TYPEWRITER GIRLS SMILE

But Their Places Will Soon Be Filled by a Newly Invented Machine.

TALKING INTO IT WRITES YOUR LETTER

Everything but Chinese Automatically Translated Into English, Says the Inventor-Spells Badly but Doesn't Chew Gum-Frills of Fashion.

In bringing his intellect to bear upon the evolution and perfection of a machine which he calls the "phonautograph," A. C. Rumble, an inventor of this city, did not intend to snatch the bread and pie from the mouths of the typewriter girls, but if his invention is what he claims it to be it may have just such disastrous effects, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The combined art of stenography and typewriting is doomed, for the merciless mechanism of Rumble's machine supplants both of these commercial accomplishments at one fell swoop. In a word, the business man may dictate his letters into one end of the invention and pull them out at the other

ready for mailing. That is how Rumble intends to astonish the scientific world as soon as he has overcome a few defects in the machine. It is come a few defects in the machine. It is elaimed that the phonautograph, on which the inventor has expended many sieepless nights, will receive direct the sounds of the human voice in any language except Chinese, and reproduce them in plain Eng-lish chirography. Astounding as this state-ment appears, Rumble insists that his mae can accomplish that feat and more, It is yet semewhat imperfect, but when finished and placed on the market the phonautograph will, according to the maker, perform all the functions of the typewriter, except to chew gum and entertain young gentlemen callers during business hours.

It will answer the telephone, keep a letter file, and spell according to the dictates of its own fancy. While recognized already by its inventor as a linguist and translator of no mean ability, the phonautograph ad-heres to the phonetic style of spelling, and its capitalization and punctuation are miser-

able beyond compare. Those are the defects, so common in the typewriter now in use, and which the inventor is striving hard to overcome. He is sanguine of ultimate success, and as soon as the phonautograph is competent to hold a job in any well regulated business office it will be patented and installed in place the winsome article now employed,

It was while attending a performance given by one of Edison's phonographs in Cleveland, O., several years ago that Mr. Rumble conceived the idea of the machine on which he is at present engaged. Prior to that time he had thought of the phon-autograph in a desultory way, being a busy man, but it was the workings of the phono graph which gave impetus to the idea. He is a believer in that scientific school which holds that sound is not merely the result of vibration, but has molecular or mechanical force. It is a thing, according to his theory, with material and independent characteris-tics governed by fixed laws, and upon these the principle of his invention depends. Though air has heretofore been considered reliable conductor of sound, Rumble believes that fluid, though slower, furnishes a much better medium. Electric fluid is the active body employed in the phonauto-graph, and, beyond the principles men-tioned, the inventor, who has an office in the Mills building, declines to go into details regarding the workings of his remarkable

The model, which no one but himself and his financial backer is allowed to inspect, has been likened to a cash register. It is eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide and ten inches deep. The machine is divided into two distinct parts, on the fronts which are placed small electric buttons, which connect with and control the mys-

terious interior mechanism.
You press the buttons, talk into the re-Projecting from the upper part of the machine is a mouthpiece connecting with a revolving cylinder similar to that used in the phonograph. The impressions of the human voice are recorded upon the cylinder same as in the Edison invention. Back of the receiver is a traveling needle for regulating the cylinder in recording the re-marks according to the size of the paper in which they are to be reproduced in writing. When full of words the cylinder is transferred to the lower part of the machine and placed on rollers, above which is a supply of paper for receiving the language. A small storage battery furnishes the electric fluid for translating the sounds into manuscript. No ink is used, and consequently the machine is not compelled to stop and swear at blots. The written char-acters are produced in a bold, round hand chemical action, but that is another of the secrets of the invention.

One dozen ordinary letters may be dictated the cylinder, which holds office secrets riolate. The button is then pressed and the phonautograph does its work, transcrib-ing the letters with neatness and dispatch, while the merchant or lawyer is out at lunch or talking business in the front office. From the roll of paper the sheets are led automatically to the cylinder, which, as soon as it has finished one letter, goes on with the next, correcting bad grammar, but spell-ing entirely by sound. When written the sheets slide out through a slit in the bottom of the box. The touch of a button will stop the operator at any point.

Owing to the inability of the phonauto-graph to wrestle with the diphthong, the slient letter, the capital and the clusive semicolon, the dictator is compelled to revise his correspondence, but that is generally done anyhow, even with high-salaried secretaries Translating seems to be the phonautograph's great specialty, even though it is a little shy on spelling. The written characters resemble those made by the electric pen and are of a dark brown color. Another fault of the machine, aside from its wretched spelling, is that it will not reproduce figures, but insists on spelling out the numbers spoken. This, with the other defects, Mr. Rumble hopes to remedy in the course of time. The inventor positively asserts that Greek, Latin, German, Spanish or any other language, barring Chinese, talked into the machine will be fluently translated into English as she is spoke. All that is necessary is to go over the manuscript, inserting capitals and punctuation marks where they belong.

For court reporting Mr. Rumble says the invention will prove invaluable. Everything will be recorded with absolute accuracy and fidelity, besides which the machine can act as court interpreter and thus cut down municipal expenses in another direction. Harsh words, once spoken, can never be re-called or modified except by the the tell-tale

"The scheme of the woman suffragists this year is now looked upon as a very shrewd one," said a woman who is against suffrage to a New York Sun reporter. "For many years a little band of women in this city who have persistently and faithfully agitated the subject of the right of women to vote, found their closest adherents among the working women and those whose higher edu-cation and liberal reading led them naturally to desire fuller and freer powers. Hence the band of woman suffragists was well equipped with brains and industry, and formed a picturesque element of society. The papers did not pay much attention to it, the meet-ings were not crowded and the world at large did not show an acute interest in the r

"But early last fall the old leaders se lected a list of the most influential and fash-ionable women in New York and went about the work of conversion with firmness and in-dustry. Nothing checked them, nothing pur them off. The only qualification they looked for in a candidate at that time was social

For a time their efforts were fruitless, but finally one prominent woman of fashion after another became interested in the movement. Sherry's fashionable quarters were secured, and the first half-dozen meetings were made so exclusive that innumerable heart-burnings and fealousies arese. But the managers did not lose sight of the fact that the women who had failed through inferior social position to secure an entrance

in their counsels on one occasion would be all the more anxious to come a second time. "The result of this artful and original style of campaigning was that the woman suf-fragists movement was made distinctly fashionable in this city for the first time in its history. Women follow the fashions without any discussion; hence the enormous following of the woman suffragists at the

In a parlor up town the other afternoon group of women were assembled and the talk ran, as the talk will run these days, on the question of political equality, says a writer in the New York Times.
"How odd it will seem to vote," said one, 'If we get the chance. I'm sure I shall be

as green as possible."
"You'll get used to it," replied another.
"I did," at which there was a shower of exciamations, "Why, of course," "Helen's livel there," "And voted, too," "Tell us all about it," "How did you feel?"—down came the patter of comments and questions till the bewildered Helen put up her hand in dis-

as green as possible.

"and I'll tell all there is to tell. I lived in Wyoming three years, out in a frontier town, counting 500 whites for inhabitants and surrounded by 2,500 Indians, Shoshones on one side and Arapahoes on the other. It on one aide and Arapahoes on the other. It was the deadly enmity between the two that gave us safety; and you may think there was enough for us women to concern ourselves about besides voting in that remote and isolated spot. I had, and made no attempt to cast a vote on the first election day on which I had the right.

"On the morning of the day several gen-tlemen called at my house, always in a car-riage, asking me to drive to the polls, but I declined all, saying I was a New Yorker, not used to it, and would rather not. They all accepted my refusal and went away without further insistence. About the middle of the forenoon, however, a lady frove up. She came in with a cordial not-to-be-put-down manner. What's this, Mrs. R., that I hear about you? Is it true that you have not yet

'Yes,' I replied. "In that case, she went on, laying aside her wrap and untying her bonnet strings. I have come to stay until you do." There was an air of infinite patience about my visitor, and as I had no good reasons for not voting, merely a disinclination, I gave in at once and accompanied her to the polls.

"Yes," as the voices rained questions again, "it did seem odd, and I needed instructions at every point about the manner of depositing my vote. I made my own choice of candidates, though, and mixed my icket in a way that was truly mugwumpish. The next year I voted with much more ease and confidence, and the third year I put in a yote for Mr. Harrison with the nonchalance of an old politician."

If we stop to consider that for thousands of years woman, by reason of her subordi-nate social position, has received different education from her male partner, that her training has led her in a diverse direction from his, that every encouragment has been given to the play of her emotions at the expense of her intellectual activity, and that this state of affairs has lasted from generation to generation—aye, from time almost immemorial, then from a phisiological standpoint there should surely be no cause for surprise that woman's brain is inferior to man's, or that it should have de-veloped on different lines, writes F. J. Amy in Home and Country. - It is only natural that we find the frontal portion of the brain proportionately smaller, and the parietal portion proportionately larger than

The intelectual achievements of individual women do not, as yet, amount to a very imposing total, and a comparison of intellect between the sexes must result unfavorably to women. In the face of their so-cial disadvantages it would be most won-derful were it otherwise. We must call to mind the imporant circumstance that the lower in the scale of civilization we look the less do we find the difference be-tween the brains of the sexes.

On the other hand, history shows no lack of heroic women, who, prompted by love of country, husband or child, have braved the severest hardships, exposed themselves unflinchingly to dangers that would cause the oldest soldier to qualt, sacrificed home, loved ones and even life for duty's sake; or who, by virtue of their gentler attributes, have swayed nations.

Yet in the process of the division of laor which has accompanied the march civilization, the intellectual, or brain work, has fallen more and more to the lot of man, while the sphere of woman has been onfined more and more to domestic cares From the beginning nature confided to female sex the duties of maternity and the care of the young, while giving to man that sphere of active labor from which woman has almost always been of necessity ex-cluded. This fact has not tended to improve the brain of woman, as the performance of domestic duties calls for a less active exercise of the mind than the more exacting labors of man, who has to strain and for all his weaker dependants.

A Minneapolis girl, who has journeved

abroad, writes to the Journal of that place as follows: "The English women who as follows: walked the deck or lounged in steamer chairs on the passage over the channel did not look to me as though they required nuch chivalrous attention. They were dled. The general sameness among them made it possible to at once sum up the type of British womanhood. Tall, flat breasted large feet and hands, strong, intellectual faces, fresh complexions, a striding gait, which is not exactly graceful, and musical voices; these are the general at-tributes. On the whole, I like the type, but they could stand a little toning down in places and touching up in points. They have the odd-est style of dress for the moment. It is the fashion to pile the hair

in a great wad on the back of the neck and to plaster the fringe in a frouzie over the brow, with an invisible net holding it down. The hats are large, rolling up from the sides, and trimmed beavily at the back, so that the head seems dragged down behind. Bonnets are also worn on the very back of the coiled hair, and are mostly invisible from the front view. Traveling dresses and street dresses are all made with waistcoat jackets. The four-in-hand scarf is giving way to a straight and narrow bow. Silver chatelained make a pleasant jingle wherever a woman walks, and a tightly furled umbrella gives her a good walking stick. Even to gives the English woman is masculine, for she wears heavy degskin ones that are loose and clasps with a snap button."

The popular shapes in hats may be classi fied into three varieties—the large picture hats which recall the shapes immortalized by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the fantastic, undulating brim shape, which is very charming when arranged in go d taste, and the small toque, which may easily be turned into bonnet by the addition of strings. The in evitable sailor hat has its usual place on the list, yet it is in many instances more clair-rately trimmed than the regulation sailor ought to be. Transparent crowns, transparent brims, and tulle resette are the newest features in millinery. Colored coarse straws are very much worn, and pale pink, green and black are the copular colors. A large rush green straw hat is trimmed with a soft crumpled green bow of field flowers. A very Frenchy black hat is addressed with velvety wide open beginias in the different colors of dark damask, pale pink, creamy white and rose color, set about like rosettes. Unnatural black flowers are losing their hold on the public fancy, and although black is introduced in almost every is accomplished with lace, *ibbon, or jetted net.

At intervals the subject of corsets for men comes up for discussion in the daily papers, and more or less profound families are written upon the vanity of men. As a matter of fact, however, corsets are practi-cally unknown among Americans, as they are among men of every other country cept those in which the military forces are

of the foremost importance. Men are born with a tendency to weight just as they are with a tendency to grow tall or to remain short, and even the most proed efforts on the part of fat men do no result in reducing them to the proportions demanded by military custom. Hence the stays which are a portion of the outfit of many officers in the French, German and Austrian armies. A Frenchman in civil Austrian armies. A Frenchman in civil life, however, who were stays would be locked upon with as much contempt in his own country as here. Some of the heavy military dandles in

London wear stays, but as a rule the ath-

letic work of the average English officir involves such severe training and constant exercise that he does not need any arti-ficial compression for his waist.

"If I were dictator in Paris for a week." says Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, "the first thing I would do would be to hang up half a dozen of their leading novelists. They give to foreign readers quite a false impression of French life. French men and women, as a rule, I am sure, make excellent husbands and wives. The women especially —they are such splendid mothers, showing as great a devotion to their children as most English women; indeed for the sake of their children they often sacrifice their own health. Yet in the French novels which are read in England, we hear nothing of this. Then the husbands are polite to their wives for more than three years after their marriage, which is frequently not the case in England. One of my girls is married to a French officer, and this circumstance has naturally given me a greater knowledge of domestic life in France.

Among the pretty things now on display at the big Broadway and Sixth avenue stores, says Boots and Shoes, are several new styles of shoe bags. They are not intended to hold heavy musculine footwear, but are specially designed as adjuncts to my lady's dainty boudoir furnishings. They are of heavy silk hand-painted, and with canvas linings. Seams of corded silk divide one of these bags into four compartments, and the shoeholder, in all its prettiness, is an attractive ornament for the walls of a sleeping apartment. The buttonhook holder is another "cute" design. A wooden ball of the kind used by women in darning stock-ings is fitted with small brass books and decorated with flower painting or covered with satin. Hung beside the dressing case it is both useful and ornamental. Buttonhooks, themselves, by the way, are shown in a variety of curious and costly forms. and while speaking of noveliles, I may add that fashion's edict has gone forth permitting the use of patent leather slippers with any sort of white gown that is long-sleeved and high in the neck. Previously this style of costume has been confined largely to Ital-ian Catholic girls on the day of their taking their first communion.

"We certainly are getting morbider and morbider, as Alice in Wonderland would say, remarked a woman the other day as she gazed at the display in a milliner's window. "Our books, our dramas, our discussions, are worse than leaden. Now, the time has come for fashion to turn pessimist. Look at these black roses and black violets and black these black roses and black violets and black buttercups! It's a sin and a shame." "Weil,' said her companion, "as you happen to be looking at the mourning window, i don't know what else you would expect. Try this one," moving to one full of gay blossoming bonnets. Which only goes to prove that Pitti Sing was right when she said, 'Bless you't all depends." you! it all depends!"

"At its present rate of declension," re-"At its present rate of declension." remarks the Pall Mail Gazette, "the epithet 'lady' will soon become one of opprobrium. The old order changes. Who will 'dare to be a gentleman' now? While, to call one's self a 'lady' is to claim comradeship with that 'lydy' of the guiter who scratched another 'lydy's' face, as the latter had to inform the doctor when he referred to the familiar dog or cat theory of causation. familiar dog or cat theory of causation. What woman nowadays will speak of the gentleman she was introduced to at a ball, 'the gentleman who sat next her at din-

But why should a better word than "woman"-the Anglo-Saxon wif added to mann -be wanted?

Two subjects for Miss Mary Wilkins lives at Peterboro, N. H., says the Providence Journal, Elvira and Elmira Fife, who probably are the oldest twins living. Next August they will be \$3. At the age of 14 they entered the employ of a local manufacturing company, and for sixty years they remained on its pay roll, the maximum mum wages earned being 99 cents per day, and the minimum 71 cents for three days' labor. They have never ridden on a railway train, although the Boston & Maine road runs its cars within ten rods of their door. They have never been separated more than seventy hours at any one time in their lives, and cannot endure the thought that death will summon them singly. Although living in the same house and eating from the same table, they have always lived separately; that is, each has cooked her own meal. If one had a boiled dinner the other ed a boiled dinner, and it was not cooked in the same pot, either. If one had a tur-key the other would buy a little larger one, and so in everything they vied with each other to see who would live the better.

The attitude of the suffragists and antisuffragists is exemplified in the Hindu tale of the traveler who, seeing an image of the Diety on the road without a covering and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, built a little hut of grass over it; another man, passing by the same way and ob serving the grass covering, thought that if it should catch fire the image would be injured, and accordingly he pulled it down. The allegory goes on to say that the Diety was propitiated by both acts, because the intention was good in each case, and so undoubtedly society will be benefited by the present conflict of opinion among wo-

A reporter, interviewing a woman physi-cian the other day in London, asked whether women doctors had now quite established themselves in public confidence and if their patients had quite got over the and if their patients had quite got over the idea that they were risking their health magnanimously to oblige a fellow-woman. He was answered: "Oh, yes, all that feeling has quite passed away. Indeed, women as physicians are treated with absolute confidence. But with regard to women surgeons, a slight hesitation is still shown. geons, a signt nesitation is still shown. Patients will allow a woman to diagnose the most complicated cases, but, if there is ever so small an operation to be performed, they would rather employ a man to carry out her directions. There is a reason for this skepticism. Hitherto women have enjoyed very little surgical practice. have enjoyed very little surgical practice but the facilities afforded by the Hospital for Women, and, I trust, in the future, by many other hospitals, will give women the necessary experience and remove just this one last vestige of prejudice."

Various are the ways of spreading disease. Some workmen tore down an old house in New Haven. Soon an epidemic of diphtheria broke out among their families and friends. They had carried the wood home for fire and thus were spread germs of the disease which had raged in the house the year be-An old feather bed was thrown into an open lot. Children played with it and three out of five died of scarlet fever, and the disease was almost epidemic in the com-munity for a time. Through ignorance or carelessness that bed had not been properly managed or it would never have been a lowed to leave the disease-stricken house ex-

A new course of study has been introduced in the curriculum of the Elmira Female college, being a systematic study of manners. The council of etiquetts formed in the collegs is made up of representatives from all the ollege classes and to this council disputed points are submitted. It looks up author-ities, considers weight of evidence pro and con, and finally decides according to the best standards. Once every fortnight a member of the council presents an original paper, to be read in the college chapel to the rest of the students. Some of the subjects thus presented have been "Manners in Public Places," "Letters and Letter Writ-ing," "Chaperones and Their Uses" and

The broad quesion of manners cannot be too much studied or too well understood When it is brought down to finical questions of etiquette, which can never be decided for all time in all places, too much considering of them is both tiresome and harmful the kind thing is usually the right thing It is while one is hesitating over what Mrs. Grundy has decided to be the right thing that the opportunity to do the kind thing

Fashion Notes.

Reseda and fuchsia are tavored shades in

Russian net veiling with chenille dots in much in vogue. Low-crowned English turbans are worn with tallor made costumes.

The long Bernhardt gloves with lonse, easy tops are being worn again with out-of-doors gowns. Sleveless Figuro jackets are much used

with silk waists and even with those made For smart occasions crats and capes are almost invariably made of watered silk

trimmed with lace. Black laces are the most elegant, but the majority of the newest wraps for summer are garnished with lace more or less tinged with yelluw.

Among the new ribbens is a moire effect. which is accomplish not watered at all. ompilehed in the weaving and

The fancy for wearing jewelry is growing apace, and long watch chains are becoming popular again.

Low crown are still universal, trimmings moderately high, and the shapes exceedingly small, but no shape is special. Leghorn hafs, plain or with a straw lace siging at the brim will be in great favor all summer for dressy afternoon wear.

The most distracting thing in underwear are the silk petticoats, garnished with flounces of silk lace and chiffon and bowe of

The very latest novelty in stick pins is the brownie pin. They are captivating repro-ductions of Palmer Cox's delightful little

The prettiest trimming for a satin parasol is cream antique point lace put on with the plain edge against the edge of the covers and the points standing, Despite the efforts of the dressmakers, that

Despite the enors of the dressmakers, that triumph of skill, the tailor-made gown, is more popular than ever for morning wear. It is either severely simple with a tight-fitting cutaway coat-shaped waist, or in the more elaborate coat and skirt style which displays a fancy blouse to perfection. The newest and daintiest parasols have handles of mother-of-pearl richly out and chased. The very elegant ones have whole handles of pearl, but the less expensive ones

have a handle mounted with a short length, and the knob takes the form of the fruit of the passion flower. Smoked pearl is quite as fashionable as the white. Among the revived mousquetaires are shown many fancy spring and summer colors, but merchants say that notwithstanding the approved of fashion of the Hismarck reds, the greens, the blues, slates, violets, and other new colors, the demand for the tans and golden-brown dyes is steady and con-

stantly increasing. The majority of the dressy bonnets for summer thus far exhibited are more or less transparent. If of straw lace or plaited rushes, the plait or lace is very open. There are also very fine gilt passementeric bonnets that are semi-transparent, and scores of models are made of net, tulle and chiffon which leaves visible the arrangement of the

Feminine Notes. Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany. In Holland an attempt is being made to

pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament. Lady Henry Somerset wants Queen Vic-toria to confer orders of nobility upon women just as she does upon men.

There are in the United States 30,554,370 women. Of those over 20 years of age 6 per cent are unmarried and 14 per cent are Ellen Terry is a grandmother, a little

fact which does not in the least take away from her attractive portrayal of ingenue roles like that of Marguerite and Ophelia. Oscar Wilde has designed the decoration for the new and unique room which Mrs. Langtry has added to ber house in which to display her valuable collection of fans. In the face of the innumerable pictures showing the English queen with her crown on, it is rather curious to learn that as a matter of fact she has not worn it twenty

imes through her entire reign. The Counters Martel, who, under the pseudonym of "Gyp," delights Paris—which means much—with her clever novels, is the daughter of the late Comte de Mirabeau and grandniece of the famous orator and statesman of the revolution.

For over ten years certain women in the Isle of Man have enjoyed the right ing. Married women do not vote. Widows and spinsters, being householders and prop-Married women do not vote. Widows erty owners, do. Some one suggests that the name be changed to the "Isle of Woman." Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have recov-

ered a bag of diamonds and other valuables,

valued at \$81,000, which had been lost in a small handbag by Mrs. Gould's maid. They were found by a farmer's wife, who had not even had the curiosity to open the bag. If the color is taken out of a dress in spots by acid, it can be restored by first wetting with liquid ammonia to kill the

acid, and afterwards with chloroform, to bring back the color. If the color is de stroyed by an alkali, wet first with acid and afterwards with chloroform. The wedding dress of the unfostunate Queen Marie Antoinette has lately been dis-

covered in the ancient church of Kenneweg. near Vienna. It has for many generations been the custom for Austrian brides to pre-sent their wedding dresses to a church for the adornment of an image of the Holy Virgin, or to be made into vestments. London has a feminine file and drum corps. It is made up of charming girls who

corps. It is made up of charming girls wind meet at one another's houses and practice under the guidance of a drum major from a guards regiment. What with these fair drummers and Miss Ethel Stokes' women volunteers there seems to be no lack of nartial spirit in the English woman. The Industrial army of Tacoma, Wash., through Mrs. "Jumbo" Catwell, has made another appeal to the Northern Pacific for a

train to carry the army to St. Paul, offering \$10,000 for it. General Traffic Manager Hannaford refused to consider the proposition. The sympathizers then paraded the streets. Mrs. "Jumbo" Catwell, wife of the "gen-eral," led the parade, with three other women. She wore eight large diamonds and a nobby spring suit.

Mrs. Eva Blackman, secretary of the Leavenworth Board of Police Commissioners, has not only got her husband an easy job or the police force and banished all the bachelor. from it, but she has succeeded in driving all variety shows out of town. What mere could have accomplished anything like this In less than six months every male in Leavenworth will be home at 9 p. m. or find him self in a deep, dark dungeon, made especially damp for such as he.

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

BABY OMAHA ONE YEAR OLD. Letter Written from Omaha City in the Year 1855.

The following is a copy of an old letter in the possession of H. H. Miller of this city, written to his father by an uncle who at that early day took a stroll over the sit upon which the greater Omaha was

OMAHA CITY, Nebraska Territory, Sept. 13, 1855.—Dear Brother: You will see by my heading that I am again beyond the Missouri Edgar and myself arrived in Ottumwa, la., one week ago today. There we found an old California acquaintance, Street by name, whose brother used to be the register of the Council Bluffs land office. soon became acquainted with Mr. Street, the ex-register. He informed us that he was going to start immediately to the Bluff City on the same business as ourselves, so Edgar concluded to remain at Ottumwa and I came on here in company with Mr. Street and an-other gentleman by the name of Peck from Keckuk, whom he found at Oskaloosa.

Mr. P., like ourselves, is hunting lands and is a very pleasant traveling companion. Mr. Street knows mere about this country probably and will assist me more than any man I could have found, having been the register for some time in the Council Bluffs land office and deperty surveyor in the Bluffs district. He surveyed the whole of Mills and one or two other countles in Iowa, has been all over them and knows the best loca

We arrived in Kanesville or Council Bluffs City late last evening. This morning we went to the land office and ordered a number of township plats in this county, the all on the Missouri. These counties are al settling up very fast and we think that the best selections to make money out of and insure the quickest returns at present are in these counties. We have examined the large plats at the land office and find a good deal of vacant land in these countles.

In traveling along and making inquiries we found lands that have been entered but a short time and with little or no improvements on them held at from \$5 to \$10 per acre and I am now well assured that good selections cannot but help pay a large interest in two or three years. Being unable to get our plats from the

land office before tomorrow morning we

than by coming ever here to look at this place. Omaha City, as you may be aware, is the capital of Nebraska territory. It is most beautifully situated on the west bank of the Missouri river and is bound some day to make a very large place. One year since there was not a building in the place; now there are over 100, and many of them fine brick buildings. The hotel where we are

brick buildings. The lottel where we are staying is a much larger house than any of your Knoxville hotels.

Congress appropriated \$50,000 last winter for the purpose of erecting the public building here, which is now under contract and in process of building, and I'll venture to say a handsomer site cannot be found in the western states. This place is located very much the same as Davenport on the Missismuch the same as Davenport on the Missis-sippi, with the exception that the first and second bluffs after leaving the river are much wider and more gradual in ascent and there is not as much timber in the immediate vi-cinity of the town. There are five or six stores, two hotels and quite a number of mechanics' shops already open here, and a large church is to be built yet this fail. There are also two steam sawmills in opera-tion. The country back of the town is a tion. The country back of the town is a beautiful high-rolling prairie, is all claimed for some distance back and is being fenced and improved I do not think I have ever known a town to spring up and grow so fast as this, and that too in so short a time, and I am satisfied there is not a more eligible loration for business in the western country Yours truly, N. E. PHILLIPS.

Mme, M. Vale honored by the World's Fair with Highest Award.



The Hair Conquered

EXCELSIOR. HAIR TONIC

ITS MIGHTY RULER. The first and only remedy known to turn gray

been discovered in Mme. M. Yale's Excelsion Hair and wenderful. It brings the live coloring matter of the hair into circulation by stimulating and toning up the hairs nerve forces, which in every case of Gray Hair are found to be the off-fending members and the direct cause of the foliacies dwing up and shutting off the coloring matter, also preventing the oil dures from fulfilling their duties in feeding the hair with its proper nourishment necessary for stimulating its growth and preserving its color Mme. M. Yale has given the study of the human hair more time and scientific research than any other authority living, and has solved the great problem for the first time of the cause, effect and cure for gray hair. The wise men and women of every hadlon how to ber great achievement in this discovery.

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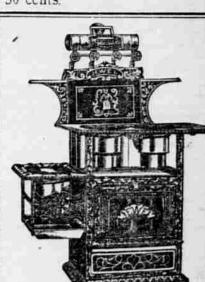
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