost twenty-seven last winter from this cause. The new harvester is a cross between a tricycle and a sulky, its only weight being that of the driver and of the small electric motor which is geared to the

wheels and to the cutters, which revolve. Owing to the lightness of the apparatus. ice can be cut that would not bear the weight of the familiar ica-plough and team, as the cutter is capable of grooving ordinary ice almost through to the water, with a perfectly smooth motion, and without shock or jar, The machine, moreover, removes snow, and corrugates the surface of the ice. The current that propels the motor is furnished either by a reel of wire or by light movable trolley wires like those of electric roads, and derived from a plant which also runs the levators at the ice house, and gives light for the harvesting operations, which, in

winters, are necessarily continu d all night. TESTING HORSES' FEET BY BATTERY. A mode of testing the depth to which nails have been driven in a horse's foot, which is as merciful as it is effective, has been ren-dered possible by the use of the electric cur-rent. One terminal of a light battery is atinched to the bit, and the other to the shoe. If a nail has been driven into the tender part of the foot, the horse will be manifestly uneasy, but otherwise it will give no sign of sensation.

NAVIGATING CANALS BY ELECTRICITY. The traction of canal boats by means of horse-power will soon be as much out of date horse-power will soon be as much out of date as animal traction in the streets of large cities. This old fashioned method has long been regarded as lamentably behind the times, but no substitute for it has been fortheoming. Steam has been tried, with but moderate success, and the isogram cable system is clumsy and inadequate. Electricity, as usual, comes in to solve the problem, and the troller system has been found to answer the trolley system has been found to answer exceptionally well for canal navigation. The trolley can be run without difficult along the banks of the canal, and ample current sup-plied for the working of the boats. The general adoption of this plan is only a question of time. It has been suggested that in the case of large canals the state might very profitably undertake the building and the operation of the plant, or grant a concession to a private company to furnish electric power for causi traction at rates advantag-eous to the boatmen.

ELECTRICAL MAGIC. Electricity is invading the domain of the magician, and it would seem as if the tales of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, with which the youth of each succeeding generation is wont to be enthraied, less, being \$243.65 in the United States

would soon become commonplace when compared with a recital of the marvelous feats of which the electric current is capable. This idea is inevitably suggested by a description of the teleseme, the wonderful dial now placed in the rooms of hotels. The dial is barely a foot in diameter, but on its surface is inscribed a list of almost everything that even a guest in a hotel can want. The wand of the magician certainly is not there, but its place is completely supplied by a push button. By moving a crank pin and pressing the button, anything on the dial can be ordered, and the order is instantly trans-mitted to a corresponding dial in the office, where it receives prompt attention. There is no weary waiting for servants, and no bungling of instructions; the wish is merely expressed by the pressure of the button, and presto! it is fulfilled. The list includes a full complement of breakfast beverages, and every solid concomitant that can be thought of, from buttered rolls and soft boiled eggs to chicken salad and oysters. The require-ments of luncheon and dinner are also pro-vided for. All kinds of human help from a chambermaid to a policeman are available on turning the crank, as are also a carriage, "my wash." a penny stamp or the principal dailies. The space devoted to drinkables would indicate that America is a thirsty country, but the list evidences the fact that the national taste is not wanting in discrim-ination, for it embraces the best of everything in liquid form from the innocuous lemonade to the most insidious of champagnes. The teleseme is a miracle of ingenuity, even in America, whose ingenious inventions have become a proverb, all the

world over. ELECTRICITY VERSUS CABLE.
In a recent comparison of the relative advantages and disadvantages of electric and cable traction, reference is made to the Blackpoolline in England, and the Buda-Pesth line in Hungary, by way of proving that a good electric road can be laid down for less than a cable road, and not only to more officient, except in case of a very steep grade, but pay better dividends. The Buda-Pesth road traverses the principal streets of the city and covers twenty miles of track. It is an unqualified success and is a splendid films. tration of what can be done with the conduit system if it is properly installed. The road has sixty electric cars, the working of which costs only 48.5 per cent of the gross receipts. The energy usefully applied on electric cars amounts to about 50 per cent of the power given off at the power station. With cable traction more than 25 per cent efficiency can seldom be relied upon, the bulk of the available energy being absorbed by the many ton of steel cable moving at a constant speed of some eight miles per hour over hundreds of pulleys, each of which has to be carefully pulleys, each of which has to be carefully inbricated, lest it get hot and add to the ald ready enormous waste. On electric cars the consumption of current is proportional to the load and to the speed. load and to the speed. Another important consideration is that accidents with electric cars are less frequent than with the cable. A fact which may be of service to city fathers wto contemplate the introduction of rapid transit is that the entire permanent way of the Buds Pesth road, together with conduits drains, feeders and conductors, did not exceed \$57,500 per mile. ELECTRIC NOTES.

In 1886 India had only 82,000 miles of teles

graph established. Last year the mileage had increased to 113,000 miles. What is said to be the largest ammeter over made is being constructed for a Brookyn aluminium company. It will indicate 5,600 amperes.

The success of the existing electric railway in London has given an impetus to the move-ment for locamotion of a similar kind. For consideration during the forthcoming session of parliament there are no fower than five bills which propose either the construction of new electric railways or the extension of lines already authorized.

The longest electric railway in the world is to be constructed in Russia. The project is being considered of constructing a line from St. Petersbury to Archangel, a port on the White sea, a distance of more than 800 kilo-meters (498 miles). The electric current is to be furnished by a series of generating sta-tions distributed along the inc.