

WINDOW SHADES, 23c. Lace Curtains, 90c.

Curtain Poles, 5c.

Chenille Covers,

Silkaline, 19c.

\$2.45.

Silk Curtains,

FURNITURE— Highly poished Chamber Sets, au-tigue or 16th century finish, cheval or square dressers, worth \$30.00, this week only \$18.75.

Ladies' Desks, Combination Library Cases, Parlor Desks, Office Desks,etc., we offer at prices which we guarantee to be

from 10 to 50 per

cent below cash store

\$40.00, thi only \$23.75.

Dining Tables, \$1.95. Kitchen Ta-

bles, 75c. Extension Tables, \$3.85, and

equally as low.

tables

TABLES.

PARLOR

Handsomely uphol-

stered, latest style,

16th century or an-

tique finish, worth

this

week

pecial drive, Fifty-six different styles. Ask to see our \$8.50 Mantel

Folding Bed and our

\$13.25 Upright Fold-

ing Bed, in antique

or 16th century fin-

DINNER SETS.

Tea Sets, \$4.25.

Toilet Sets, \$1.95. We carry the larg-

est stock of Crockery

and Glassware in

CARPETS - Nice Brussels Carpets, desirable patterns, a this week only 48c. Ingrain Carpets, atest style, this latest style, this week only 25c per yard, worth double.

SIDEBOARDS.

A Solid Oak Side-board, finely fin-ished, well made,

this week only \$11.75,

other houses would

TERMS-

favorable

On a bill of \$10, \$1

cash and \$1 per week. Special and more

ments on larger pur-

consider it cheap at

only: Base Burners, \$13,50. Oil Heaters, \$4,25. Cannon Stoves, \$2 90. 6-hole Ranges, \$12.50. 4-holo Ranges, \$9.65. Worth double.

CARPETS.

Linoleums, 58c

Door Mats, 28c. Rugs, \$1.

Oil Cloth, 19e.

Stair Carpet, 15c. Rag Carpet, 29c.

Soffer this week

STOVE PIPE-This week only. Stove pipe 10c joint, Elbows Sceach. Conl Hods 14c each. Zinc Boards 65c each. Dampers 5c each. Shovels 4c each.

Those formerly \$15 now \$8,50

CHENILLE CUR-

Those formerly \$5

Those formerly \$10

OUR PRICES lower than the low-We cordinly invite you to examthem with any house

ROCKERS-Reed Cane Rockers, \$1.25. Children's Rockers.

65c. Tapestry Rock-ers, \$2.45. P.ush Rockers, \$2.75. Carpet Rockers, \$2.45.

TINWARE. Wash Boilers, 75c. Tea Kettles, 35c. Coffee Pots, 10c. Mrs. Pott's Irons, And all other tinware equally as low.

BEDDING. Comforts, 58c Pillows, 34c. Blankets, 95c. Spreads, 67c. Boisters, \$1.25.

Pillow Slips, 17c. Worth double.

SILVERWARE. Heavy Plate Knives and Forks, usunl price \$4.50, this week only \$2.25. Alarm Clecks, 75c. Eight-day Clocks,

FURNITURE. Screens, 75c. Plush Chrirs,\$1.90.

Bedsteads, \$1.25.

Springs, 85c.

AN IMMENSE building, with a large warehouse in the rear, stored from cellar to roof with everything necessary for housekeeping.

the city.

LOUNGES.

Single Lounges, \$4.85, worth \$7.50.

Bed Lounges \$7.50, worth \$12

Chenilie Couches, \$9.75, worth \$16.

FREE-With every purchase of \$1.00 and over a handsome imported souvenir.

arrange-

FREE-With every purchase of \$5.00 and over, a beautiful decorated cup and saucer.

KITCHEN.

Kitchensales\$3.50.

Kitchen Chairs,

Kitchen Cabinet,

With every purchase of \$10,00 and over a very pretty Smyrca Rug with a choice of

select from.

several hundred to

We are always moving toward the "King Row" of success and ever ready to jump at a chance to prove that our prices are far below any other house in the city.

PEOPLE'S MANMOTH

America's Largest Cash or Credit House.

NSTALLWEYT 1315-1317 FARNAM STREET.

Persistent Efforts to Fix the Complexion of the Future Supreme Bench.

WILL SOON SAY "WE ARE THE COURTS"

Peculiar Methods of Seating "Suitable" Judges-The Lobby, Its Influence and Ways of Working Legislators.

II. Gov. Wm. Larrabec-"The Railroad Question." The decision which the supreme court of the United States rendered in the Granger cases in 1876, affirming the right of a state to control railroad charges for the transportation of passengers wholly within the state was a serious disappointment to railroad men, for it was the first step toward wrest ing from them the power to arbitrarily control the commerce of the country. Ever since that time it has been their determined purpose to bring about, if possible, a reconstruction of the federal supreme court in order to secure a reversal or modification of the Granger decision. In the case of Peik vs Chicago, 94th U. S., 176, the supreme court laid down the following broad principle of law: "Where property has been clothed with public interest the legislature may fix a limit to that which shall in law be reasonable for its use. This limit binds the court as well as the people. If it has been improperly fixed the legislature not the courts must be appealed to for a change. In one of the Granger cases the same court used the following language: "We know that this is a power which may be abused, but that is no argument against its existence. For protection against abuses by legislatures the people must resort to the polls."

Fourteen years later, in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company vs. Minnesota, decided in October, 1890, the same court rendered a decision so indefinite that the lawyers differed much it their opinion as to its meaning, and it ap pears that the members of the court who made the decision also differed in their opinions as to the meaning of the decision, for Justice Bradley said in his dissenting opinion, in which Justice Gray and Justice Lamar concurred, that the decision practic ally overruled Munn ws. New York, submitted in October, 1891, and decision rendered February 29, 1892, and opinion delivered by Justice Blatchford in referring to the Minnesota case, after quoting the above statement from Justice Bradley, said: "But the opinion of the court did not say so, nor did it refer to Munn vs. Illinois, and we are of the opinion that the decision in that case is, as will be hereafter shown, quite dis-tinguistable from the present case."

It is thus apparent that this court has ad-

hered to the decision in Munn vs. Illinois, and to the doctrines announced in the opinion of the court in that case, and those doctrines have since been repeatedly enforced in the decisions of the courts of the states. Judge Brewer, whose zeal for the defense of corporate interests seems to amount almost to a craze, cussented. He said: "I dissent from the opinion and judgment in these cases. The main proposition upon which they rest is, in my judgment, radically unsound. It is the doctrine of Munn vs. Illinois reaffirmed. The paternal theory of government is to me odious. Justice Field and Justice Brown concur with me in this

It should be remembered that Justices Brewer and Brown were both appointed to the supreme beach by Presiden; Harrison. Railroad Tools in High Places.

We have every reason to believe that un-

the sound principles of law laid down in its decision in the Granger cases. Railroad attorneys have been repeatedly raised to seats in the highest tribunal in the land. So great is the power of the railroad interests, and so persistent are they in their demands, that nless a strong public sentiment records its protests their candidates for appointed are but too apt to be successful. resentatives of the railroads sit in the congress of the United States, others are mem bers of the national campaign committees of both of the great political parties, others control the politics of the states, and their influence reaches to the white house, whether its occupant is aware of it or not. Other interests in the past have succeeded in securing the appointment of biased men as judges of the supreme court who afterwards could always be relied upon to render decisions in their favor. Will the people profit by their experience or will they be indifferent to the anger which surrounds them until nothing short of a political upheaval can restore to them these rights of sovereignty of which they have so insidiously been deprived? Human gratitude is such that even highninded men who, through the influence of

the railroad interest, have been placed upon the federal bench, find it impossible to divest themselves of all bias when called ipon to decide a case in which their factors are interested. Such is the human mind that, when clouded by prejudice, it will forever be blind to its own fault. Even the nembers of so high a tribunal as the elec toral commission, which decided the presi-dential contest between Hayes and Tilden, could not divest themselves of their preju-dices; each one, republican or democrat, voted for the candidate of the party with which he had east his political fortune "Whim and Greed" of the Mejority.

Last January, in an address delivered before the New York State Bar association at Albany, Mr. Justice Brewer reminded his learers that the rights of the railroads "stand as secure in the eye and the custody of the law as the purposes of justice in the thought of God." And further on they were that there are today \$11,000,000,000 invested in railroad property, whose owners in this country number less than 2,000,000, persons. Can it be that whether that immense sum shall earn a dollar or bring the slightest recompense to those who have invested perhaps their all in that business, and are thus aiding in the development of the country, depends wholly upon the whim and greed of that great majority of 60,000,000 who do not own a It may be said that that majority will not be so foolish, selfish and cruel as to strip that property of its earning capacity. I say that so long as constitutional guar-antees lift on American soil their buttresses and bulwarks against wrong, and so long as the American judiciary breathes the free air of courage, it cannot.

Unfortunately judicial buttresses and bul-warks have not always been lifted against wrong. Judge Taney, like Brewer, sup-posed it was left at his time for his court to preserve the peace and provide for the safety of the nation; but history has shown that we cannot depend upon that high tribunal for safety when it is controlled by weak or medicient men.

When we consider what "that great ma jority" has done for this country in the past, and is doing for it at the present time, and especially when we contrast its sense of justice and right with the weakness and in ability of some of its public servants, does it not seem to be a little presumptuous for them to assume that "the danger is from the multitudes-the majority with whom is the power," and that were it not for their superior wisdom and patriotic action this great government of the people, by the peo-ple and for the people would be a failure? Mr. Lincoln never feared "the whim and

greed of "that great majority," but he had at all times implicit confidence in the great mass of the people, and they in return had full confidence that no temptation of wealth or power was sufficient to seduce his in-We cannot dismiss this subject without We cannot dismiss this subject without referring to a stratagem which railroads have in the past repeatedly resorted to for the purpose of removing from the bench judges of independent minds whom they have found it impossible to control. This stratagem consists of a well disguised bribe, by which a federal judge is changed into a railroad attorney with a princely salary.

o pension the judge.

The following is a copy of a broker's circu lar letter sent to prominent bankers o and shows that even the clerk of the United States court is not overlooked: June 30, 1892.

How Legislatures Are Worked. While railroad managers rely upon servile ourts as a last resort to defeat the will of the sovereign people, they are far from los-ing sight of the importance of controlling the legislative branch of the government By preventing what they are pleased to call unfriendly legislation they are more than likely to prevent friction with public opinion, and they avoid at the same time the risk of permanently prejudicing their cause by an adverse opinion upon a constitutional ques tion, which they may find it necessary to raise in order to nullify a legislative act. There are three distinct means employed by hem to control legislative acti the election to legislative offices of men who are, for some personal reason, adherents to the railroad cause. Second, the delusion or even corruption of weak or unscrupulous members of legislative bodies. Third, the lobbyists and the subsidizing of newspapers or their representatives for the purpose of influencing members of legislative bodies and their constituencies

There are probably in every legislative body a number of members who are in some way or other connected with railroad corporations. No doubt a majority of these are personally irreproachable and even so high-minded as to always postpone private for public interest, yet there are also those whose political advancement was brought about by railroad managers for the very purpose of having in the legislative body servile members who could always be relied upon to serve their corporate masters. Nevertheless, were railroad interests re-stricted to the votes of these men for their support the public would probably have no cause for alarm on account of the presence of railroad representatives in legislative of railroad representatives in legislative bodies, but as many other interests seek favorable legislation railroad men are often enabled to gain support for their cause by a corrupt bargain for votes, and it is thus possible for them to double, triple and even quadruple their original strength by a policy of reciprocity.

As in congress and state legislatures, so these representatives of the railroads may

these representatives of the railroads may be found in our city councils. The leaders of the railroads in congress and in the legislatures of the various states usually rely upon discretion for obtaining their end, but ailroad aldermen, with but few exceptions seek to demonstrate their loyalty to the cause to which they are committed by a zealous advocacy of extreme measures, and will not infrequently even gain their end through the most unscrupulous combinations. If their votes together with tions. If their votes, together with such support as they obtain by making trades, are not sufficient to carry out or defeat a measure which the railroad interests may

favor or oppose even more questionable means are employed to gain a sufficient number of votes to command a majority.

Outright bribery is probably the means least often employed by corporations to carry their measures. While it may be true that the vote of every weak and process. that the vote of every weak and unscrupu-lous legislator is a subject of barter, money is not often the compensation for which it is obtained. It is the policy of the political corruption committees of corporations to as-certain the weakness and wants of every man whose services they are likely to need and to attack him, if his surrender should be and to attack him, it his surrender should be essential to their victory, at his weakest point. Men with political ambition are encouraged to aspire to preferment, and are assured of corporate support to bring it about. Briefless lawyers are promised business or salaried attorneyships. Those in financial straits are accommodated with loans. Valid men are flattered and given newspaper nostraits are accommodated with loans. Vain men are flattered and given newspaper no-toriety. Others are given passes for their families and their friends. Shippers are given advantages in rates over their competi-

GOV. LARRABEE ON RAILROADS the alert, as railroad managers always are, there is, with further changes in the personnel of the court, danger of its deviating from price at which they could well have afforded to barter his vote away receives for it compensation which they could well have afforded lence to his self-respect.

What the Lobby is Made Of. Those who attempt to influence or control

The Day They Lord It Over the Rest of Fowl legislative bodies in behalf of interested parties are called the lobby. As a rule the lobby consists of prominent politicians likely to have influence with members of their own party; of men of good address and easy conscience, familiar alike with the subject under consideration and legislative proceed ure, and last, but not least, of confidential agents authorized and prepared to enter into secret negotiations with venal members. The lobby which represents the railroad companies at legislative sessions is usually the largest, the most sagacious and the most unscrupulous of all. Its work is systematic and thorough, its methods unscrupulous and its resources great. Yet all the members of a legislative body cannot be bribed either by ney or position or favors. Some of then will not vote for any proposed measure unless they can be convinced that it is for the public welfare. These legislators, if their votes are needed, are turned over to the persuasive eloquence of those members of the lobby who apparently have come to the capital moved by a patriotic impulse to set erring legislators right on public tions. Their familiarity with pub-lic matters, their success in pub-lic life, their high standing in political circles, their apparent disinterestedness and their arguments all combine to give them great influence over new and mexperienced members. In extreme cases in-fluential constituents of doubtful members are sent for at the last moment to labor with their representatives, and to assure them that the sentiment of their districts is in favor of the measure advocated by the railroads. Telegrams pour in upon the un-suspecting members. Petitions in favor of the proposed measure are also hastily cir cuinted among the unsophisticated constit-uents of members sensitive to public opinion, and are then presented to them as an unmistakable indication of the popular will, although the total number of signers forms a very small percentage of the total number of voters in the districts in which these petitions were circulated. A common method employed by the railroad lobby in Iowa has been to arouse by ingenious argu-ments the prejudices of the people of one part of the state against those of another, or of one class against those of another class; for instance, the east against the west, or that portion of the state the least upplied with railroad facilities against that which is best supplied; or the river cities against the interior cities; or the country people against the city people; or the farmer against the merchant, and al-ways artfully keeping in view the oppor-tunity to utilize one side or the other in their own interest. INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Chesapeake oyster beds employ 30,000 No nation has made so rapid increase in the tonnage of stemmers registered the pas-twelve months as the United States.

Until 1859 no pig from was manufactured in Pittsburg. In 1892 a total of 1,775,257 gross ons were produced. Nearly a hundred establishments are engaged in the mawufacture of bronze powder in and near the cities of Furth and Nurem

It took four months for four men to do seven inches of a cashmere shawl one yard wide, working from 5 in the morning till 5 in the evening every day, so it was hardly to be wondered at that two yards should cost neorly \$500.

There is big news to be told about alum inum. It is now on the market at 66 cents a pound, and a thousand fresh uses for it have been discovered. Already it has draven silver out of the arts to some extent. It has almost superseded the latter metal as foil for "gilt" work, because it is quite as beautiful and can be beaten into loaf nearly as thin as gold leaf. The production of it has surpassed that of nickel and will soon exceed that of copper and lead. In fact, It is now on the market at 65 cents a ceed that of copper and lead. In fact, aluminum is destined soon to take the place of lead and copper to a large degree, as well as that of iron, when it becomes cheap enough.

Cure indigestion and biltousness with De Witt's Little Early Risers.

Creation.

SEASONED MEDITATION AND MASTICATION

The Whys and the Wherefores Discussed and Elucidated with Historical Stuffing -Reflections on the Day We Celebrate.

Age does not wither nor custom stale the festival of Thanksgiving. It has become a part of the national life, and its influence transcends the physical features of the festival. It comes at a season of the year when the bounties of nature are inventoried and the bounteous blessings thereof may be properly acknowledged. And to give eclat to the spirit of thankfulness the inner man is gorgeously gratified. Then there is the mirth, the cheer, the fellowship of the genuine feast which serve to drive dull care away.

And there are abundant reasons for thankfulness this year. The banker sees in his replenished hoard and stiffrates much cause for joy. The borrower may rejoice in being accommodated. Reawakened industry hums a joyous lay and erstwhile smokeless chimneys belch soot and thankfuiness. Silver clouds have taken a golden hue. Granaries groan with nature's pounties. Politically, the g. o. p. has earned its exhilaration its opponents may rejoice for the favor of existence. We have seen thrones totter and dusky crowns roll in the dust: war's comic front bristling in other lands; monarchies trembling on the points of bayonets and excessive taxation; divine righters making footballs of the popular will; civilization marching with rum and gun in the dark continent, and the quixottes of Spain pumping lead and sense into the Moors-all these we have witnessed while enjoying peace and national concord. Wherefore let us medi-tate and masticate and be duly thankful. One of the Big Four.

With the Fourth of July, Memorial day and Washington's birthday, Thanksgiving day is one of the four distinctively American festivals, but though distinctively American the sentiments that inspire them—Thanks-giving day, faith; Washington's natal day, hero worship; Memorial day, love; and the Fourth of July, patriotism—are common to all peoples of the earth, and only for excellent reasons of our own have we selected the times when we ourselves shall celebrate these universal feelings.

The Thanksgiving day sentiment is indeed a far descended one, it being an inheritance from the first races of mankind of the clation from the first races of manking of the elation they felt over nature's yearly largess—the American Indians and other barbaric tribes American Indians and other barbaric tribes having to this day ceremonies of their own in celebration of autumn's bounty. As a spirit of religion developed this feeling grew into a worship of deities that were supposed to preside over the crops, like the beautiful goddesses Demeter of the Greeks and Ceres of the Romans; and still later when mythology had been cast off, remnants of the same idea remained in the "harvest homes." and similar, though the "harvest homes," and similar, though differently named, festivals of all nations when the grain garnered and the fruit when the grain garnered and the fruit heaped up, merry makings and dances went on beneath the rays of the harvest moon. But it remained for that little band of Ply-mouth pilgrims to give a spiritual signifi-cance to these gala times—to provide a fit-ting soul for so fair a body, an act eminently in conformity with this religious people; while the American nation at large, many while the American nation at large, many decades later, widened this feeling into one of national import, so that this week instead of fifty-five people observing it, as was the case in Plymouth 272 years ago, 67,000,000 are participants in its good cheer.

The first official Thanksgiving of which there is any record in this country was again a Massachusetts affair and the procla-

registered as occurring in 1646 and in 1654, and from then on until 1680, when the form of the recorded proclamation indicated that it had become an annual custom.

The First by George.

The first Thanksgiving day proclamation ever issued by a president was signed by George Washington in 1789. The original is in the possession of Rev. J. W. Wellman, who inherited it from his grandfather, William Riptey of Cornish, N. H. This proclamation was issued by request of both houses of congress, through their joint com-mittee. The text of the proclamation following the preamble is:

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and giori-ous Being, who is the benificent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be. That we may then all unite in render ing unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the People of this Country previous to the becoming a Nation: for the signal and mani-fold Mercies, and the favourable interposi-tions of his Providence in the Course and Conclusion of the late War; for the great Degree of Tranquility, Union and Plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peace ful and rational Manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of lovernment for our Safety and Happiness, and particularly the national one ne instituted; for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general, for all the great and various Favours which he hath been

pleased to confer upon us.

And, also, that we may then unite in most humbly offering our Prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Buler of Na-tions, and beseech him to pardon our National and other Transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private Stations, to perform our several and rela-tive Duties properly and punctually: to realer our National Government a Blessing to all the people, by constantly being a govern-ment of wise, just and Constitutional Laws. directly and faithfully executed and obeyed to protect and guide all Sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kind-ness to us), and to bless them with good Government, Peace and Concord; to pro-mote the Knowledge and Practice of true Religion and Virtue, and the increase of Science among them and us; and generally to grant unto all Mankind such a degree of l'emporal Prosperity as he alone knows to

Given under my Hand, at the City of New York, the third Day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred of Cur Lord One I housand, Seven Trundred and eighty-nine. G. Washington. The Thanksgiving proclamations issued since the time of "G. Washington" have usually been less elaborate. From Washington's time down to Lincoln

the custom was intermittingly followed. But only since 1858 can Thanksgiving be said to have been a fixed and universal American custom, and in that year the gov-ernors of the different southern states united with their eastern brother officials in issuing Thanksgiving proclamations, and the example set by Lincoln in 1863 of issuing a Thanksgiving proclamation suggesting the last Thursday in November as an appropriate day has been followed since without break by every occupant of the presidential chair, The Way We Celebrate.

Of Thanksgiving rites as such there are but ew in existence. In this country the day has always been presumably of a religious nature; and great is the horror frequently expressed at its latter day deterioration. But it is a fact that even in the Puritanic records of the season more mention is made of the feasting than of the prayer—presumof the feasting than of the prayer—presumably because the latter may have been supposed to be always with them. Nowadays the religious part of the day falls somewhat into the background. The church congregations on that morning are so siender as to call for "union meetings." People must hurry home to dinner, and still more lately the march of athletics is pushing even the dinner aside, and the outdoor sports of the day are the things that take up the time and the attention of the generality of the people.

people.

But still the home gatherings are kept up and the turkey, the cranberry sauce, and

MAKE WAY FOR THE TURKS | mation was issued in the Massachusetts | that pride and joy of the New England | heart, the pumpkin pie, are brought on the board each year to, celebrate the return fo the annual festival of Thanksgiving. It was Whittier who wrote:

Ah! on Thanksgiving day, when from east and From north and from south come the pilgrim and guest. When the the gray i aired New Englander sees and his board round his board The old broken links of affection restored, When the care wearled man seeks his mother

once more,
And the worn matron smiled where the girl
smiled before,
What moistens the lip, what brightens the What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Drawbaugh, the telephone inventor, has natented an electric counter scale, which, after weighing an article automatically, outs it in a paper bag. The Cataract Construction company at a

recent meeting closed a centract with Stew-art & Co. of St. Louis for the construction of the immense electrical power house at Ningara Falls, and the work will be com menced immediately. A resident of New York has invented an electro-hydrogen cigar lighter. The gas is

made by an electric battery and collected in an inverted jar which holds sufficient gas to burn ten or fifteen minutes. A push button opens a gas cock and at the causes an electric spark to be generated, which ignites the gas. At the close of the year 1892 there were in Switzerland 553 electric lights run by water-

fall power, fifty-three plants for electrical transmission of power, 121 accumulator or storage batteries and 1,056 other dynamos and electro-motors. The number of incandescent lamps run by means of water power was 115,926, and of arc lamps 9,716. The supply of telegraph and telephone poles appears to be giving out. Cedar makes he best pole, but the consumption of these

has been so great that of late years chest-nut has been largely used, but these are also becoming scarce. A good chestaut pole becoming scarce. A good chestaut pole thirty-two feet long is worth from \$3 to \$4. They are scarce at that. The cost of poles now equals the cost of wire and labor on a line, and a few more will use up the supply of chestnut.

The Manchester, Eng., Courier says: The expiration of various American patents is expected to give a great impulse to electrical engineering, since a practical monopoly

will thereby soon come to an end. It is under stood that certain London firms are prepar-ing to supply incandescent lamps at a much cheaper rate than that at present existing. At the same time a gentleman interested in clectrical enterprises says that the public will be by no means a certain gainer by the lowering of the price. The old lamps were excessively dear, but they seldom got out of order. The danger with their suc-cessors will be that repairs will be necessary at very short intervals. According to our informant, no great cheapening of electric lighting, combined with effectiveness, can be expected for some time to come, problems connected with storage have first to be solved, and the experts do not seem much nearer their explanation than they were five or six years ago.
In the last issue of the Electrical World

reference is made to a series of calculations intended to determine the efficiencies of coal and electric stoves for cooking, and although the calculations are necessarily only very crude, they are of some interest. The cooking efficiency, that is the ratio of the heat used in cooking to the total heat in the coal, was found to be three hundredths of 1 per cent. Adding to that the heat used in heat ing the water in the articles themselves, as well as that for washing, the total all day efficiency was found to be 4.2 per cent. Prof. Tyndall obtained 6 per cent. Similar calculations are made for an electric stove to do the tions are made for an electric stove to do the same work, and it is found that as far as actual cooking is concerned electrical cook-ing is about 10 per cent cheaper, but it be-comes 35 per cent more expensive if the water is also heated. Heating the water in a coal heater is therefore suggested, which will have an efficiency of 50 per cest, and then do the cooking in an electric stove, in which case there will be practically no differ-ence in efficiency. In conclusion it is stated ence in efficiency. In conclusion it is stated that the electric oven is bound to come.

Little pills for great ills: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.