## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1895.



INGENIOUS TOOLS FOR CYCLE MAKING

#### The Wheel Among the Swells-Refleetions on the Bloomer-Tricks of the Trade-Hannenlags in Local Circles.

If multitudinous patents and numerous improvements go for anything, the road electrie eveling machines will soon be an accomplished fact. One electric tricycle, "built for durability, comfort and everyday business lapping edges are worked up by spinning in a and pleasure use," weighs, complete, without lathe and are gradually turned over the edges durability, comfort and everyday business motor or batteries, forty-seven pounds; with motor and batteries, 160 pounds. The mamotor and batteries, 160 pounds. The ma-chine is designed for a maximum load of 500 pounds, riders and baggage. The battery case gether to make the turned-over joint firm, and motor are spring mounted, and the seat is of leather, hammock style. Another electric tricycle is peculiar in having the forward wheel as the driving wheel. The current is have 35 obtained from two cabinets of batteries, each 24x8x3 inches, which are fixed on either side besides the casual bicycle thief their exist besides the casual bicycle thief their exist pounds. The carriage part of the vehicle h a light structure, consisting of a simple framework and a wide comfortable seat and two pneumatic tired wheels hung in ball bearings. Each wheel is independently journaled, so that all extra friction on curves is avoided. The peculiar feature of this tri-cycle is that the front wheel, being the driv-ing wheel, and carrying within itself the enthe locomotive force, is practically a mi-chanical horse. It can be detached from one vehicle and hitched on to another one minute, and will work as well in front of a sleigh as when drawing a carriage. It is claimed that one filling of the cells will run the vehicle from 100 to 150 miles, ac-cording to the condition of the roads and the load carried. Enough of the concentrated battery solution may be carried for a 500-mile run. In England a tricycle propelled by a tiny petroleum motor is being used. Its weight is under nincty pounds. The pe-troleum vapor is ignited by an electric spark. In order to set the machine in motion the rider admits the petroleum by turning a tap. which at the same time turns on the electric current. In mounting a hill the rider can assist the speed by gearing up the pedals and using the feet, thus adding animal power to that of the motor. The latest form of electric bleycle is now running in the streets of New York. It weighs, with its electrical equipment, sixty-four pounds, and carries 150 pounds for twenty-four hours at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The power is derived from a storage battery placed under the sad-dle, which is connected with a small motor. geared to the rear wheel. The current is controlled by push buttons near the handle bars. A powerful electric lamp and an elecbuzzer to warn pedestrians complete the equipment

### ROCKEFELLER ON WHEELS.

Mr. William Rockefeller, who owns the beautiful country establishment, Rockwood beautiful country establishment, Rockwood Hall, at Scarborough on the Hudson, is a most enthusiastic bicyclist, says the New York Herald. He is the owner of four or five machines, one of them being an oil burn-ing motor cycle. He is often seen spinning through his pretty park, and will stop and talk to wandering wheelmen about bicycle tours, if the notion strikes him. In order to make wheeling ersoy for wheelmen and to make wheeling easy for wheelmen and wheelwomen, Mr. Rockefeller has lately con-structed a cinder path from the beginning of his estate at Scarborough to its end, near Tarrytown, making one of the finest bloycle paths for tourists in New York state.

Mr. Rockefeller is getting to be quite a tourist himself. He also likes to coast down the hills on his estate, and has often proved himself to be an expert rider in cases of emergency. He makes trips to Tarrytown on his bicycle nearly every day, visiting the vast estate of his brother, John D., and also rides to Dobbs Ferry to see how the new It was quickly found millionaires' club is progressing, as he has an interest in the enterprise.

then put into a special lathe, and one of the angles is gradually turned over until the hoop has been given a U section, the exact dimensions of the hoop de-pending upon whether it is to be a "iread." to receive the tire, or a "block" exact pending upon whether it is to be a "tread," to receive the tire, or a "block" into which the spokes are fitted. When this process is completed the hoops are trimmed on the edges, dipped into acid to remove all traces of grease and tinned. Then the tread and block are put together to form a hollow film, and it is in this part of the operation that the necessity for accuracy in the work is most apparent. Unless the two parts are of the requisite diameter within extremely narrow limits of error, the wheel will be badly formed and weak. In order to avoid badly formed and weak. In order to avoid such ill effects, the whole of the machinery used has to work with great precision, and nothing is left to the skill of the workman; in fact, boys are generally employed in runfitted into the block the edges of the latter overlap those of the former, and these overof the tread. The rim as now formed consists of two hoops of steel, both U-shaped, the con-

cover an area of two acres and the buildings have 35,000 square feet of floor space. All infinite gauge bicycle thief their exist besides the casual bicycle thief their exist clover and organized gauge which devote themselves entirely to wheel stealing. The familiar trick, played by a civil-spoken young and calling with a supposed order from the sport and country. Last spring, beman, of calling with a subject of the state In different districts are kept, and supply the information to the working gang of thisses. In one case a detective found documents Mrs. Stanley Mortimer is another good In one case a detective sound documents plainly indicating that the south had joined a club computing scores of members, as to whose private addresses he had informed himself. This man's pocketbook contained all sorts of information regarding the habits all sorts of information regarding the basis of a circle of cyclists, which, of course, was intended to be presently turned to account. Intended to be presently turned to account. Not even considered, but the length and width of the skirt and the cut of the jacket man loses a favorite machine he would hardly be able to recognize it, and certainly would not be able to swear to it in its entirety, for parts of one machine are instantly fitted on portions of another. Instruments and chemicals are used in removing marks and var-nishes, and very claver experts completely change the whole character of the machine they. garments. stolan. There is further a carefully detailed system for getting rid of the stolen property. One small gang makes a specialty of provid-ing, in relation to purloined machines, propcriy printed billheads, apparently coming from a firm of good class, and giving a reg-ular record of each machine. In this way

the stolen articles can be disposed of with impunity and facility. THE FIRST PNEUMATIC TIRE.

Very few of the hundreds of thousands of cyclists who now enjoy the pastime of an up-

to-date safety, shod with pneumatic tires, have an idea what a crude contrivance those same air cushions on their wheels have been

same air custions on their wheels have been evolved from. Pneumatic tires were invented in 1889 by J. B. Dunlop, a horse doctor of Belfast, Ireland. He had a son who role a tricycle, and who by his indulgence had de-veloped a nervous trouble. The veterinary concluded that the boy's disorder was due solely to the jolting of the wheels, and, plan-ning to do away with the objection, so that the lad might continue his exercise, he hit upn the idea of putting air cushions on the wheels. With only such material as he had on hand for use in doctoring equine invalids, he set to work. Using a broomstick as a mandrel, he

wrapped it spirally with linen bandages. Next he took some rubber sheats and solutioned them around the linen. The ends, also, he fastened with rubber solution. He inserted a valve a little better than a plug, and, putting t on the wheels, started his son away on the

first pneumatic tires. It was quickly found that the rough-and-ready style of fabric would not hold air, and so an inner sheath of pure rubber was tried. the banking business at that place. One of Mr. Rockefeller's favorite runs lately The valve was vulcanized to this inner tube has been to the Robert Hoe property. It is a common occasion to see him riding through the woodland dells and along the maple bow-ered driveways of the Hoe grounds near the Simmons is the only candidate for this office Mr. Van Horne of Lincoln having withdrawn his name W. M. McCall, candidate for secretary treasurer, in a resident of Grand Island, Neb. rim by a strip of muslin, which came out with the free edges from the upper side of and formery resided in Omaha. Mr. McCall is quite well known throughout the state, havthe tires. These ends were wrapped around ng until recently been quite a racing man. the rim and vulcanized to it. The linen com-pletely covered the rim, effectually conceal He has been interested in cycling for a number of years. Mr. F. H. Slefken, Omaha's candidate for secretary-treasurer and who at the present time is filling the office ading its material. Tires such as these were used for a couple of years. They weighed from twelve to fifmirably, is today one of the best known wheelmon in the state. Mr. Siefken has been teen pounds a pair, and a puncture in one of them was about as serious a matter as broaccetaty of the Omaha Wheel club for the ken frame is at the present time. past two years, and has been interested in

ROUND ABOUT ON WHEELS trais iron called Z-beams. These hoops are sell a new machine below the figures marked on the price list. Well, in Gotham this sgreement is rigidly adhered to in its letter. but knocked galley west when it comes to its intention. The scheme is simply this: When a person enters a bloycle dealer's es-tablishment in search of a wheel he is shown the collection. He asks the prices, and he is told that this make is \$100, that one \$110, the other \$120, and so on. If he demurs at the price, as he is pretty apt to, the dealer tells him that if he will come in again next day there may be a good second-hand wheel In at a lower price. The visitor leaves, and thin the dealer puts the bicycle that most suited his fancy on the rent list and hires it out by the hour. When the inquirer calls again he is shown the same wheel that he wanted the day before, but the price is only \$65. Two or three hours' usy as a hired wheel has made it a second-hand article. This trick has been universally played in

New York, and I reckon dealers in Washington and elsewhere will get on to it in course of time. SOME NOTED WHEELERS.

As a means for reducing avoirdupois, says the New York Heraid, bloycling has proved so efficiclous that women now take exer-cise in that way just as regularly every day which is done by a simple machine. Some idea of the extent of the business of the com-pany is evident from the fact that its works cover an area of two acres and the business. tomatic rider. Every day she rides twenty miles if the roads are in any way passable. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo

Vanderbill were among the first to take up the "bike," and this autumn they have had many a spin since the summer gayelles have in some degree lessened. Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Vanderbill's most intimate friend, is rider, and has made some marvelous runs. She looks particularly well in her bicycle costume, generally of brown sirge,

covert cost and brown felt hat. There is, of form all-absorbing topics of conversation The serge gowns-heavy serges-are the fa vorites for the present, and a skirt a little on the plan of the old fashioned bell skirt mems best adapted to bicycling. Some women look well in Eton jackets, and when Eton jackets are becoming and well made certainly are delightfully trim little Bievele boots are by many preferred to

shoes and leggings, but either is fashionable. Indeed, in all the details now individual taste largely governs, and, while there must, as in a riding habit, be a look of fitness, it is allowship consult somewhat the becomingness of hat and gown.

#### WHISPERINGS OF THE WHEEL.

Just now the interest of local wheelmen, as well as those throughout the state, and especially League members, is centered in the election of officers of Nebraska division League of American Wheelmen, which takes place this month. It promises to one of the closest elections the No. braska division has ever seen. All of the candidates for offices, with the possible ex-ception of one or two, are among the best town and most popular wheelmen in the ate. Ballots were mailed to each member state. of the division by the secretary-treasurer last Friday, and must be returned by the 15th of the month, when the result will be an-nounced. A brief sketch of each candidate will probably be of interest to many, and we present it herewith:

Ray E. Edmiston, nominee for chief consul. la a resident of Lincoln, and has been inter-ested in cycling for the past ten years. He, with his father, is in the insurance business at Lincoln, and they together have one of the best establised businesses in the state. Mr. Edmiston has been a member of the Capi-

tal City Cycling club since its organization. Mr. R. M. Simmons, nominee for vice con-

decomposed granite rolled until it resembles coment in hardness. The track and grounds cost the railroad company \$10,000. The number of bicycles in use is steadily percasing, while the number of "bikes" is

The appended table shows the standing of the nation's crack riders up to the close of the Denver meet. Murphy's fine showing at Pueblo doesn't figure in the table, otherwise it would show his advancement to a point almost even with Couper. The latter has been suffering from the effects of a servere cold on his watern the wheet sold a servere cold on his western trip, which partly counts for his pain the far west. his poor showing in the races run

| Name.   |                 | Times started  | No. of men<br>defeated | No. of men<br>defeated by | A RESIDENT AND A RESIDENT |
|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Baid  |                 | . 01           | 123                    | 41                        | 0                         |
| Cabanne   | ********        | < 90           | 21(1)                  | 88                        | - 17                      |
| Cooper  | **********      | - 22 -         | 125                    | 115                       | - 11                      |
| Murphy  |                 |                | 264                    | 128                       | - 16                      |
| Titus   |                 |                | 1.4                    | 23                        | 16                        |
| Gardiner  |                 |                | 177                    | 99                        | - 64                      |
| Bight monorio                                     |                 |                | 29                     | - 494                     | -161                      |
| SHIR SAME AND |                 |                | - 67                   | 40                        | - 6                       |
| Ziegler   |                 |                | 41                     |                           | - 18                      |
| Maddex  |                 |                | 140                    | 111                       | - 19                      |
| 131198  |                 |                | 175                    | 146                       | 15                        |
| Kiser   |                 |                | 123                    | 110                       | - 10                      |
| L. A. Callalian                                   |                 |                | 343                    | 115                       | 100                       |
| Caulter   |                 |                | 106                    | 107                       | - 18                      |
| E. C. Johnson                                     |                 |                | 78                     | - 79                      | -34                       |
| McLood  |                 |                | - 53                   | 44                        | - 53                      |
| L. C. Johnson                                     |                 |                | 100                    | 141                       | - 22                      |
| Phillips  |                 |                | 13                     | 35                        | - 14                      |
| Pixles  |                 | 1.11           | 11                     | - 14                      | -87                       |
| South   |                 |                | 64                     | - 94                      | - 38                      |
| Miller  |                 |                | 10                     | 10                        | - 32                      |
| Figher  |                 |                | 13                     | - 17                      | - 2.3                     |
| Allen   |                 |                | - 61                   | 62                        | - 55                      |
|   |                 |                | 15.                    | 24                        | 13                        |
|   |                 |                | 000                    | 412                       | 1.53                      |
| Carter  |                 |                | 17                     | 10.14                     | 111                       |
| Meliuffie   |                 |                | 12                     | 21                        | - 16                      |
| Wells   |                 |                | 45                     | - 81                      | - 58                      |
| C. H. Callahan                                    |                 |                | 10                     | 20                        | - 38                      |
| Brown   | CONTRACTOR OF A | 2.47           | 124                    | 235                       | 12.2                      |
| De Cardy  |                 | 11.            | 28                     | - 63                      | 1.5                       |
| EVANW   |                 | - 12           | - R                    | 12                        | 12                        |
| Eddy  |                 |                | 22                     | - 64                      | 1.22                      |
| ★KHYPER-YARDONALANAAAAAA                          |                 | . 13           | 282                    | - 79                      | .3.                       |
| MacDonald   |                 |                | 50                     | 12017                     | 1,11                      |
| Anderson  |                 | . 6.           | 12                     | 26                        | -, 83                     |
| Nat Butler  |                 |                | 17                     | - 15                      | 10                        |
| Dirtiberger                                       |                 | 19             | 28                     | -48                       | - ,3                      |
| Darry   |                 |                | 20                     | . (41)                    | -12                       |
| Terrill   |                 | - 39           | 12                     | 104                       | .2                        |
| Randall   |                 | 1.2            | 1.2                    | 1.9                       | +2                        |
| Patterson   | *********       | 1.1            | 22                     | 69                        | 12                        |
| Schrein   |                 | 1 (B)<br>1 (B) | 1                      | 29                        | +1                        |
| F. G. Barnett                                     | **********      | 1.191          | 12                     |                           | 1.00                      |
|   |                 |                | Cyclin                 | UP WA                     | int.                      |

On Wednesday evening last the Omaha Wheel Wheel club gave another of its popular Boston baked beans, brown bread and beer smokers, which they dabbed the Six B smoker-Buston baked beans, brown bread ind beer. There were about fifty members and their friends present, and to say that the assembled multitude enjoyed themselves im assembled multifude enjoyed themselves inte-mensely would be putting it mildly. Music, speechmaking, storytelling, pool, billiards and cards were the order of the evening. The committee in charge was Messrs. Wol-lenhaup and McCormick. They intend giv-ing a smoker each mouth during the winter.

Century riding just at present seems to b quite a fad among many of our local wheel men and likewise a few of our wheelwomen To make a century anywhere in the of Omaha is equal to riding 150 miles mos anywhere in the east, and if some of the castern century riders would come here and ride one they would find it a much harder task than doing it in the east on their level roads. But century riding anywhere is no what it is "cracked up" to be. While it is a great test of endurance it serves no good o cycling. A person starting out for a entury thinks of but little save to cover the 100 miles in a certain length of time, and therefore very rarely if ever enjoys the beauties of the surrounding country, as he has but little time to think of anything say covering the distance in a hurry, and whe he has finished his ride he is tired out, ready to go to bed and sleep for a week, where I it were but a short ride he would be bene fited by it and not be ready to drop down exhausted when he reached home.

#### Many of the Omaha Wheel club boys are putting in a great deal of their spare time

getting near the vanishing point. This is as it should be. There is room in this country for 60,000,000 cycles, but not for a single "bike."-New York Tribune.

RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, OPALS How to Test Their Purity-The Common Frauds of the Trade-Where the Best Stones Are Found

-What They Cost.

(Copyright 1895, by George F. Kunn.) Next in importance to the diamond come what may be called the group of corundum gems, embracing the true ruby and sapphire of various shades of color. This mineral is found in almost all the colors of the rainfound in almost all the colors of the rain-bow, and its transparent varieties rank is over an inch and a half in length and among the choicest and most valuable of goms

times mistaken for the diamond. As with the diamond, the various forms

As with the diamond, the various forms of corundum unfit for gem use are of much value industrially. The finest watch jowels, phonograph points and wire drawing plates are made from small or poorly colored rubies and sapphires, while the ruder variaties of and sappnires, while the ruler variaties of corundum and the massive granular form known as emery, which is mingled with mag-netic oxide of iron, are well known as the most important of abrading and pollshing materials, and are largely employed for cutting wheels, emery paper, and similar pur-

The kind most used in jewelry are the following:

MOST PRECIOUS OF ALL GEMS.

MOST PRECIOUS OF ALL GEMS. Ruby, the red variety, when fins, is the most precises of all gems; the choicest rubies, when of four carats' weight or more, being valued at from five to ten times the price of diamonds of the same size and quality, or at from \$8,000 to \$15,000 for a four carat stone. A ten carat gem recently sold for nearly \$50,000, which would give us a value of \$700 000 an ounce.

a value of \$700,000 an ounce. The chief locality for rubles is in Burma in the valley of the Mogok, fifty miles from the Irraaddy, and forty-five miles from Mandalay. All the finest stones have come from this region, and here alone are found rubles of cultar intense color known as pigeon's In Ceylon, in the Ratnapura district, beautiful stones are found of lighter shades, sometimes almost pink, oc-casionally with a tinge of purple, or the color of current wine. These, however, though often marvelously beautiful and brilliant, aro less prized than the Burmese. Recently Siam has also yielded many fine

to brown. Small rubles have been found in Franklin county, North Carolina, in the Gov-ernment of Perm in Russia, and pale colored

ones in Montana. The war of 1886 gave England the control of the long famous Burmese mines, and of the treasures of King Thebaw, who had been called the "King of Rubles," and was re-ported to possess dishes of rubles among his crown jewels surpassing anything known in the world. This collection was found to have little marketable value, on account of its inferior quality. It contained rubies, emeralds, cat's eyes, etc., of unusual size, but not very choice. The whole suite is now exhibited at the South Kensington museum. under an ordinary glass case and with no inusual precautions FINEST SAPPHIRES-WHERE FOUND.

n reality it is of little worth. The fine blue sapphires come from

aske bright and beautiful gems, but not

cut across the prism.

Sapphire proper, the blue variety of transparent corundum, ranks next in value to the are diamond, fine stones being sold at about the same price as diamonds of like size. The and crystals of ruby are usually small, rarely rithe over haf as inch long; those of sapphire are very often much larger, even up to three inches diamond, fine stones being sold at about the

preserved in their original East Indian work-manship, not facetted but simply polished, and sometimes perforated. The pendant sapphires in the volve crowns of the Guarragar treasure of the seventh century, now at the Cluny museum in Paris, and those of the Pala d' Oro in the church of Sant' Ambrosio at Milan, of the eighth century are of this kind.

HISTORIC PRESERVED RUBIES. A very large and remarkable perforated ruby of similar workmanship, now in the possession of a noble lady in Ireland has evinearly an inch wide, and weight 130 carats. Upon it are shapely engraved, in Arabic characters, the names of four successive

purple, oriental amethyst; and the yellow, oriental topaz, or yellow sapphire. The most valuable of these is the ruby, though the green and purple varieties are the rarest, and are both rich and beautiful gems. A color-less variety, called white sapphire, is some times mistaken for the diamond.

same four names engraved upon it, but the stone has been recut-a plece of historical vandalism that is unpardonable. Its present Another ruby engraved with the name of

Aurungzebe is said to have been among the jewels of his son, and a diamond that has cen cut since also had the engraved names of Jahangir and Shah Jehan. The Kasha at Mecca, said to have been

built by Abraham, encloses a sacred black stone seven inches long, called a "Ruby from Heaven," but in reality believed to be a THE EMERALD AND ITS VALUE.

Next to the diamond and ruby the emerald as always been held in the highest esteen. Its peculiarly rich and delicate color has a harm that is ever new and its cool gro-

int is said by many authors to be restful o the eye. Emeralds are usually cut in simpler forms han diamonds and the corundum gems. The form preferred is what is called the table-cut-a square or oblong, with a large flat face and beveled edges, the lower surface being cut in long narrow facets parallel to the sides. Fine gems command the price of fine diamonds, and the phrase, "A flawlens emerald," is classic.

The immense emeralds reported by ancient writers, as carved into statues, etc., were plainly other green stones confounded under

the same name. Fine emeralds have always been rare and highly esteemed. The emerald is the softest of the precious stones, and, although not in so great demand from 1875 to 1890, it was never cheap. With its recent return to high rubles, which, however, tend to very dark favor fortunately new finds have been made, shades, more of a garnet red, or inclining and many fine emeralds sold. Those of rich color cut on cabochon are especially appreciated at present.

RARE COLLECTIONS OF EMERALDS. The ancient Mexicans and Peruvians had many fine emeralds which attracted the at-tention of their Spanish conquerors. They were held in great esteem by the native chiefs and were exquisitely wrought. Those of Mexico came from Bogota or in the Atacama desert, or else in Ecuador, where the name of Esmeralda is still borne by a village and river on account of the former abundance of the gems in the vicinity. None, however, are now brought from either of these regions. Cortez sent home two large cases of emeralds, which were lost on a ship returning to Spain. He also brought with bim magnificent RARE COLLECTIONS OF EMERALDS.

He also brought with him magnificent emeralds, for some of which he was offered enormous sums. In one of the cases, it is said, were 40,000 carats. Some of them had been cut in the most exquisite. is sent free,

Small bottles of pleasant pellets-fit your yest pocket; sold by druggists or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Medi-cine Co., 111 mid 112 William St., New York, He sure to get

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is discovering interime

colors in the same crystal is frequent in corundum. In the Tiffany-Morgan collection in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, there is a large specimen from Neth Conduction in the gueenstand opals this effect can be produced with great beauty. North Carolina composed of many alternate layers of blue and yellow. In Londan a fine large ruby, valued at \$90,000, was slightly or green opal filled with its gleams of fire. large ruby, valued at \$90,000, was slightly reduced in weight by cutting to improve its brilliancy, whereupon it developed a blue fint, resulting in a loss of about \$70,000 to the dealer. Some celebrated European jewels have been preserved in their original East Indian work-manship, not facetted but simply politished.

beauty. GEORGE F. KING

#### Stub Ends of Thought.

19

Detroit Free Press: Life isn't worth liv-ing for the more living of it. A woman can rarely conceal her true self from another woman.

Common sense is the happy modium of

An engagement without kiases is taxa-tion without representation. A sound mind in a sound body is not as attractive to some people as a sound body

in sound clothes. woman can lose her head about as easily as she can her heart. No man's brain can drive other bodies un-

A bad man's example often does more good

than a good man's precept. A perplexed woman can ask more ques-tions in a minute than she can remember the answers to in a lifetime.

A. G. Bartley of Magic, Pa., writes: "I feel if a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very had case of cozema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. -

In London 861 streets are named after the besides which there are 167 Queen streets.



# COLDS

CHILLED TO THE HEART. Pneumonia, (Inflammation of the Lungs), is caused by prolonged exposure to cold and fatigue.

OUTDOORS-Becoming numb. by a long cold drive-remaining in wet clothes, or lying on damp ground after football or tennis.

INDOORS-Sewing all day in a cold room-sitting in an office, church or public h all, that is no heated, sends a chill to the heart, paralyses the deep circulation and

Pneumonia or Grippe result. In spite of these dangers, if you carry a bottle of "77" in your pocket, an occasional dose will prevent your taking cold.

"77" cures Colds, Grip, In-fluenza, Catarrh. Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, and Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever,

"77" will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hangs on."

Dr. Humphreys puts up a Specific for every isease. They are described in his Manual, which

MENT

BES

MAN Contraction Andress.

He often dismounts in some shady river. nook and talks to the caretaker about the beauties and attractions of the place. It is said that he will in the near future buy the place, have the old Hoe house razed to the ground and in its place erect a grand baronial chateau, to be presented to his daughter Emma on the day of her marriage to David Hunter McAlpin of New York.

Mr. Rockefeller's bicycle costumes are very striking. Some days he wears a light corded knickerbocker suit, light colored Alpine hat. light cloth leggins and light tan colored sh Other days he wears a suit of some dark wears a suit of some dark material, with silk lining; dark Alpine hat or cap, leather leggings and low patent leather shoes. When riding he sits erect on his machine

#### REGARDING THE BLOOMER.

In the current Badminton Magazine Lady Jeane has a good word for cycling for women. But with the so-called "rational" dress she has no sympathy. She says: "I cannot see in what way knickerbockers

have any advantage over the short, well cut skirt, as the latter is more comfortable and gracefol and in no way interfores with one's comfort or progress. There is no doubt to donning the dress of our masters and in meeting them on equal terms, which women undoubtedly do in bicycling, but those who do this love so much in personal appearance and charm that they might well be contented to sacrifice the substance for th No woman looks well in male atshudow tire; if women did they would not have waited for many centuries before they took o wearing trousers. Every attempt at modifying women's clothes to recemble thosewof mon has been a signal failure. A woman is not made to wear tight-fitting apparel; when she puts it on she at once becomes ugly and misshapen.

Women clothed like men and "unashamed." with their figures well bent over their machines, perspiring at every pore, their hair flowing in the breeze (for your new woman bleyelist, like all ardent women, dors nothing by balves), present ther ladyship thicks) as agly and as ridiculous a picture as one can imagine.

Having said so much, Lady Joune next gives her opinion as to what lady bleyclists should wear. In bicycling, as in every amusement, a woman's dress, she othe holds should be as quiet and unpretentious as possible.

The skirt should be short and well cut, tight at the waist and wide at the bott give plonty of room for the action of the fost; the jacket or shirt should be tight and well fitting, and the hat of such a nature as to shade the face from the sun. Many people prefer shoes to boots. I confers I think a high fitting boot is more comfortable and gives greater support to the ankle; but that is a small matter, and must be left to individual experience. If this dress, or something like it, is worn, if a woman has a light machine, sits well on it, is never too high above her handles, I think-assuming that she does not present undue evidence of exertion-she looks as graceful as on a horse." NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURING.

The manufacture of bicycles on a large scale has led to the construction of a num-ber of special machine tools of novel design, and to the adoption of some new metheds of producing separate parts of the wheel, One of the largest companies to enter this field produces nothing but so-called jointiess rims or felloes. The earliest safety machines had heavy, solid rims for the tires, which were subsequently abandoned in favor of lighter and stiffer rims made of tube indented longitudinally to receive the tire and with the ends brazed together to make a ring. The jointless rim is really com-posed of two separate rings, which are ulti-mately soldered together, the joint being longitudinal instead of transverse. Users of such rings claim that they are more uniform In size than the older style, and that the metal of which they are composed is of bet-The ter quality, as it has not been softened by the heat of brazing. The steel from which they are made comes in the form of square on their side, but they haven't any facts as evidence--that is, they haven't up to now. plates, which are trimmed by a special ma-chine into a circular form. Each disk is then "The prices of bicycles, according to the manufacturers' lists, have not diminished stamped in a powerful press weighing thirtymuch," said a New Yorker who is up in the five tons into a pan-shaped plece twenty-two inches in diameter and eleven inches deep. secrets of the trade, "but riders in New

#### AIR IN THE HUBS.

veling over since a boy. He was one of the John C. Reuter of Chicago has invented fficers of the old Rambler and Metropolitan seumatic hub bicycle, which he claims will clubs which were organized during the day. revolutionize cycle construction. The invenof Jack Prince and the old Exposition buildtion consists in the insertion of a small  $pn \equiv u-matic$  tube in the hub of the front and rear ing. He was also at one time quite a speady racing man. He will undoubtedly have the pleasure of being his own successor as secrewheel, so protected as to give the lateral rigidity of the ordinary hub, and at the same tary-treasurer in 1896. time afford the resilience found in the regular Mr. E. B. Henderson, candidate for repre-

pnsumatic tire. The object of the inventio entative is another well known Omaha a to do away with the question of punctured wheelman, he being president of the Assotires, and the inventor claims to have colved clated Cycling clubs, and also a member of problem. The rim tire of the machine is the Young Men's Christian Association Cyclers designed with rubber center and two bollos and Tourist wheelmen. Mr. Henderson has gauges, so as to be practically nonpunctur-able, and yet give a cushion effect, which, taken an active part in cycling for two years past and a better man for the office of repretogether with that afforded in greater degree sentative could not be found. pneumatic tubing at the hub, it is as-W. W. Vance of Kearney, Neb., is also serted by the inventor, will equal, if not candidate for the office of representative. Mr. Vance at present holds this office, and has excel, the resilience of the best curhion tir. The hub construction is of small and light filled the bill admirably. He is a popular roportion. The machine, as constructed by dentist in Kearney and one of the most enhe inventor, weighs twenty-two and one-half thusiastic wheelmen in the state. pounds. The hub tubing is in the form of a life preserver. It is four inches in diameter and constructed of five-twelfth-inch rubber. The men who are elected to hold offices in the Nebraska division the coming year should make it one of their aims to enlarge the It revolves with the wheel, and is protected steel thimble from friction with the It is inflated by means of an ordinary league membership in this state. It present not nearly what it should be ball joint valve. Even when the tube is deflated, however, the machine can be ridder he exception of one, each state which immefiately surrounds Nebraska has a great deal without injury, says the inventor, either t tube itself or to the metallic larger membership than we have, which is parts su: at present only a little over 200, while the states above mentioned have from 700 to 1,500 rounding. The inventor has aimed to make he parts simple in construction and easily

Mr. Reuter is enthusiastic over his inver ing population of nearly, if not fully 2,000, has only about eighty-five league members. Surely something is lacking here. We will He has put it to severe tests and it has stood them all. He has invented several me chanical devices, but is particularly pleased venture to say that there is no city in this country with so large a wheeling population with this, as Omaha that has so small a league

LEAVE THE BABES AT HOME.

axel.

Every Sunday morning on the Coney island bicycle path one sees a long procession of fathers and big brothers-curiously never

mothers and big sisters-with llitle ones strapped securely on a scat fastened on the frame just behind the handle bars, says the New York Press. The young ones sit quite still, although they seem to enjoy the ride. The old hand who had been riding ever since bicycles were invented always starts off on a torrid denunciation of the man who would take such a risk. "I began in the old high-wheel days and I guess I know how to take care of myself as well as almost any hody, but I'd never trust myself to take my little boy out on one of those arrangements Not that they area't made all right, but how am I to know that he won't lean the wrong way at a critical moment? See how many

tended the race meet at Elkhorn on the 26th of last month and succeeded in each captur-ing a prize, Barnum winning the one-fourth mile open, easily defeating "Mr. Carter of Blair," Burdley and other accidents there are when the tider is a com-petent man. Some fool driver runs into you accidents there are when the rider is a com-petent man. Some fool driver runs into you get the handicap race. Baraum's win or a wabbling beginner bangs up against you was a great surprise, as he has not all standing. You are going down hill at a trained to amount to anything this season and has never claimed to be much of a racpretty fast clip and you lose your pedal. You might let your machine go to smash and you jump off when you are riding alone, but what are you going to do when you have your baby ing man, while, on the other hand, some of the men whom he defeated pose as Ne-braska's most speedy class A men. With proper training "Billy" would "throw dust in many of their faces." trapped on? He'd get killed as sure as the world."

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

So strong is this feeling among wheelmen that in a class paper devoted to their interest and full of advertisements of attachments of the bicycle there was the bitterest kind of an James Whitcomb Riley has taken to the bicycle. We may soon expect a poem in this vein: attack on people who would thus risk their children's lives. This in spite of the fact that in that number were four big display adver-tisements of baby seats for bicycles. Notwith-standing this scolding the tribe increases.

Now, this is what I like, A-scoolin' through the country a-straddle of a bike. Oh, an't it real pleasant a-dodgin' mud and When in the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock? Who is there who has heard of an ac to a child carried on a wheel by its father? The opponents of the baby seats have logic

-Exchange. Toledo wants the National League of American Wheelmen meet in 1896, and any one who has ever visited Toledo can attest that Toledoans know how to entertain. The city interest in this matter, and the cyclists will be entertained as never before, if they come to Toleda to attend the next national meet .-Sprocket (Toledo).

tembers. Think of it, Omaha with a wheel-

itself, what can we do to increase it? and

wheel and see if we can't run Nebraska's

W. B. Barnum and Walter Burdick at

league membership up to 1,000 by 1897.

The question here presents

noiter positions quietly. with a turned over rim. Next the by means of an ingenious system, recently ing a steel hoop having the name adopted by retail dealers. You know each Cal, has been completed. The surface is of mous. Purity and superiority will tell.

now hunting ducks, geese and quail, and some flue bags have treported during the past two weeks. The wheel comes in very handy to go hunting with. Upon arising in the morning you do not have to stop and in length. The kind most prized is a bright medium shade known as "corn-flower," the tint of the national flower of Germany, and a hitch up your horse and then move toward your hunting ground at an eight-mile an very rich, deeper shade known as the velve hour gait, but you simply strap your gun on your which, whistle to your dog and start The tastes of different countries vary London and Vienna preferring the darke sapphires, Paris and Marseilles being the off at an eighteen or twenty-mile gait, reaching your destination in about one-half the time that it would take you to drive to it. Some varieties of supphire have a semitransparent or milky-blue; these are some-what abundant in Australia; and some, both

There is talk of a foot ball game being sapphires and rubies, have the peculiar char played soon between the Omaha Guards and acter known as asterism, presenting a star the Omaha Wheel'club teams. like pattern of interesting lines of light when

# LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The new bicycle workers' national unio starts out with 20,000 members. The American Federation of Labor has

nembership of about 700,000. The watch factory at Elein III will here after work six days per week instead of five as formerly. This means an increase of \$18, 000 in the monthly pay roll.

Orient, chiefly from the Ratnapura district in Honolulu Typographical union No. 37 is the Ceylon, and from the Simla Pass of the Himalayas, where they were brought to light nly labor organization on the Hawaiian slands. by the landslide of 1882. Some are found with the rubies of Burmah and Siam; a few have General Grant, after his tour around the

been cut from material obtained in North Carolina, and quite a number of light colored stones are now yielded by the gravel bars world, predicted that at no distant day China and Japan would take 5,000,000 bales of American cotton every year. Southern planters be of the upper Missouri river, near Helena, Mont. These latter are varied in color-pale leve the time is near at hand.

During the past two weeks over 100 addi-tional freight brakemen have been employed blues and reds, light greens and blue greens, yellow and colorless. Many of them by the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsbury preparatory to the expected heavy traffic dur-ing the remainder of the year. According to the government mineral sta-

rather small. When finely cut some of them have a luster like burnished metal, peculiar to sapphires from this locality. From them istics of the United Kingdom, just issued, fo 1894, the production of tin ore in Great Britain last year amounted to 12,910 tons, valued at \$2,320,110, as against 13,689 tons, valued at \$3,057,854, in 1893. end of which was of red sapphire and the With

other blue, graduating into each other be-tween, through all the intermediate tints. The Iron Age says the quantity of fuel nec essary to produce from or steel has fallen in recent years from four to five times the By artificial light they all changed to a brilliant red. Some of the more beautiful green ones have been cut into true Oriental of the product to only a little more eight han the weight of the steel produced, while there has been little change in the quantity on light. f ore required to make a ton of metal.

In some cases dark blue sapphires are The Buffalo & Niagara Falls electric rail lightened in color by heating; this is the cisc with some from Epailly in France, and such way has been formally opened and cars are now running daily on a fifteen-minute schedule. The maximum speed attainable stones are often exposed to fire by lapidaries to render them more brilliant.

SOME FAMOUS RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES forty miles an hour. The motor cars carry ur motors and have a seating capacity o The name Brazilian sapphire is applied to forty-four passengers. The trailers will sea fifty passengers.

the answer is simply this: Let each local consul, each official and each individual mem-The capacity for making iron in this cuntry has now reached on outturn of 200. ber who resides in this city try to get a new 100 tons per week for the 229 furnaces in plast. This is a jump of 50,000 tons as com nember, and also let the officials make known blast. the benefits of the league by conding league pared with the output of October, 1894, and terature, etc., to all the wheelmen in the marks the permanent placing of the United States in the lead of all other iron proity, or let them make this known through the daily papers and through Omaha's cycling ducing countries. paper, all of which will only be too glad to publish it. Let's put our shoulder to the

account of the German cavalry scouts, as, in

It is the intention of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, to commence the erection of two more blast furnaces at Duquesne, Pa. as soon as the two now under way have been inished, or perhaps before they are site gether completed. In fact, some excavaling for the two additional furnaces has already been done, but it is not likely that active

work on them will be commenced before next spring. A new building material has been dis covered. It is said to be practically fire

proof and to possess several points of excel-lence which do not belong to many of the other varieties now used for the purpose. in the British museum; a very large pear shaped one, two inches long, on the top of The manufactured article is of a composit character. Cork is its chief ingredient, th subsidiary ones being plaster of parts, dextrin, sesquioxide of iron and oxchloride of zinc. Of these component parts a brick is now being manufactured in Paris for which great back to a period between the tenth and

things are claimed. It has been used there to a large extent already and is said to give or tribute There are two yellow supphires of especial the greatest satisfaction.

nearly two inches in greatest length, beauti fully set with a border of large brilliants; i is among the Austrian lewels, and used to b of old helmets of the cavalry regiments sta worn on a black velvet mult by the jewel-loving Empress Maria Theresa when sleigh tioned along the eastern frontier of Europe It is supposed these purchases are made on riding

THE FINEST GREEN SAPPHIRE.

The finest green sapphire in the world is a transparent nodule of natural crystal in the case of hostilities, wearing the French hel met, and with their great cloaks hiding their subjust of Clarence S. Bement of Philadeluniform, it would be easy for them to recon phia. It is from Franklin, Mason county North Carolina, and would cut into a magnificent deep green gem of thirty carats. The purple or violet sapphire is formed by a minute interiamination of red ruby and blue sapphire. This intermixture of different

spaniards sometimes confused the rich green adeite with emerald. In the Temple of the Sun at Cuzco in Peru

COMPLETE CATALOGUE or GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS here is reported to have been a splendic mage of the sun, with disk and rays of gold set thick with emeralds; this fell to Pizarro who, it is said, gambled it away in a single night. The royal collection at Madrid con-tains magnificent crystals of emerald, some NOW READY. UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. SEND 2-CENT STAMP FOR COPY. of them of the finest water and of large size widently from some of these new world's E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF EMERALDS.

The principal source of emeralds is at th Muso mine, near Bogota, Columbia, S. A. They are also found at Takawaja, Siberia and at Mouni Zabara in upper Egypt. This Cut sapphires are often a fine even blue if received in a setting, but when unmounted are almost white, except at the lower point; last place was the principal source known to the ancients, but it had been long forgotter in other words, blue, if viewed from above. Unscruppious dealers sometimes paint or when a French traveler, M. Calllaud, dis-covered the old workings a few years ago. Some of the ancient emeralds were doubtless obtained from a locality at Habachthal in enamel the inside of a setting and give the stone a blue color of apparent value, whe the

the Tyrol, as well as from Mount Zabara i Egypt. Light colored emeralds in consider able quantity have lately been found at Em-maville, New South Wales, and in Alexander county. North Carolina, but the latter though elegant specimens of crystals, are not clear enough for cutting. A Bogota specimen in the cabinet of the

duke of Devonshire is remarkably fine; it i a perfected hexagonal crystal two incheshigh and about the same in diameter, and weighs eighteen and three-quarter ounces A yet choicer crystal, costing 5500, but only one-third the weight, was in the celebrated Hope collection.

dark enough to have the highest value, and all Some of the Siberian emeralds in the im perial museum at St. Petersburg are much larger but less fine; one is fourteen and one-half inches long and twelve inches broad, and weighs sixteen and three-quarters pounds. North Carolina has yielded a few very fine crystals, the best of which are in the Bement sedinction in Diladokhiel arger but less fine; one is fourteen and one remarkable piece of jewelry has been made. onsisting of a crescent two inches long, one

The opal holds its place among the genu by virtue of its singular beauty, although in general no stone not harder than quartz is so ranked. There are many varieties, ranging from those that have little or no color, which are called common, or semi-opals, to the ex-quisitely beautiful precious opal of jewelry. eralds, though the tints are usually rather Among the finer varieties may be noted the

following: First-Noble opal, which is whitish in gen-MOREY Parlor Gas Burner. ral aspect, and translucent but closely brough with small and brilliant gleams of all the colors of the ratabow. This is the kind most prized for setting. When the colors occur in minute specks like a mosaic it is

called nor-onal. Second-Flame opal, which is transparent and almost colorless, but has broad flamelike surfaces of various tints. Third-Fire opal, or girasol; this is some what like the last, but the general color o

the glassy mass is yellow to red, with colored reflections of many tints in the same way. Fourth-Recently the Australian have yielded brilliant precious opal whose general color is rich blue to green; sometimes when held up to the light they show a yellow or reddish color. This is the main fistinguishing point between them and the Inest Hungarian opals. The finest quality of noble opal is mined

at Dubreck in Hungary, but the Quernsland New South Wales, and Idaho mines, ir Washington state, are now formidable rival-both as to quality and yield. In our own coun try within a few years past, promising localities of fine oral have been discovered at sev-eral points in the far northwest, in the lava beds of the Owhybee district in Idaho, and Washington state near the Idaho line

These have been worked to sense extent, and fine material obtained, and a single gem has sold for \$1,000. Allusion should be made to a very beautiful style of work known as opal cameo, which

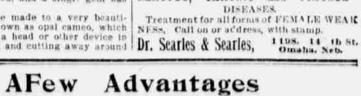
Dr. Searles & Searles, 1108. 14 th st. a thin seam of opal and cutting away around



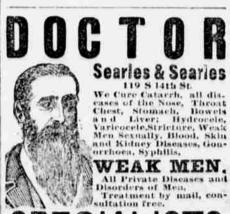


Baggage checked from residence to destination. Elegant rain survice and courteous em-ployes. Entire train lighted by electricity, with electric reading lamps in every berth. Finen dining car service in the west, with meals served a la carte, or, in other words, order what you want and pay for what you get. Flyer leaves union depot daily at 6:00 p. m. arriving a "Blogge at 2 a. m. Chicago at 2 a. m. Chicago at 2 a. m.

NERYOUS. CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES. consists in carving a head or other device in







SPECIALISTS

the blue variety of tourmaline, called in-dicolite. Among gems of this group that are

especially noted the following may be men-tioned: Three rubles among the crown jewels of France, one of them weighing 240 carata, uving formed part of the dowry of Catherin di Medici on her marriage to Henry IL. the two others having been reset for Mari

jewels a celebrated stone known as the Black

Prince ruby, but, unfortunately, it is not true ruby, but a red spinel. The sapphire merveilleuz, sixty-two carats in weight, and known as the "wooden spoor sapphire," because found by a Ceylonese wooden spoon dealer, was lately in the Hop

collection. It is celebrated as the stone that figures in the "Tales of the Castle," by Madam de Geulis, a remarkably violent sapphire, quite red by artificial light. One of 132 Other blue supplires are: One of 132 carats in the mineral gallery of the Jardin deg Plantes at Paris; one large rose-cut stone

the German imperial crown; a similar one on the Austrian crown, and another on one of the Russian crowns at Moscow. These date

centuries, and many have co leventh these various monarcha as crusade plunder

note, each nearly two inches long. One of them forms the top of a Russian crown in the Kremlin at Moscow; the other is an oblong, Looking Forward to Conflict. It has been noticed that for some tim past there have been mysterious purchases