

1310-1312 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska

RECOGNIZING the fact that the Holiday trade will soon demand great quantities of goods in our line, being heavily overstocked and wishing to give our customers the benefit of low prices at a time of the year when our goods are most in demand, we have concluded to CUT PRICES all to pieces, without regard to cost of articles mentioned. The goods offered at cut prices are the same quality and purity that we have always sold, and we guarantee their purity. We handle no imitation goods of any description. A glance at the prices given below will convince customers that we have done as we said, viz: CUT PRICES ALL TO PIECES.

WE QUOTE

Wines

Pure California Sweet Wines

Port, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Sherry, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Angelic, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Muscatel, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Madera, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Tokay, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Sweet Catawba, 20c quart, 90c gal.
Blackberry Wine, 20c qt. 90c gallon

California Dry Wines

Claret, 20c quart, 90c gallon
Zinfandel, 20c quart, 70c gallon
Riesling, 20c quart, 60c gallon

California Brandies

California Brandy, 75c qt., \$2.75 gal.
California Brandy, \$1.00 qt., \$3.50 gal.

BEER

Anthony & Kuhn's St. Louis Export Beer, 12 1/2c qt. or \$2.25 per case of 24 qts. delivered to any part of city.

Imported Wines

Barton & Gustier Claret

St. Julien, 1884, \$ 7.00
Margaux, 1884, \$ 9.00
Pontet Canon, 1884, \$10.00
Chateau La Rose, 1884, \$10.00
Chateau Lafite, 1884, \$15.00

White Wine

Sauternes, 1884, \$7.00
Haut Sauternes, 1884, \$8.00

Frederick Krote's Cazen Rhine and Moselle Wines

Krote's Zeltinger, \$9 per case
Krote's Laubenthaler, \$9 per case
Krote's Kohlsbach, \$9 per case

Nuyens & Co's Bordeaux

Marschloo, \$1.40 qt., \$15 case
Cream Deminthe, \$1.40 qt., \$15 case
Caracoa, Ingjus, \$1.50 qt., \$17.00 case

Imported Cordials

Anisette, Superfine, \$1.50 per quart, \$17.00 per case.
Cherry, Marion, \$1.20 per quart, \$8.50 per case.
Absolut, \$1.50 per quart, \$17.00 per case.
Benedictine, \$2.00 per quart, \$22.00 per case.
Chartreuse, \$2.00 per quart, \$22.00 per case.

Bitters, Angostora

Sugarcats Angostora Bitters, \$1.40 per quart, \$17.00 per dozen.
Abbott's Angostora Bitters, \$1.20 per quart, \$12.00 per dozen.
E. L. Arry's Pepsin Bitters, \$1.25 per quart, \$14.00 per case.
Kennedy's East India Bitters, 60c per quart, \$6.00 per case.
Asparagus Bitters, 75c per quart, \$6.00 per case.

Imported Port and Sherry

V. O. P. Port, \$1.00 quart
Taragona Port, 75c per quart
Royal, 75c per quart
Amontillado, \$1.00

Domestic Champagnes

Sellery Moutis, \$1.00 quart, 60c pint
Case, 10 Quarts, \$9.00; pints, \$10.00

Urbana Wine Company

Golden Seal, Quarts, \$1.80, pints \$1

Imported Champagnes

Ackerman Laurence Sparkling
Sammit Lary Royal
Quarts, \$2.00; per case \$22.50
Pints, \$1.00, per case \$24.50

Gin

Geneva Gin, \$1.00 per quart
Old Tom, 75c

Whiskies

John Jameson & Son's Dublin Whiskey, \$1.25 quart, \$13.50 case.

Aubrey Distillery Iday, Scotland

Quarts, \$1.25; per case, \$13.50

Montreal Club Canadian Rye

Quarts, \$1.00; pints, 50c; half pints, 30c; quarter pints, 15c.

Irish, 75c per quart, 90c per gallon.
Scotch, 75c per quart, 90c per gallon.

Gibson Pure Rye, 50c per quart, \$1.75 per gallon.

Maryland Pure Rye, 60c per quart, \$2.00 per gallon.

Whiskies

Greendale Pure Rye, \$2.25

Greenbrier, \$2.50

Stenandoh Rye, \$2.40

Private Stock, \$2.00

Hermitage, 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

Old Crow, 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

Oscar Pepper, 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

James E. Pepper, 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

W. H. McBrayer—75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.
O. F. C. Taylor, 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

Whiskies

We have in United States Bonded Warehouse:

Guckelheimer Rye, spring '91.

Green brier Sour Mash, spring '91, '92 and '93.

J. H. McBrayer, spring '91.

Prices

Quoted on Application

We have in bond, Port of Omaha, Ramey's Scotch Whiskies and Wemy's Irish Whiskies, also Jamaica Rum.

Prices

Quoted on Application

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS:

We assort Bottle Goods, putting in just such an assortment as you may wish. We do a strictly cash business—do not send in an order without money remittance, as goods will not be shipped until the money is received. In sending money to us, remit by postoffice order or bank draft; personal checks will not be accepted. Express companies will not receive Wines or Liquors for shipment C. O. D., so, to avoid delay send money with order. We make the following charges for packing: Each package of one dozen bottles, or one gallon jug, 15c extra over quoted prices.

IMPORTANT--From now on until the 1st of January our out-of-town orders are very numerous, and while we try to pack goods and ship promptly, we are sometimes so crowded that orders are delayed, hence we desire customers who contemplate ordering from us to order a few days ahead, so that goods will be sure to arrive when wanted. No attention paid to orders unless money is remitted.

Open Evenings till 9.

W. J. MANIX 1310-1312 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Open Saturday Eve. till 10.

TWO GOOD STORIES OF LINCOLN

How He Spent a Day Trying to Get a Hearing in the Pension Office.

KINDLY ACT FOR A SOLDIER'S WIDOW

A Minister Whom Lincoln Had Known for Years Saved from Execution

Anecdotes by General Hamilton and Senator Voorhees.

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Stories of Lincoln's gentle, generous deeds are countless, but the following incidents, related by persons who were parties to them, especially merit attention. The first is told by General Schuyler Hamilton.

It was a blistering day in the hot mid-summer of 1861, a fortnight before the first shock of arms at Bull Run. The Washington streets, ankle-deep in dust, resounded with tramp of arriving regiments and batteries hurried forward by the loyal governors for the coming conflict, and over all hung a palpable, ominous foreboding, felt nowhere more keenly than at the headquarters of the army, where I then held the position of military secretary to General Scott, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question the doorway was darkened by the shadow of a tall, gaunt form, and President Lincoln entered the office of the general-in-chief. He wore a long linen duster, soiled by dust and stained with sweat, his face with a huge handkerchief hanging limp about his long, angular legs, and a thick coating of dust covered his shoes. All in all, he looked the very picture of weariness and dejection. With a heavy sigh he stepped to rise to welcome him he sank wearily into the first chair to which he came, and, taking off his battered slouch hat, began wiping his face with a huge handkerchief.

General Scott, meanwhile, had gained his feet and bowed courteously to the chief magistrate, but his old face showed plainly his surprise, if not dismay, at the president's unexpected appearance.

"Sit down, General, sit down," said President Lincoln kindly as he wiped the dust and moisture from his face. "It is too hot to stand on ceremony. I have only dropped in to tell you that I have learned something new today."

"What is that, Mr. President?" asked General Scott, his composure gradually returning.

"LINCOLN REFUSED AN AUDIENCE.

"That it is a great thing to be an office-holder," said the general. "Since I received your check this morning I have been trying my best to get some money with some clerk in the pension office, but without success. I have been waiting for General Scott, from the ground floor to the attic half a dozen times, and I am completely fagged out."

"Pardon me, Mr. President," General Scott broke in with a gentle wave of the hand, "but it is rather an uncommon thing for the president of the United States to become a petitioner of subordinates. When you have any business of that kind demanding attention send it to me, and Colonel Hamilton here will be glad to attend to it without delay."

having finished the job," and the president's eyes twinkled merrily.

"I had been an interested listener to this conversation, and when General Scott called 'Colonel Hamilton?' I was instantly at his elbow."

"How long do you think it would take you, colonel, to get the case through the pension office, for the officials and clerks were cleaning up their desks and preparing to quit work for the day. The commissioner pointedly asked what he could do for me."

"Did you see that dark, complexioned gentleman here today?" I answered. "He wore a linen duster and slouch hat, and was interested in the pension of a woman who had lost her husband in the Seminoles."

"Oh, yes," replied the commissioner. "Bring them back here, and I will wait for you."

"At that time the pension office was located in Seventeenth street, a little way from the War Department, and five minutes after leaving the president I was in the office of the commissioner. I had not arrived a moment too soon, for the officials and clerks were cleaning up their desks and preparing to quit work for the day. The commissioner pointedly asked what he could do for me."

"Did you see that dark, complexioned gentleman here today?" I answered. "He wore a linen duster and slouch hat, and was interested in the pension of a woman who had lost her husband in the Seminoles. He looked like a lawyer from the west and had been bothering 'Well,' said I dryly, 'you have got yourself into a pretty fix. That man is President Lincoln and I have just promised him that I would bring him an answer from you inside of half an hour. He is waiting for it now in General Scott's office.'"

The change worked in the pension office in the brief announcement was nothing less than marvelous. Bells were rung, heads of divisions sent for and desks hastily unlocked, while clerks and messengers ran here and there at the peril of life and limb. A dozen times, while giving orders to his subordinates, the commissioner passed to apologize for the shabby treatment the president had received here at the peril of life and limb. A dozen times, while giving orders to his subordinates, the commissioner passed to apologize for the shabby treatment the president had received here at the peril of life and limb. A dozen times, while giving orders to his subordinates, the commissioner passed to apologize for the shabby treatment the president had received here at the peril of life and limb.

"Here you are, my good woman. Your pension is all right, and all you need to do is to go tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and take the money. But from my own experience today I would advise you not to go before 10 o'clock. If you do you won't find the officers there."

The poor creature caught the president's hand and covered it with kisses, at the same time showering a thousand blessings on her benefactor's head.

"Don't thank me," he answered, kindly, as he gently freed himself from her grasp. "This young man deserves all the thanks. And he stopped aside and seemed to keenly enjoy the fervency with which the old woman poured her store of benedictions upon me. Then remarking that he must go and tell Mrs. Lincoln that it was all right, he bade me good day and hurried away."

SAVES THE LIFE OF AN OLD FRIEND.

1883 I was writing at my desk in the house of representatives at Washington, when a card was brought to me by a page. It bore the name of a gentleman named Bullitt, a senator from Ohio, and the card asked whom I had long been on friendly terms and whose hospitality I had often enjoyed. Something told me that he was in trouble and when I went to the ante room I found my worst fears were confirmed. His wife was with him and the faces of both gave evidence of the keenest distress. Their appearance showed they had just come from a long journey and had been for some time without sleep or rest. I escorted them to a committee room, and there Mr. Bullitt, with frequent and eager interruptions from his wife, made known to me the cause of their hurried visit to Washington.

The father of Mrs. Bullitt was Henry M. Luckett, an aged Methodist minister who at different times had been in charge of churches in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and other western states. When she was a young girl she had been the wife of a man who was then president of St. Charles, Mo., and the possessor of a moderate fortune, but sudden reverses had swept everything away and left him almost penniless.

While this distressed man was in prison in St. Louis, he was visited by a niece at Memphis, then in possession of the federal forces under command of General Haribut. Here he had fallen in with certain soldiers, and they had taken him into the hands of the federal secret service, who taking their cue from his constant and often unrequited lamentation for his losses, told him that the southern forces stood in pressing need of quinine and of percussion caps and would pay handsomely for the same.

He took up the offer, and in a few days the lines that if he would undertake to supply these wants he could speedily and with comparative safety receive his sudden losses. The poor man had fallen an easy victim to his temptors, but had been arrested with the contraband articles in his possession being by the military court condemned to death. "He is to be shot day after tomorrow," Mr. Bullitt concluded, "and we have come to you, knowing you will help us. We do not wish to pay for anything. Before leaving home we got some papers signed by Mr. Bullitt, who knew Father Luckett, and are familiar with his condition."

So saying he handed me a number of written statements, and a confession. For a moment I was at a loss what to do. It was then late in the afternoon and within thirty-eight hours the poor old man was to die. I knew that to appear before Stanton for a mitigation of the sentence would be worse than useless. President Lincoln was our only hope. Fortunately I knew him well. We had often met in the courts, and both as lawyer and president he had always treated me with unfailing kindness and consideration. Still, I was in doubt as to the best method of approaching him. The offense committed by the aged minister was of the gravest character, and I was persuaded that the president would not interfere unless manifest and proper reasons for clemency were shown him. Henry S. Lane and Thomas A. Hendricks, the represented Indiana in the senate, and I resolved to enlist their aid in Mr. Luckett's behalf. I had studied law in the office of Colonel Lane, and had been long enough acquainted with him to feel confident that he would help me. I therefore hastened to call upon him at his late. When I made known my errand, however, he interrupted me with much warmth, and said that if Mr. Luckett had been supplying the rebels with ammunition and quinine under no circumstance would he interpose to save his life. Knowing argument would be useless, I bade him good evening, and once sought out Mr. Hendricks. I had intended to ask the latter to go with Colonel Lane to the president, but was now forced to retreat. I had no choice but to go to Mr. Hendricks, but he had already been so taken up with his own matter, and he would not have time to do so. I should call for him the next morning, after which I made my way to the lodgings of Colonel William B. Morrison, then a member of the house from Illinois. Though a democrat, I knew that Colonel Morrison was held in high regard by the president. He responded promptly and without the slightest hesitation to my appeal.

The evening was now far advanced, and, believing that I had done all that could be done until the morning, I turned my steps homeward. Some errand, the nature of which I have now forgotten, caused me to pass by my own room in the office of the Metropolitan hotel, and here, to my surprise, I again came face to face with Colonel Lane. He drew me aside and said that he had just received a message from Mr. Hendricks, who had mentioned the Luckett case to his wife at dinner, and had been thinking of it since. "I do not feel satisfied," said he, "and if you can come with me, I will go to the office and talk the matter over." When we reached his room he carefully examined the papers Mr. Bullitt had given me, and declared with emphasis that he would bring them in an appeal to the president for clemency.

"Two carriages containing our party of six drove up to the white house entrance at 10 o'clock the next morning. Senators Lane and Hendricks and Colonel Morrison were in one carriage, and Mr. and Mrs. Bullitt and myself in the other. The president received us without delay. Senator Lane, who had been selected as spokesman of the party, briefly but feelingly explained the occasion of our call. When he had finished he almost gasped for breath, and then Mrs. Bullitt, addressing the president as 'Mr. Lincoln,' broke in with an earnest and moving appeal for her father's life. Until this time the president had listened patiently, but without apparent feeling, to our appeals. Now, however, he turned quickly to Senator Lane and inquired: "What name was that?" "Lockett," replied the senator. "Not Henry M. Lockett?" asked the president. "Yes," Mrs. Bullitt broke in. "My father's name is Henry M. Luckett."

"Didn't he preach in Springfield years ago?" asked Mr. Lincoln, with the keenest interest now animating his sad and rugged face. "Yes, my father once preached in Springfield," said Mrs. Bullitt in reply. "Well, this is wonderful," Mr. Lincoln went on. "I knew this man well and have often asked Mr. Lincoln what he was like. I am, and I have been mistaken for him on the street. And he is to be shot day after tomorrow? No, not there will be no shooting or hanging in this case. I do not know that more I can do for him, but you can rest assured, my child," turning to Mrs. Bullitt, "that your father's life is safe."

He touched a bell on the table and a telegraphic clerk in a military coat was attached to General Haribut, directing him to suspend the execution of Henry M. Luckett and await further orders in the case. As we thanked him and took our leave, Mr. Bullitt sobbing and laughing by turns and the others with tears in their eyes, the president repeated, "Well, to himself!"

Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Buckles & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and are of pure vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size, 50c per box, sold by Kuhn & Co., druggists.

A consigner in cats, living at Westfield, Mo., favored me with a pair in his house. One he valued at \$1,000.

VERY NEAR THE DIAMOND

New and Valuable Product Turned Out of an Electric Furnace.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CARBORUNDUM

Artificial Precious Stones from a Combination of Salt, Sand, Coke and Sugar--Results of the Process.

The current supplied from the great power house at Niagara Falls has been turned on one of the new furnaces of the Carborundum company, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun. The current comes into the factory at a pressure of 2,000 volts and goes into the largest transformer in the world, which supplies to the furnace the enormous current of 7,000 amperes at a pressure of 185 volts. When this current is first turned on to all appearances nothing happened in the furnace room. After some time a curious smell, caused by the escaping gases, filled the room. A lighted match was then applied to the furnace, and the gas ignited with an explosion. After the current had been on for a couple of hours the furnace presented a beautiful sight. Luminous flames played all around the walls, and along the top of the furnace waves of blue flame traveled rapidly. A slight explosion took place every now and then, which suggested the idea that the furnace was a miniature fort, which continual volleys were being fired.

Carborundum was discovered in 1891 by Edward G. Acheson, who is now president of the Carborundum company. For several years prior to 1870 Mr. Acheson had been on the lookout for something that would suggest means of producing carbon, or, in other words, forming diamonds by artificial means. It was not till he became connected with an electric light company in Monongahela, Pa., that he had an opportunity to conduct the experiments which he had previously thought out. In his first experiment he used an iron bowl filled with carbon and into the center of this mixture a carbon rod was introduced, and to it one of the wires of refractory bricks was substituted. Its interior dimensions were ten inches long, four inches wide and four inches high. Into either end of this little furnace carbon rods were introduced, and an alternating current of from 100 to 200 amperes was supplied to them. Though Mr. Acheson had hoped to obtain crystalline carbon by this process, it soon became evident to him that the crystals were not carbon only. They were blue in color and of such hardness that they could abrade a diamond, which, up to this time, could not be abraded by its own dust. Owing to the color of the crystals and their general form, it was believed that they were some compound of carbon and aluminum, and that the new material was called carborundum, by combining the words carbon and corundum. Later it was found by chemical analysis that carborundum is a compound of silicon and aluminum, so that it really is a carbide of silicon.

The material used in the manufacture of carborundum is carried out in the form of salt, coke and sawdust. The sand comes from Ohio, the salt from the salt works of New York state, the coke from the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the sawdust from the mills of Tonawanda. When the visitor goes to the furnace building, first a kind of rough brick box, no mortar or cement of any kind being employed. Provision is made for five of these

curious furnaces, each of which measures about fifteen feet long, seven feet wide, and six feet high. In the center of each end wall of the furnace is a large bronze plate, to which are attached four large copper cables. These cables serve to convey the current, which is supplied from the transformer room to the furnace building by massive copper bars laid beneath the floor. Connected with the inner surface of each of the large plates are sixty carbon rods, each of which is about six feet long and one inch in diameter. The rods project through the walls of the furnace and form the terminals. When the furnace has been built up in this way the mixture is introduced into it, about ten tons constituting a charge. Through the center of the mixture a core formed of small grains of coke is built, and serves to make a continuous electrical connection between the two terminals. When the current is turned on it traverses this core and presently raises it to an enormous temperature, at which the chemical change that produces carborundum takes place. The current is kept on for about twenty-four hours and then the furnace is allowed to cool down. When the furnace is opened it presents a very beautiful appearance. Round the core is a ring of beautiful crystals varying in color from yellow to violet. These crystals are carborundum. It is also observed that the coke core has changed in appearance, for it now has a somewhat metallic lustre, and if a piece be pressed between the fingers it will break into fine particles. The crystals have been driven off from the coke and placed in hydraulic presses, after which they are removed from the furnace and carried to a mill, where they are crushed to a fine powder. A lighted match was then applied to the furnace, and the gas ignited with an explosion. After the current had been on for a couple of hours the furnace presented a beautiful sight. Luminous flames played all around the walls, and along the top of the furnace waves of blue flame traveled rapidly. A slight explosion took place every now and then, which suggested the idea that the furnace was a miniature fort, which continual volleys were being fired.

Today the workmen are erecting a furnace according to the same plan, but the distance between the carbons being twelve feet nine inches, and the output will be waited for with great interest.

About ten tons of carborundum are obtained from the furnaces hitherto used after a run of twenty-four hours, thus involving an expenditure of energy of 24,000 horse-power hours, which would indicate that the material obtained must be of great value. Until the invention of carborundum men have employed certain very hard minerals, such as emery and corundum, as abrasives. The utilization of these minerals has proved of the greatest value in various manufactures.

In the case of workmen who are employed throughout the world in obtaining these minerals, their value lies in their hardness, for the harder they are the more time and labor they save in grinding away a given amount of material. Now the saving of labor and time by the use of emery in this way pays many times over for its original cost. If, then, a material much harder than emery could be obtained, it would be much more valuable, and carborundum is this material. The great hardness of carborundum is well illustrated by the story of one of Mr. Acheson's early experiments.

"I made the first test in diamond cutting with carborundum myself," said Mr. Acheson. "I mounted a disk of iron in a fast-running lathe and charged the surface with fine carborundum crystals. I then pressed a diamond ring against the revolving disk, and in four or five minutes the face, which had been pressed against the disk, was found to be devoid of lustre, of a milky color, and scored with lines. The second test was made in a diamond polishing establishment in New York. My experiment was satisfactory in its way, but my diamond did not look nice, and I wanted it to be repolished. I therefore asked the proprietor of the diamond polishing works to polish the diamond, using carborundum powder instead of diamond dust. He consented to do this under certain conditions. A new lap was to be used, free from all diamond powder; my material would be tried first,

and if successful I would have to pay nothing, while if unsuccessful, diamond powder was to be substituted for the carborundum and I would have to pay \$5 for the work. The lap to which were attached four large copper cables, this lap for a period of twenty minutes removed all lines from the face and restored it to its former beauty. Since those tests I have at odd times spent several hours in watching the polishing of diamonds with carborundum powder and some workmen have told me that the work is performed in shorter time than when using diamond powder."

On account of the remarkable hardness of carborundum it is a far more valuable material than either emery or corundum. In that it does work quicker, thus saving time and labor, and in this way more than repaying its initial expense. It is also used to manufacture carborundum in sufficient quantity to meet the demand for large wheels. It has made a fair amount of progress, and buyers seem to be highly satisfied with them. Their statements as to the superiority of carborundum emery appear to vary a good deal, some saying that it is three or four times as satisfactory, while others claim that it is at least ten times as good. Taking it at its lowest estimate, it saves a good deal of money over emery. It has been used with great success in glass cutting, doing the work well and with great rapidity. An interesting test of the grinding qualities of carborundum was made by one of the greatest iron firms in America. A large roll of iron was nearly half an inch out of the true, and under ordinary circumstances it would have to be recast, as the labor of grinding it down by means of emery would have been too great. It was thought that it offered an excellent opportunity to put carborundum to a really severe test, so the mineral was used for the purpose. The results were highly satisfactory, for it was found that the work was done in just one-fifth of the time that would have been required had emery been used.

Carborundum is sold in various forms, such as wheels, hones, slips, files, rub stones, knife sharpeners, scythe stones and cloth. The manufacture of these articles from carborundum powder is still carried on at Monongahela City, whether the powder is mixed with a binding material, moulded, placed in hydraulic presses, and afterward vitrified in kilns. Among dentists the great value of carborundum has been recognized and they are using it as a dental instrument is very large. It makes a wonderful knife sharpener, too.

Probably many people have read with interest various articles that have appeared in scientific papers about Prof. Henri Moissan and his discovery of artificial diamonds and carbide of silicon, and yet few know that this carbide of silicon is now produced here at a rate of about two tons a day and sold under the name of carborundum. It is also an interesting fact that Mr. Acheson procured his patent on its manufacture in France before Mr. Moissan had ever commenced his experiments.

Six thousand tons of emery are used in America every year, and no doubt as carborundum becomes more generally known it will be largely substituted for that material. Large quantities of carborundum have been purchased by European firms. A company has bought Mr. Acheson's patent rights in Austria, and has established a factory at Prague. An English company is at present manufacturing it in England, and it is believed that the manufacture of carborundum in France and Great Britain. It may be that the factory other uses may be found for carborundum, one of which has been indicated by Mr. William M. Diskin in an article in the Engineering and Mining Journal, where he writes:

"If by any modification of the process, possibly another action and an equally high temperature long maintained, large crystals of this compound could be formed, we should have a brilliant gem added to our list of precious stones of nature. Its fine color, splendid adamantine lustre, and its hardness all fit it to occupy a high place in the series of jewels."

An enterprising butler on Third avenue, New York, has a piano in the back of his shop, upon which a colored man plays popular tunes every evening.

A new and odd crusade against bicycling has been instituted and the neighboring city The Society for the Prevention of