NEBRASKA MANUFACTURERS

Where Shall the Next Exposition be Held?

MANUFACTURERS WHO NEED MORE ROOM

Active Members of the Association Quietly Discussing the Practicability of Organizing an Exposition Company and Putting Up a Building.

"Where shall we hold our next exposition?" is the question that is going the rounds among the members of the Manufacturers and Consumers Association of Nebraska. The last exposition was largely in the nature of an experiment, and a good many manufacturers were afraid that it would be a failure, and would take no part in it. Many of those who did exhibit made a very small showing of goods, this occupying little space, as they did not realize the importance of bringing their product to the attention of the consumers. In spite of these circumstances, the coliseum building where the exposition was held, was crowded full and not a vacant space for exhibits left.

After it was seen what a great success had been made of the exposition, those who remained out, vowed that they would be in it next time.

Those who made small exhibits of goods declared that next time they would have machinery in operation and carry on the actual work of manufacture, the same as was done by the manufacturers of overalls, shirts, shoes, barbed wire, etc.

Those who made large exhibits declared that they had received an immense amount of benefit in the way of advertising and that they would make a still greater effort next time.

Then too the association has been growing and the prospects are that it will have on its rolls double the number of members by the time the next exposition is held.

This being in brief the situation the active members are asking themselves how they are going to accommodate almost double the number of exhibitors that they had last time, and give each one of them larger space, and still get them all into the Coliseum building.

An addition might be built to the Coliseum building if the owners saw fit to go to that expense, but even then it would fall far short of what is required. In the first place it is claimed that it is inaccessible, being located to one side and out of reach of all the street car lines excepting the cable. As the street car company does not issue transfers it makes it too expensive for men of moderate means and large families to attend.

These and other reasons have led to the suggestion that Omaha can never acquire any great prominence as an exposition or convention city until she has a larger building located in a more accessible part of the city and one that can be used for expositions or large assemblies of any kind. It has been suggested that that part of the city bounded by Ninth and Seventeenth and Howard and Davenport streets would be the most desirable location, as it would bring the building within easy walking distance of all the car lines of the city, including the Council Bluffs line.

Their Plans.

While no definite plans have been formulated, the subject has been quietly discussed among the members, and some of them have gone so far as to look up the exposition building question in other cities. It is generally agreed that the building should not be a gift enterprise and that no donations should be asked for from citizens. The usual method is to organize a stock company, placing the shares at say $25 each, and then sell enough stock to put up the building. Each share of stock entitles the holder to a vote, and hence a share in the management of the exposition building. A board of management would be created, and the manufacturers or others who might have use for the building would lease it from them.

Those who have been giving the subject attention are of the opinion that $30,000 to $50,000 would put up a suitable building and that it could be made to pay the stockholders a fair profit on their investments.

So far the talk has been of leasing the ground for the building instead of attempting to raise the money to buy it outright.

A manufacturer remarks that if some party having suitable property which he was willing to lease on reasonable terms was to come to the front with a good proposition it might help to get the thing started.

Lincoln Manufacturers.

Mr. Stewart of Lincoln, vice president of the Manufacturers association, is creating considerable interest in the home patronage movement in that city. He has induced some of the newspapers to take up the subject and has strong hopes of bringing the consumers into line. It has been said that Lincoln is one of the hardest cities in the state in which to sell goods of Nebraska manufacture. Lincoln manufacturers have sometimes observed that it was easier for them to sell their goods in Omaha than it was to sell them to their own people. The elegant trade which some of the Lincoln manufacturers have obtained in Omaha as a direct result of the home patronage movement has convinced them of the value of agitating the subject and they propose to make strong efforts to interest their people in the question. They are asking consumers to buy not only the goods made in Lincoln but such as are made in Omaha and other cities of the state that have been buying liberally of Lincoln.

Factory Facts.

The New York Hat Review, a paper published in the interest of the hat trade and a recognized authority in that line, reproduces a paragraph from THE BEE to the effect that Omaha should have a hat factory and then adds: "We command this to the attention of our readers, knowing that the people of Omaha are extremely enterprising and ready to advance the interests of any manufacturer who may locate in that city." The Review might have added that there is a very strong sentiment in Nebraska in favor of buying of home manufacturers and that a hat factory located at Omaha would have almost the entire trade of the state to start with. The people of Omaha do not believe very much in the plan of attracting manufacturers by offering a bonus but they make a strong point of furnishing a market for the output of the factories that do come.

The W. A. Page Soap company has received the contract for supplying the Department of the Platte of the United States army with soap.

Work on the new brick building at the foot of Grace street, to be used as a coffin factory, is progressing rapidly. The third story is well under way.

As showing the condition of the jobbing business the Consolidated Coffee company report that they sold more goods last month than ever before in the same length of time.

The Drummond Carriage company has leased the top floor of the fire department house adjoining their place. This gives them one floor 66x100 feet and four floors 66x66 feet. They have recently turned out four wagons for the wholesale oyster men of Omaha.

In spite of the fact that the pickle crop of Omaha this season is only about one-third of what it ought to have been the Gedney Pickle company have in their vats between 6,000 and 7,000 bushels of cucumbers besides what they have already sold and shipped. They are crowded for room in their present quarters and are considering the question of moving at no distant date.

The Omaha box factory has been forced to put in still more machinery owing to the growth of the business and at the same time increase the number of employes. Several new nailing machines were started the past week and the payroll shows fifty hands employed. It was only a short time ago that nearly all the boxes used in Nebraska were shipped in from adjoining states.

The Western Butter Manufacturing company are in the same condition as several other manufacturing firms in Omaha. The business has grown until it has reached a point where they must have more room. Mr. Kaspar has not yet decided whether he will move into entirely new quarters or build an addition to his present factory.

Secretary Brudley of the Manufacturers association spent several days of the past week in Lincoln and Beatrice looking after the interests of manufacturers.

Manufacturers are wondering why it is that no paving brick makers are locating in Omaha, in view of the fact that there is likely to be a large amount of brick paving laid in this city during the next few years.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN ELECTRICITY.

The employment of vibrations of varying frequency has become recognized as a valuable therapeutic agent. One of the first effects noted in the early development of this treatment was a local anæsthesia sufficiently pronounced to render the patient insensible to the prick of a needle. That this anæsthesia is not confined to the surface is proved by the painless dental operations that have been performed under its influence. M. J. P. Michaels relates that when experimenting with the electric rod diapason, which involves the principle of mechanical vibration, he was able to produce local anæsthesia by applying the button of the apparatus to the gums halfway up the roots of the teeth, and to perform one of the most painful of dental operations, that of extracting the live nerves from the teeth, without the patient feeling any pain. This principle has now been further applied in Paris by Prof. Charcot. Finding that mechanical vibration had a marked effect in soothing the nerves Prof. Charcot constructed a new helmet for the transmission of vibrations to the head. This device resembles an ancient helmet and is made of sheets of steel which permit the top of the head to be thoroughly inclosed. Mounted upon this helmet is a small alternating current motor, making about 600 revolutions per minute. At each revolution a uniform vibration is transmitted to metallic springs inside the helmet and thus communicated to the skull against which the springs press. The walls of the skull are thus vibrated in their entirety, and the vibrations, naturally, are transmitted to the cerebral structure. The number and intensity of the vibrations can be varied according to the patient treated, and the sensation is said to be not disagreeable, especially as the machine produces a rumbling sound which tends to benumb the locality. At the end of some minutes the patient experiences general lassitude and an inclination to repose and the immediate effect is to throw nervous people and those afflicted with insomnia into a peaceful and refreshing slumber.

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An ingenius grocer who had in vain tried all manner of methods for clearing his store from the nuisance of flies, has shown himself to be well up with the times by starting an electrical fly trap. This is driven by an electric motor and consists of a band smeared with some sweet substance on which the flies alight, and on which they are carried along and swept into a wire trap.

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Prof. Elihu Thomson's new telephone system has excited much interest. Instead of a continuous dynamo or battery power, the alternating current is used with alternations of very low periods—thirty-two per second, or thereabouts. All local batteries are dispensed with, the system having a closed circuit of great flexibility, and it need not be grounded at all if desired. The annunciators at the exchange are worked by the simple act of lifting off the telephone, which momentarily opens the circuit. This system does not appear to have been practically applied to any exchange, but any new system that promises to obviate the necessity for the costly and elaborate plant now in use in telephone exchanges is not likely to remain long untested.

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A new form of windmill for electrical purposes has been invented by Prof. J. Blyth. Prof. Blyth, who has devoted much attention to the subject of the utilization of wind power for electric storage, found that the ordinary form of windmill would answer very well for this purpose so long as the wind had a moderate speed, but, like all other windmills, it had either to be self-reeling or stopped altogether when the heavy breeze came. This was obviously very unsatisfactory, as the best of the wind for storage purposes was thus lost, and the problem that then presented itself was to construct a windmill that would satisfy the following requisites: First, it must always be ready to go. Second, it must go without attendance for lengthened periods. Third, it must go through the wildest gale and be able to take full advantage of it. These requirements were met by the machine finally devised by Prof. Blyth, in which semi-cylindrical boxes are attached to four strong arms, each about 26 feet long, the opening of each box being 10 feet by 6 feet, and the vertical shaft is a long rod of iron, five inches in diameter. At its lower end it carries a massive pit wheel, which actuates the train of gearing and drives the fly wheel, six feet in diameter, with the requisite speed for driving the dynamo, connected with it by a belt in the ordinary way. This machine is found to work most satisfactorily, and with a fair wind speed gave about two electrical horse-power. Prof. Blyth maintains that electrical windmills, at least for small installations are likely to assume this form, as there is no limit to the size and strength with which they may be constructed, and, if necessary, several could be placed in any well exposed position, each having its own dynamo and set of accumulators. Windmills are found to present special advantages when applied to the lighting of lighthouses, which are always in exposed situations where wind is plentiful, and often in such remote places that stores and coal for generating electric high in any other way could only be sent with difficulty. To the lighting of country houses the use of accumulators in conjunction with windmills is specially applicable, as the system is very cleanly and can be adopted without the trouble of much attendance.

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson is the only lock-stitch machine made that will maintain an even and perfect stitch at different speeds. Sold by Geo. Lancaster & Co., 514 S. 16th st.

CONNUBIALITIES.

A most brilliant wedding was solemnized in old Trinity church at Newport, R. I., Monday. The principals were Miss Georgette Sherman and Harold Brown, both members of families within the charmed circle of the "400." The bride wore a gown of ivory satin with draperies and ruffings of point lace, while the lace veil was caught with a tiara of pearls and diamonds.

Sally Carter and Molly Gates were talking about a grand wedding that was to come off in a few weeks. Sally's cousin was to be the bride. "I am going to have a new white dress and a beautiful pink sash," said Sally, "and my brother Charley is going to be one of the ushers."

The marriage of Miss Lelia G. Day of Lima, O., and Dr. Franklin S. Cheney of Chicago, son of Bishop Cheney, was solemnized at the First Baptist church in Lima on the 3d. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Cheney at high noon.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the week in Philadelphia was that of Miss Elsie Van Houten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar O. Van Houten, to Samuel Ashton Bell, son of Samuel W. Bell, vice president of the Farmers and Mechanics National bank. The bride was attired in her mother's wedding dress, which was of white moire, with point applique lace trimming, full veil, and carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley, and wore a diamond pendant, a gift of the groom.

One of the many brilliant weddings of the past week was that of Miss Grace Velie, daughter of Stephen H. Velie of Moline, Ill., and Stuart Harper. Half her large group of bridesmaids wore white and the others blue. The costumes for both bride and her maids were unusually pretty.

The wedding of Miss Alice Carter, a daughter of Oliver S. Carter, to Frank H. Ballard of New York took place at Mountain Side, the home of the bride's parents, at Orange. The decorations for the wedding were beautiful. The ceremony took place in the blue room, which was trimmed with autumn leaves. Autumn fruits and flowers were used extensively. The grounds, which are extensive, were illuminated with electric lights.

Last March John Fruchey of Bluffton, O., found in the pocket of a pair of trousers he purchased at Lima a note signed by Clara Overton of Woonsocket, Mass. A correspondence and engagement followed. Last week Miss Overton arrived at Bluffton and was married. The couple had never met before.

The wedding of Miss Helen Hall Newberry to Henry Bowne Joy will take place at Lake Terrace, Grosse Pointe, Mich., on October 11, in the private chapel of the estate of the bride's mother.

"Late to bed and early to rise will shorten the road to your home in the skies. But early to bed and "Little Early Riser," the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser.

SECRET SOCIETY CIRCLES

Doings of the Fraters During the Past Seven Days.

COMING SESSION GRAND LODGE K. OF P.

A Member of the United States Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, Takes Exception to a Former Article Published in These Columns—Other Fraternal News.

The coming session of the grand lodge will be one of the most important held in years. The year just past has been a prosperous one and a full attendance upon the grand lodge is anticipated. The following is the official notice of the meeting:

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20, 1892.—To the officers, representatives, past grand chancelors, past chancelors, and members of the grand lodge: Brother Knights—The twenty-fifth annual session of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias of Nebraska, will be held in the city of Geneva, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, October 11, 1892.

Grand officers and grand representatives are requested to be in attendance at the opening hour, and come prepared to stay until the close of the session, which may last several days.

Each lodge is required to provide the necessary regulation jewels for its grand representatives, and members must be clothed in appropriate insignia of rank when the grand lodge is in session. Jewels may be procured from the grand keeper of records and seal. By ordering them at once they will be ready at the opening of the session.

All members of the order in attendance having paid full fare to Geneva will be returned at one-third fare, upon presentation of the ticket agent's receipt, with the certificate thereon properly filled up and signed. These receipts must be procured from the ticket agent where you purchase your full fare ticket, and upon presentation of them to the grand keeper of records and seal a certificate will be made thereon which will entitle you to the rate named above.

Let me urge that every lodge in the jurisdiction be represented. Important legislation will be up for action and the welfare and future of the order will both be promoted if every subordinate lodge is represented in the grand lodge session. Yours fraternally,

H. M. SHAEFFER,
G. K. of R. and S.

About the Scottish Rite.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In Sunday's BEE of October 2 an article appeared in the secret society column giving the facts regarding a concerted effort among the rank and file of the Southern jurisdiction Scottish Rite Masons to bring about a much desired change in form of government in their jurisdiction. It being monarchical their desire is to make it conform to the government in which they live.

This is as it should be and cannot fail to receive the endorsement of all who believe that sovereign power should be exercised by representatives elected by the people. Free America is not the place to propagate to any considerable extent the principles of an aristocratic government. I take exceptions, however, to the historical part of the article in question as erroneous and misleading.

The writer, evidently a member of the Southern jurisdiction, says: "In the United States there are two jurisdictions of Scottish Rite Masonry, the Northern and the Southern," and fails to mention the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, a jurisdiction which has fully three times the membership of the Southern jurisdiction and is a purely representative body, all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, being elected annually.

There is at present represented in the government of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States three systems of government—monarchical, represented by the Southern jurisdiction; autocratic, represented by the Northern jurisdiction and democratic, represented by the United States jurisdiction.

The writer is also in error regarding the grand east of the Northern jurisdiction. He says "the Northern jurisdiction has headquarters at New York," while New York is the grand east for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, and Boston is the grand east for the Northern jurisdiction and Washington, D. C., is the grand east for the Southern jurisdiction.

The writer's reference to a division of territory between the Northern and Southern jurisdictions in nowise affects the territory of the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, which is no less than their name indicates; nor could they make a division of territory if so inclined, as they rigidly adhere to the old original constitution of 1762 for their government in this particular and that document prohibits more than one central head of Scottish Rite Masonry in any one government, while the Northern and Southern jurisdictions are both working under the forged constitution of 1786 which is made for convenience to allow two central heads in the United States and herein is the cause of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States existing in factions at the present time. General Albert Pike, while living, could not recognize the United States jurisdiction working under the constitution of 1762, as, using his own language, it meant for him abdication, therefore these conditions were made absolute, but it would now seem that there is no longer any necessity for this state of affairs to exist in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the United States, and it is to be hoped that for the good of the Rite and Masonry in general that such legislation will be effected in the near future as to bring the factions together under one central head in the United States, according to the original plan and as it exists in other countries. The adoption of a representative form of government will have a tendency to make rapid strides in this direction.

ALEXANDER ATKINSON, 33°,
Deputy for Nebraska, U. S. A. T. and D.

A. F. and A. M.

George C. Connor, grand secretary of the grand lodge of Tennessee, has written a highly interesting account of his European trip and visit to Masonic lodges in Great Britain and on the continent. The article referred to is illustrated by diagrams showing the position of officers and appointments in the various lodges visited. Alluding to the diagram of the Italian lodge, Brother Connor says:

"It will be observed that an altar like as in America is used in Italy. Indeed, the general arrangement is quite like the American. There are slight variations in the arrangements of other lodgerooms visited, but these may be accepted as the standard. The rooms are small, few capable of seating more than fifty brethren. In England hotels usually build lodgerooms in their upper stories, and several lodges assemble therein without the payment of rental. The hotels are compensated by the brethren dining after the conclusion of business. And this dining, in full evening dress and in Masonic clothing and jewels, may be set down as the universal custom of English Freemasonry. In Germany the hotel custom does not prevail to any great extent, and lodges either own or lease their rooms. Dinner or luncheon is always served, as in England, and chiefly in halls attached to the lodgerooms. In Italy the custom does not prevail at all. Lodgerooms are leased, as a rule, and dining without Masonic clothing occurs at restaurants. Intelligent American Masons find no difficulty in making themselves known in Europe. But no attempt should be made to visit a lodge without first receiving an invitation to do so from the secretary. The American way of going to the reception room and sending in your card is unknown in Europe. English and continental Masons own their own aprons and carry the same along with them when visiting. No aprons are supplied by lodges except to its officers. The lodges elect their masters, treasurers and tylers. The remaining officers are appointed by the worshipful master-elect. The retiring past master installs his successor and then presents the remaining officers for investment by the master. The installation ceremony is secret and is vastly superior to the ceremony we use in America. The tyler always proposes the last toast at a Masonic dinner.

"The rituals of the continent of Europe and of the British isles are different from each other, the latter more nearly approaching those of the United States. The means of recognition are about the same in the British Isles, but differ somewhat on the continent. The ceremonials are much briefer—especially the Turkish. Many dramatic features are wanting. While this brevity detracts from the pageant, it really adds to the solemnity of the work. We candidly believe that many features of the English work could be profitably introduced into the American."

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle is one of the most modest of the many secret and benevolent societies. There are few who have any idea of the numbers this order claims. One would hardly believe that in just twenty years, from a small society founded in Baltimore, Md., the order has grown to a membership of 65,000, with 800 castles, which correspond with the lodges of other societies.

J. E. Burbage has the honor of being the founder of this powerful organization. He was born in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, Dec. 3, 1836. In August, 1872, he conceived the idea of founding the order. He was sitting by a river side when the thought came upon him and he immediately determined to call the new society the order of the Golden Eagle, after the order of the Eagle instituted by Cyrus the Great to hasten the return of the captives to the holy city and the restoration of the temple to its original splendor.

The new order was to have even a nobler aim, which was to lead an erring race from the thraldom of Lucifer to the holy city of God and to rescue the fair temple of the heart from the touch of sin. The ritual of the order portrays by form and ceremony, symbol and allegory, the passing of the Christian through the wilderness of sin and woe to the heavenly castle.

The Pilgrims degree teaches a lesson of grave import, fidelity and eternal faithfulness to God and to fellow men.

The Knights degree confers the honor of knighthood upon the faithful pilgrim.

The Crusaders degree sends him forth upon his grand crusade against sin.

Mr. Burbage called several meetings, but no record was kept of them until the one which was held on October 15, 1872. The following with the titles they held after the election of January 22, 1873, were the founders: John E. Burbage, past grand chief; J. R. Dukes, grand noble chief; J. W. Simpson, grand vice chief; George G. Everhart, grand high priest; Dr. Frank A. Harrison, grand venerable hermit; L. W. Swift, grand master of records; George B. Skinner, grand keeper of exchequer; William J. Gibson, grand clerk of exchequer; William E. Livingston, grand sir herald; William F. Shorey, grand worthy chamberlain; Thomas J. Hood, grand ensign; R. Emory Ennis, grand esquire; C. C. Bohart, grand first guardsman; John T. Grape, grand worthy bard. The first grand castle was instituted January 22, 1873.

Just five years later the supreme castle was instituted by the consolidation of the Maryland and Pennsylvania branches of the order. The first members of the order were engaged in mercantile pursuits, but now men in all the walks of life belong to it. During the first eleven months of the life of the order many castles were instituted until now the order is in a very flourishing condition.

Red Cross castle No. 1 of Omaha is taking quite a boom. Friday evening there were four applications for membership, and promises of several more in the near future. The insurance feature is helping to bring in new members, and when the new branch, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, is started we expect a great revival in Eagle interest. Friday evening, October 28, the Eagles give their first ball of the season at their hall, 114 North Fifteenth.

Order of Scottish Clans.

At the last meeting of Clan Gordon No. 63 the following were initiated members of the order: A. M. Henderson, Allan McLearie, J. A. Ross and William Hampton, and a number of applications for membership were received, including two from Blair, Neb. The membership is very rapidly increasing, and as is shown by the report of the last Royal Clan meeting at New Haven, Conn., there are now nearly 120 clans throughout the United States and Canada, and although it is not yet three years since the Omaha clan was instituted, yet there are only seventeen having larger membership. The health record is also excellent, no deaths having occurred since the organization.

The first series of entertainments of the season will be the third annual Hallowe'en social and will be held at the Washington hall, Monday evening, the 31st inst. A program is being arranged for a truly Scottish evening as the immortal Burns would have it, when he said:

Among the bonnie winding banks
Where Doon rins wimplin clear;
Where Bruce once ruled the martial ranks
And shook his Carrick spear,
Some merry friendly country folks
Together did convene
To burn their nits, and pu' their stocks
And haud their Hallowe'en.

The clansmen will be out in their regalia and will march from the Grand Army of the Republic hall to the Washington hall headed by their band of pipers.

Somerby's Iron Hall Transactions.

Horace Smith, counsel for the plaintiffs in the recent iron hall receivership case, made a sensational statement last Friday at Indianapolis in connection with the story that Somerby would be there to prosecute certain members of the order. He said that Somerby drew a check for $65,000 which was to be given to the plaintiffs if they would withdraw the suit, and that he started out with a bold dash to pay all the certificates of his friends, but was stopped by his own attorneys. "You remember," said Mr. Smith, "That Somerby came back from Philadelphia before his attorneys when the Mutual bank affairs were being investigated! Well, he got here twenty-four hours before anybody else and spent nearly all that time in drawing warrants for his friends. Many were on claims that had matured. One was to Hosmer for $10,000 for the death of his son. The claims aggregate $200,000 and when the warrants were drawn Somerby wired his friends that the warrants were issued and many brought suits to collect them in different parts of the country. The warrants were brought to me and Judge Howe to be O.K'd, as we had been selected from the consul on this side to approve all money expended. The checks were not approved. This check in controversy now is one of them."

The Order of the World.

Oak lodge, No. 109, held its regular meeting Tuesday night with a goodly number of members present. After transacting the business of the lodge and the initiation of four new members those present were entertained by an essay by Brother Maxwell, a recitation by Miss Haws and remarks from many of the members, after which the members departed for their homes, well pleased with the evening's entertainment and feeling more assured than ever of the bright prospects awaiting the Order of the World.

Deputy Supreme Organizer I. G. Baright is in Wymore, Neb., where he is meeting with fine success in behalf of the order. He expects to organize a lodge there in the near future.

Deputy Organizer W. M. Baright has been in Fremont, Neb., for the past week, where he attended a meeting of the lodge Thursday night with a goodly number of the members present, which comprise some of the foremost business men of the city, each of which is determined to make the Order of the World the star lodge.

Good Templars.

The novel entertainment given by Life Boat lodge No. 159 Thursday night was a grand success in every particular, far surpassing any previous similar undertaking by this lodge, which fact, to any who have ever attended their entertainments, means a treat of exceptional worth. Everything being in early readiness allowed the program to begin promptly, and the rendition of every number was received with universal applause and appreciation. T. L. Combs and F. M. Steadman scored a great hit in the rendition of a march of their own composition upon the harmonica and piano. A song by Mr. George Fraser was as usual well received and called forth two equally enjoyed encores, while Prof. Roe threw the audience into convulsions of laughter with his representation of "A boarding house girl practicing her half hour on the piano." The tableaux were nicely given, showing careful preparation and exhibiting beautiful costumes. The art loan exhibit was the hit of the evening, furnishing a rare treat to all who visited it.

Miss Theresa Schock was the happy winner of the oil painting voted to the most popular young lady present. The painting, "An Alleghany Scene" was painted by Mr. G. S. Cole, and is a very creditable one. It is understood this entertainment with additional features will be repeated in a larger building in the near future.

THEY ARE LURED TO DEATH

Myriads of Dead Insects are Found in Electric Lights of the City.

A TRIP WITH THE COMPANY'S CARBON MAN

Strange Creatures Which He Finds on His Rounds—A Fatal Nesting Place for Birds—The Lighthouse Danger.

If accurate statistics of the destruction of life caused by electricity in the various forms in which it is now applied could be published what an appalling array of figures would be presented.

When, now and then, and it is not so infrequently either, a lineman meets his death from contact with the fatal current the news is heralded over the country and thousands of readers are horrified with the sickening details, but of the myriads of the lower forms of animal life which are nightly electrocuted little notice is taken.

Theater-goers and other after-dark pedestrians have noticed and sometimes are annoyed by the clouds of humming insects of all shapes, sizes and colors in their mad flight about the death-dealing arc lights. On a hot summer night they are attracted in such numberless swarms that they dim the intense glare of the electric globe and the harvest of the dead on the pavements underneath is so plentiful that pedestrians step aside to avoid stepping upon the mass of dead bodies.

So great is the attraction of the electric light for all forms of winged insect life that many rare species are now common on the streets of Omaha which a few years ago would have been curiosities and known only to entomologists and others interested in insect life.

One huge beetle over two inches in length, with fierce looking horns, which occasionally drops upon a neck or a back or a skirt, giving one the sensation of being grasped by a devilfish, is called the electric light bug in Omaha, and a very common impression is that it is the product of the light. Of course, it existed before, but it had its own haunts remote from those of man and it minded its own business until a mysteriously beautiful white gleam lured it out to its destruction.

On a one day's round with the employe of the electric light company who supplies fresh sticks of carbon, an entomologist would be able to secure a better collection than with years of nosing about with his net. The trouble is that the specimens are not perfect. The terrible current has torn them limb from limb, and only now and then is a complete specimen found among the masses of gorgeously colored wings and bodies. Almost every well known variety of fly and beetle is found in the heap brushed out of each globe in the morning and very rare specimens are found only to be ground into the dust or blown away by the wind. The great bulk of mass taken from the globes is made up of the varieties which in former times put a veto on any such thing as reading by lamp light beside an open window.

Everyone knows how it was. Just as we were beginning to get interested in the paper or book—"s-s-sing," mosquito No. 1, with half a dozen companions close in his wake. "Whirr! whirr! plunk!" an overgrown moth plunges about the lamp and plants himself down on the open page. Just as we pound a hole in the spot which he has just vacated, "zum, boom," a June bug takes a hand in the game and we give it up in disgust.

This is all changed now if there is an arc light some where near. The bugs leave us to our own devices and sail away to get electrocuted.

One huge beetle which is usually taken from the lamps is now as the hawk moth or sphinx, the adult form of the tomato caterpillar. It is four inches in length and one of the most horrible looking of monsters to any one except an entomological crank who can see beauties in the slimiest of crawling things. The number of moths, flies, gnats, grasshoppers, tree crickets, wasps, bees, beetles, katy dids, lace wings, dragon flies, potato bugs and spiders is beyond computation.

Of the moths, a college professor would probably find Latin names for over twenty varieties.

Beetles are nearly as plentiful, though the common June bug and pinch bug are the most common.

Another thing which surprises others as well as the clamp leaner is the persistence with which sparrows, wrens and other small birds return to the swinging crystal globes as fitting locations for homes of their prospective families. Every day from one to a dozen of the globes in all parts of the city are half filled with laboriously collected sticks and twigs, only to be remorselessly swept out again in morning, sometimes with the little occupant dead on the ruins of her home. In one or two cases the nest has been found complete, lined with hair and straw and containing an egg.

No one will weep over the occasional electrocution of that Ishmael among birds—the sparrow—but it is not only sparrows which are killed, but harmless little wrens and others.

The slaughter of birds is more noticeable where there are tower lights as in Council Bluffs and other places.

Statistics have been prepared of the destruction wrought by the lighthouse and a list of 160 varieties which had been killed was sent to the government bureau, some of them valued game birds. Thousands of birds it is said are killed each season by the light on the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor. But these great dangers are as nothing compared with the combined dangers of the dispersed city lights of the country.

TOLEDO, Iowa, April 6, 1891.

Dr. J. B. Moore, Dear Sir: My wife has used about six bottles of your Tree of Life, and thinks that she has received greater benefit from it than any medicine she has ever taken. Yours truly, L. H. BUFKIN.

Gen'l Agent and Treas. West College.

Since receiving the above testimonial, I am informed of a letter and check from the Rev. L. H. Bufkin of Toledo, Iowa, April 25, to send Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, Crestline, Kansas, six bottles of Moore's Tree of Life.

For sale by all druggists.

THE THEATERS.

The St. Louis Globe speaks of the Alba Heywood company as follows: "Last evening was one of unalloyed enjoyment to the large audience which attended the performance of Alba Heywood and his company. We have had many brilliant performances at this house by artists high upon the roll of fame, but nothing of a varied character so thoroughly good in all its parts. Mr. Alba Heywood, who, without being in any sense a copyist, nevertheless follows the same general line as Sol Smith Russell before the latter took to the drama, has certainly no equal in character acting, gave a series of impersonations that were a succession of delights and evoked enthusiastic applause and vociferous recalls." The Heywood company opens a week's engagement at the Farnam Street theater today with a matinee.

Tonight the people of this city will have an opportunity of witnessing something that is novel in the way of negro minstrelsy when Charles E. Schilling's company of black-face performers appear for one night only at Boyd's New theater. The first part, instead of the old-style minstrel first part, is something entirely new and is taken from Gilbert & Sullivan's popular comic opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." Three thousand yards of silk, satin, plush and bullion draperies, a carload of beautiful scenery and the most magnificent costumes ever carried by a minstrel organization are used in this grand production. Among the noted performers are George H. Edwards, the great southern comedian; Sully and Nealy, America's greatest knockabout song and dance artists; Olivette, the clever little French equilibrist; Crandall and Clark, banjoists; the European marvels, the three Nichols brothers; the Narragansett quartet, sweet singers; Eugene Everette, the human enigma; the great southern trio, Curtis, Bush and Armstrong, and America's representative musical comedian, Charles E. Schilling, in a program of excellence never before equaled in the history of amusements.

Tomorrow evening local theater-goers will have an opportunity to welcome the inimitable comedian, Sol Smith Russell, who will begin a three-night engagement at the Boyd theater in Edward Kidder's successful play, "A Poor Relation." Since its last production here two years ago, the piece has been rewritten, the dialogue and situations changed about in such a manner as to remove the only incongruities which existed. In its present form it is claimed that "A Poor Relation" is a thoroughly natural comedy. An equally important bill will be "Peaceful Valley" which is announced for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. "Peaceful Valley," it will be remembered, was first produced in this city last season, and Mr. Russell's impersonation of Hosea Howe was considered by many the best piece of work this well known comedian has ever given here.

Sol Smith Russell is in many respects a wonderful man. There is nobody like him—nobody whose personality is so pleasing or whose acting is so thoroughly delightful. But it isn't acting, it is simply Russell. He can't help being funny. In his nature there is a strange commingling of comedy and pathos; it is this mixture which puts it in his power to carry his audience with him always, to move his hearers to laughter or to tears. These are the qualities which appeal to every one who admires all that is true hearted and noble in dramatic characterization. Mr. Russell will have the assistance of an adequate company.

The romantic comedy drama, the "Harvest Moon," which has the reputation, east and south, of being so fresh, bright and sparkling that it is considered as the original of a new and peculiar class of drama, was a success from the first performance. Since then it has stood the test of the most impartial criticism in large cities, with the result that it has been pronounced to be a "great and beautiful play." The story of the "Harvest Moon" is one of hearth and home simplicity, replete with heart interest. Laughter follows tears, and clean sparkling comedy brightens the somber episodes of the play. The "Harvest Moon" is taken from the name of an old English inn, where the action of the drama is laid. The cast has been selected from members of the best theaters and organizations of New York city, and each has been selected for the part he or she portrays. Among others equally well known in the company are Louise Rial, the leading lady in A. M. Partmer's "Jim the Penman" company, and the comedian, Harry Booker, the well remembered Dickey Dials of "The Stowaway." On Thursday evening next the "Harvest Moon" company will open a four nights engagement at Boyd's theater with Saturday matinee.

Wonderland and the Bijou theater will bring to a close with this evening's performance another remarkable week's success. They have been crowded to the limit every afternoon and evening. A new and attractive bill has been prepared for the coming week, beginning tomorrow afternoon and evening. Southern's great drama, "The Octoroon," will hold the boards, with the popular and talented Jimmie Darragh in the title role. It is a pathetic and extremely thrilling story of the early school days in Louisiana. Wonderland presents an almost incredible line of new things. The favorites, Barton and Miller, in their resistless burlesque, "My Mother-in-Law," are a show within themselves. Eddie Fox and Dot Fisher will make their initial bow to an Omaha audience in "Let Me Act." It is killing. The matchless Irish oddities, Bennington and Thompson, as the two Galaway Senators, are immense, while Killam and Collins, in their darky extravaganzas, will keep you in a roar constantly. In addition, then, are all the mysteries of the juggler's art, singing, dancing, and a hundred and one other fine attractions.

Cholera

When properly treated as soon as the first symptoms appear, cholera can nearly always be cured. The patient should go immediately to bed and remain as quiet as possible. Send for a physician, but while awaiting his arrival take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in double doses after each operation of the bowels more than natural. If there is severe pain or cramps take it in double doses every fifteen minutes until relieved. This remedy has been used with great success in seven epidemics of dysentery that were almost as severe and dangerous as cholera, and if used as directed a cure is almost certain. Every family should have a 50-cent bottle at hand ready for instant use. After the disease is under control castor oil must be taken to cleanse the system. No other physic or substitute will do in place of castor oil. For sale by druggists.

The Hour of Death.

Cincinnati Commercial: "I have been making some calculations on an interesting question," said a well known physician. "I have come to the conclusion that death claims its victims among sufferers from chronic diseases frequently between the hours of nine and ten a. m., most rarely between eight and ten p. m. In acute diseases dissolution ensues commonly either early in the morning or late in the evening. The explanation is simple. Vitality is strongest in the latter half of the day, and therefore the sufferer from chronic disease is least able to cope with it in the morning. In acute diseases the fever rages worst towards nightfall, and leaves the patient without powers of resistance."

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such poisons as scrofula, skin diseases, eczema, rheumatism. Its timely use saves many lives.

Winter's at the door, Overcoats at our store.

DOUBLE VALUE SINGLE PRICE

In many respects we are much more fortunate than our neighbors in that we are not loaded up with last year's styles. We started out new this fall and our overcoat stock is no exception. We have had made 400 all wool diagonal sack coats, some with velvet collars, lined with serge, and are in brown, gray and tan colors, sizes 34 to 42, made to sell and to wear as good as any $6 overcoat, but as a starter we offer them at $3.75.

OVERCOATS $3.75, Worth $6.00.

We also have 150 Chinchilla Ulsters, suitable for a strictly storm coat, well made, wool and with big collar, with or without belt and double breasted; standard value $7.75, we offer them to you at a five dollar bill.

ULSTERS $5.00, Worth $7.75.

Most anyone can quote prices in a newspaper, but to have the goods to show at the price and at the same time satisfy the public is another thing. We have the goods and are pleased to show them whether you buy or not. We sell no shoddy stuff. All our garments are sold on their merits and to get your future trade. Our past method of doing business is sufficient guarantee of just treatment.

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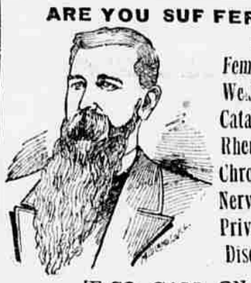

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WEAK MEN

(VITALITY WEAK), Made so by too close application to business or study; severe mental strain or grief; SEXUAL EXCESSES in middle life, or from the effects of youthful follies.

WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO NERVO