Capitol Ave.

1516 and 1518.

LOBECK MERCHANDISE COMPANY.

Capitol Ave.

1516 and 1518,

Great Western Oak Stoves -

FOR HARD OR SOFT COAL.
No. 112 B, Full Nickel
No. 114 B. Full Nickel. \$14.3
No. 116 B, Full Nickel \$16.6
No. 118 B, Full Nickel \$20.5
No. 418 B. Air Circulator, Full Nickel \$22.8
No. 112 A, Half Nickel\$11.6
No. 114 A, Half Nickel
No. 116 A. Halt Nickel
No. 116 A, Halt Nickel
No. 120, Half Nickel
No. 118 A, One and one-half Sheets \$20.
No. 120 A, One and one-half Sheets\$24.0
No. 12 Silver Oak \$ 9.0
No. 14 Silver Oak\$10.
No. 16 Silver Oak
No. 10 Model Oak \$ 6.
No. 12 Mode! Oak \$ 7.
No. 14 Model Oak \$ 8.
No. 16 Model Oak\$10.

Ranges Steel and Iron

FOR SOFT OR HARD COAL

IXL Steel	\$40.00
Famous Banquet Range	
with high shelf and reservoir.	\$36.65
Famous Banquet Range	
without reservoir	\$23.25
Social Banquet Range	
with reservoir and high shelf	\$32.25
Social Banquet Range	
without reservoir	\$24.25
Social Banquet Range	
with reservoir	\$26.65
Wonder Range	\$19.35
Family Banquet Range	\$23.25

Cooking

Stoves -

FOR SOFT OR HARD COAL.

Family Banquet, with reservoir	25.65
Family Banquet, with reservoir \$	28.30
Family Banquet, without reservoir\$	19.35
Wonder, with reservoir \$	22.90
Wonder, without reservoir\$	18.20
Wonder, without reservoir	20.65
Wonder, without reservoir \$	14.70
Wonder, without reservoir\$	13.00
Handy Cook Stove	9.68

Hard Coal Base

Burning Heaters -	-(2000)
No. 160 American Ventilator	\$45.00
No. 120 American Ventilator	\$37.00
No. 140 American Ventilator	.\$40.00
No. 16 American Jewel	\$31.25
No. 14 American Jewel	.\$28.00
No. 13 American Jewel	\$25.25
The American Gem	.\$23.65

Parlor Cook--

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Welco	me				 \$12.20
Cast	Iron	Lau	ndry	and	
	He	ating	Sto	ves	

No.	112	Elf.	× × +	 (4)		**	,	٠.	,,	*				0	*			\$5.8	5
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	8 T																		
No.	8 Z	oe				٠,				e.	2.5			٠.				\$4.8	0

.: Silver Dollar Flour \$1.00 Per Sack ::.

Manufactured From Hard Minnesota Wheat, Patent Rolled for Our Exclusive Trade--Every Sack Warranted or Money Returned.

We Have a "Slap-Jack" Flour at 65c a Sack. LOBECK MERCHANDISE COMPANY. CAPITOL AVENUE--1516-1518, OMAHA. NER

MARVELOUS SPEED IN TELEGRAPHY

Progressive Strides in the Domain of Steam and in Trolley Quarters-increasing Usefulness of the Telephone.

A telegraphic feat which aroused much en thusiasm was performed at a lecture in Columbia college before the New York Electrical society recently. Patrick B. Delany sent 100 words from one point to another over a telegraph wire in three ane one-half seconds. The points were only a few feet as practicable were they 1,000 miles apart The strength of the current used was only a little over 100 volts. With a greater voltage Mr. Delany says that messages could be sent at even greater speed and for any length of

He is the inventor. The secret of the quick time is that the messages have first to be for one letter and another number for another. When a message is received a machine called a perforator is used in placing the message on tape by punching the holes representing the letters. Then the message is ready for the transmitter. This is a del Icate machine, that will cause the receiver a the other end of the wire to register a small dash on another tape for each punched hole that passes through the transmitter. No matter how fast this perforated tape passes through the transmitter, impelled by whirling cylinders, the receiver faithfully records each perforation at the other end. One wire in this way can, it is said, carry messages as fast as fifty of more perforator operators can

The speed accomplished was at the rate of 1.714 words a minute. Mr. Delany advocates the use of the method by the postoffice authorities. All letters could be mailed to central office and cent by wire to their des tication at a distance in a very short time. ELECTRICITY ON SUBURBAN ROADS. The question of the substitution of electricity for steam on trunk railway lines, says the New York Times, has come to a head with a suddenness which astonishes even the burg to consider the introduction of electric tive on the Pennsylvania system. A paper containing some remarkable data was placed before this meeting by one of the electrical authorities of the day. shown that, while the developments in electraordinary, there is still one thing left to make the electric motor "a substitute in all particulars for the s'eam locomotive." This ingle, but supreme, factor in the future of electric railway work is the gas engine. It average eight times as much coal as would be required to operate a properly constructed gas ergine. The use of the gas engine to generate power for electric locomotives on railroads would thus effect an enermous economy. On the Pennduce the consumption of coal from 5,000,000 the company more than \$5,000,000, a saving which would justify a large enough capital different from the present locomotive. No weight and capacity than may be required stated that among the many uses to which for the haulage of twenty-five to thirty cars. the electricity generated in the great plant it can be operated by one man. Instead of now building at Portland, Ore., will be put

the train, and thereby subjecting the road-bed, bridges and cars to excessive weights and strains, it is probable that a second locomotive will be placed in the center of Developments and Improvements in the tong trains, subdividing the force applied for the Wander-Working Science. the operation of the train. This subdivision of the traction units will be, of course, merely a matter of convenience. If it were needed, an electric locomotive could be made, even in the present state of the art, which would have a greater hauling capacity than any steam locomotive that has yet been

Major General Webber has suggested, as a quick transit to the market for their agricultural products, a plan which might be adopted with advantage in some parts of by the farm hands and drawn either by small locomotives or horses. The lines must be capable of being laid into the fields sto move the crops, in a measure like those used on sugar and cotton estates. The feet of ground breadth, and costs under \$7,500 per mile altogether. In the Woolwich arsenal and at the Guinness' brewery there are 18-inch gauge railways of this are about as large as a good sized upright plane. They are fine examples of what can be done in traction on really light narrow placed upon a continuous taus, in which gauge lines. In Decauville, France, there holes are punched, a certain number standing is a portable railway that has long been succonstully used in farm work. Major General Webber estimates that 24-inch gauge lines can be laid with twenty-pound rails, at the per mile, against a working expenditure of 25 cents per mile. He holds that if agri-culture is to derive any benefit from light railways they must be really light. They standard gauge lines, cut down to the danger point of strength, but carefully designed ombinations of track and rolling stock, entirely divorced from all idea of their utilization by standard vehicles. It is not that the roadside portions are The idea of a farmer laying repugnant to the average railroad man, but rallway is putting him into prompt touch

IMPROVEMENTS IN TROLLEY POWER. Few people not directly interested in elec-tric rallway affairs recognize that in every large city where these lines are operated the transmission of power to the outlying portions of the network of tracks is an important matter. Street railway motors are operated with a current of 500 volts, and to transmit such currents more than comparatively short distances requires a heavy expenditure for cop-per feeders. Moreover, there is frequently a serious drop in the voltage when such curfrom the power station. Several railways have been built on which an attempt has been made to prevent this fall in potential by means of "booster" dynamics placed along the line of the feeders, which raise the voltage to the desired amount. Another plan has been followed in the case of the Lowell and Suburban raliway, a twenty-mile road running from Lowell, Mass. to Nashua, N. H. The main power house is located in Lowell, and three-phase generators driven by steam en-gines. The current is delivered at 360 volts and is converted by air blast transformer to 5,500 volts, at which pressure it is trans mitted to two substations, one six miles from Lowell and the other at Nashua. At each o these substations the current is again con volt direct current for running the cars. ers in the usual manner, but owing to the fact that no point in these feeders is more than seven miles from a substation they are much smaller than would be the case if they formed part of a transmission line twenty miles long. In this connection it should be

THE ELECTRICIAN AT PLAY.

An electrician who amuses himself by devising odd applications of electricity, which may or may not have practical value, tells chemists that he has a much better plan for removing the glass stopper from a would have a greater hauling capacity than out of the bottle. The up-to-date improvement is an adjustable clamp with colls of traction of the future, which will be freely produced.

sition, and the hund may easily be spired on the systems to be adopted in the electric ment is an adjustable clamp with colls of traction of the future, which will be freely produced.

He says that the overhead canvassed. He says that the overhead to the collection of the future of tos attached. The clamp, which is connected trolley is doomed in cities and towns; the to a battery, is put on the neck of the bottle, open conduit system is not a commercia fact, an adaptation of the electrotherm, or the closed conduit system is an absolute heating pad, which is now used in hospitals success and can be installed for less than in lieu of hot water pads formerly in vogue. 25 per cent of the cost of the open conduit flies and mosquitoes. It consists of incan-descent electric lamps placed inside a large globe, which is coated externally with a hindrance to the employment of high valtmixture of honey and wine, or any other se are to be closed, the blinds pulled down and The current is then turned on, and in an hour the insect life of the room will be found sticking to the glass globe. The final instructions are to "remove the victims with hot water and set the trap afresh." PRIVATE TELEPHONES IN NEW YORK.

Strangers in New York City, who may have occasion to speak on the telephone with one or other of the most distinguished social lights of the city, are apt to be annoyed a not being able to get the right telephor number. When the "central" is asked for the number she asks in reply if you don't know it. When you reply that you can't remember it or have lost the memorandum she will answer back: "We cannot give you Mr. Croesus Vanderbilt's house unless know the number." The truth is that the company if she gave this information. Many of the millionaires and prominent society families have telephones in their residences but only for private use. The mistress of th mansion makes known the number only to her particular friends, and in exchange re-ceives their numbers. She also leaves he number with the head of the hospital wher she happens to be on a managing commi tee. Such families put telephones into their palaces only on the proviso that their names and telephone numbers shall not appear in the directory. This exclusive system is adopted in order to prevent the annoyance of

A telephone attachment for railroad use has tween conductors and the nearest station, but used by passengers traveling on express trains. By this arrangement the telephone can be called into requisition by the train dispatcher in addition to the telegraph dispatch-ing wires, while, on the other hand, the dis-patcher can be called by any station or block slong the line in a second. An ingenious part of the equipment is what is called a set, which is to be carried in every baggage ing of spliced rods with a cross-arm at the top, is dropped on two wires on the pole line alongside the track. This gives as perfect a railway line. In case of a wrack the leplicne is instantly available, the dis-ticher is called and orders are sent direct

A BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The inhabitants of the little Massachusetts town of Melrose seem to be somewhat in advance of the rest of the world in knowing long, and still growing.

A recent traveler in Kentucky writes that wishing at the country home of a

from being annoyed all or intolerant of these calls the operator takes them as a matter of course and is often only too glad to be able to make the wheels of the little community run so smoothly. The dass is interesting as

THE TROLLEY DOOMED. the current turned on, and the glass is success, because its expess would bankrupt brought to any desired heat. This is, in 99 per cent of the street railways, and that Another novelty of this resourceful electrical method. One of the many advantages which trifler is an electric annihilator of moths, in the opinion of some point to the closed age, thus reducing the investment in copper, an item of such importance that on extensive lines of road the saving in copper alone might suffice to pay for the other parts of

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The butterfly collection belonging to Prof Neumoegen of Brooklyn, N. Y., is worth Tobacco statistics prove that two-thirds of

the grown malt population of the globe

either smoke or chew the "weed." Ocean steamers of the first class each con ime from 190 to 220 tons of coal a day. In Russian Poland all trains must stop at every station—aptil the police (or gendar-merie) captain of the place gives permission

In some portions of upper Egypt rain is osolutely unknown, and in lower Egypt there is sometimes no rain for years. Jane Cakebread, an English woman, takes the cake for drunkenness. She has been punished for the 289th time for orderly conduct while in a state of intoxi-

family raising. His wife, to whom he has been married but a year, a few days ago presented him with five boys at one birth. is a farmer near Carthage, Ill. On a wager of \$5 one day lately he at two stewed chick-

ens at one meal and offered to bet \$25 he

Joseph Langdon of Delta, O., starts well in

ould eat another.
It has lately been ascertained that the humming noise made by telegraph wires is not due to wind, as it can be heard in time of dead calm. The most tenable explanation is that it is caused by a tightening of the wires, owing to atmospheri

A placard in a cheap restaurant in Chi says: "Do not fee the waiter. makes more than the boss and has a halfmanuscripts of the fifth and twelfth enturies are written with very good black ink, which has not shown the least sign

of fading or obliteration.
Samuel T. Childs of the Philadelphia Board ucation, who died last week at the age designed and made a clock expressly for the Philadelphia Hbrary, which is still it use there. Its works are so ingeniously ar ranged that it strikes only at aunset. Th works are necessarily very intricate, as they account not only for the ordinary variation of the time of sunset during the different periods of the year, but also take in the changes of leap year.
A farmer of Albany, Ore., is exhibiting

advance of the rest of the world in knowing how to get the most out of the instrument. In Melrose the telephone exchange is for the villiagers a most effective bureau of information. If the doctor is wanted the "central" is rung up and asked to find out where he is and to intercept him and give him the required instructions, should he happen to be going his rounds. If the butcher or the baker is wanted for the purpose of receiving orders "central" is applied to and tells what it is with the gravest good nature. In fact, far with the gravest good nature. In fact, far

suggesting an entirely new and important | How He Worked His Way Into the Hearts |

ANECDOTES RELATED BY ASSOCIATES

Sunshine and Cheer Blended with Tender Memories of His Career in Western Cities-Amusing Tricks.

press. The genial genius of "Sharps and Flats" not only sang his way into the hearts the prominent citizen's wife became furious of childhood and fathers and mothers. He and dispatched a highly scented note to Field ouched other heart-strings as tenderly, and left with all happy memories of the sunshine

the Gazette. Will Visseher was there at the time. Field, Visseher and a printer, whose Great West, a celebrated mining paper, The editorial writer of the Tribune was name is forgotten, were quite chummy, and Rothacker, gorgeous in his descriptive power were wont to lend some galety to life in the He afterward married the daughter of Pub ancient Missouri town. The printer had a lic Printer Rounds. The brilliant and erration pointer dog-a thoroughbred-waigh followed Orth Stein was in Denver at this time. Bil his master everywhere. If the printer en-tered a house or store the log modestly re-mained outside until his master returned. Thus the dog furnished a pointer to the rest of the gang, much to the annoyance of the of the gang, much to the annoyance of the three chums. This went on for quite a while. Suddenly the dog disappeared and was not heard of after. The cause of his disappear-ance was explained by Field later. I recited one of Visscher's dialect poems in the earing of the dog and he jumped into the

PRESIDENT HAYES' SALOON. During the administration of President Hayes the temperance people were much gratified by the banishment of wine from the white house. The circumstance formed an unctuous text for prohibitionists, and the praises of the president and Mrs. Hayes were stug on many a platform, and their health toasted with clear water. Before his election to the presidency. Mr. Hayes, with characteristic shrewdness, invested in Omaha real estate. The property was placed in real estate. The property was placed in charge of agents. Other and more impor-tant duties absorbed the attention of the owner, and it was not until he had served the greater part of his presidential term that he learned with shocking suddeness to baseness his Omaha property eing put. Whenever the prohibitionists spiolted the white house example of temerance the opposition countered with a licture of a saloon in full blast alleged to be located on President Hayes' Omaha proporty. The story caught the fancy of 'Gene Field, and he hurried to Omaha to investigate. The investigation was a journalistic tenstrike. A highly entertaining account of life in "Rutherford's Beer Joint." as it was called appeared in the Chicago News, from the pen of Mr. Field. It was coplously illustrated, showing the front of the building, figures rushing the can, and the proprietor seated on a beer keg with an air of contented repose. The sketch attracted widespread attention, and caused the president much annoyance. As the lease could not be cancelled, President Hayse ordered the sale of the property. Through Mr. Field's write-up, Mr. Henry Osthaff came into possession of the southeast corner of Sixteenth and California streets at a very The story caught the fancy of 'Geny ath and California streets at a very ow figure. GENE IN DENVER.

Mr. J. P. Dunn, now of the Indianapolis ientinel, relates some incidents of Field's areer in Denver. "It was there," says Mr. Dunn, "that Field began to attract more than ocal attention, and his humorous writings began to be copied over the nation. I think it was his primer series which first brought him into general notice. This was, as the name indicates, for the most part one-syll stuff, much of it exquisitely absurd.

"Why does he smile so gad-ly?

"The application of this story was entirely vious to the force of the Tribune.

"He treated all sorts of topics in this way, particularly local and personal matters. It was rare that anybody took offense, though it is doubtful if any could have escaped as did Field. I remember a leading citizen of Denver had a pair of remarkable poules, after day, chronicling some wonderful feats in speed and extraordinary skill on the part of the driver. He christened the ponies Gog the memory of the late Eugene Fleid by the and Magog, and his daily notices of the press. The genial genius of "Sharps and team grew more and more diverting until team grew more and more diverting until

promising him a horsewhipping unless he b

up on the ponies.

"He was clever and pleasant about the that pervaded his life.

Among his associates and acquaintances on the press of the west Mr. Field was best known, and from these sources come an lowed to make fun of anybody in the abundance of ansedote and reminiscence of the man whom the boys affectionately called "Gene." The writer met him in St. Joe in the summer of 1875. He was working on tellects with which he came in contact. Brick friends. Day has lately attracted attention as agent of the Ute Indians by resisting the aggressions of settlers who are attempting to force the Indians to give up their reserva-tions and accept less desirable lands. Field was always quite chummy with theatrical people, but they did not escape his pen if he nedeed them for a humorous skit."

> HIS LOVE OF CHILDREN. Here is a story that illustrates his love for

hildren and his ability to make them love Wisconsin summer resort. On an island out in the lake is built the summer home of H. H. Kohlsaat, the owner of the Chicago Times-Herald. One afternoon Mr. Kohlsaat Eugene Field and a Chicago newspaper man named Hardin rode over to the sland en-little launch, taking with them the 2-year When they reached the island the baby began to cry for her mother, and the poet took it up himself to caim the infant. He sat her down on the grass, got down on all fours and gamboled about her like a dog. The baby stopped crying and gazed at him in round-eyed bewilderment, with pearly tour drops still hanging to her eyelashes. Then the big, good-hearted man ate grass, danced a Highland fling, and played pony, riding the baby on his broad back. The baby crowed with delight, and Mr. Kohlsaat and Mr. Hardin howled with give. When Mrs. Peck friends; in fact, she had hard work separating them. AN ARTISTIC BORROWER.

"When Eugene Field had money," relates

else to pay him back.

poet turned it.

"'Come on boys and have something,' he remarked in his deepest bass tones. 'Have something on the house. It's always customary for the house to set 'em up when a gentleman pays his bill." will have And Gaston, in a trance

Journal, nearly twenty-five years ago, he used to write poetry that was never printed, but was the funniest stuff anybody ever

ournal. On salary night when the boys would line up at the judge's stand to get their money, the ghost would be around on the back stretch somewhere. He walked infrequently and, the staff was poverty-stricken in consequence, it was noticed that 'Gene Field used to have money once in a while and the rest of the gang won-dered where he rol." dered where he got it. They found our finally that it was his custom to go around They found out lown, buy flour and potatoes, and groceries and clothes, and have the bills charged to the Journal. The Journal would pay the bills in advertising and charge them to 'Gene's account. When the other boys got onto the scheme they broke the paper. In two weeks fill a warehouse. On salary nights, everybody swarmed into the office to get their money, 'Gene Field would stand up on the counter and recite sarcastic poetry

to them.

EXCURSIONISTS TRICKED. A story that has been written about Field encerns the trick he played on two carloads of Kansas City merchants, who went away one time on an excursion. Each was to go by a different route, and the cars separated at an early hour in the morning, when every-body was asleep, except 'Gene Field, who was along to write up the trip. Just before the cars parted he carried all the shoes from one sleeper into the other and carefully exchanged them. Then he took the shees from the sleeper that had a double supply and carried them into the sleeper where nobody had any sloes. The next morning there was a blue streak two ways across Kansas.

Every man in both sleepers was miles and miles away from his own shoes.

He was going away from Denver one day in a business trip and the train he was billed to take was man business. take was usually crowded to heyond comfort. 'Gene appeared at the de-pot with one of his legs tied up in a sheet and hobbling with the help of a cane. He was given two seats in the coach, one to sit on and one to rest his leg on. When he eached his destination he paralyzed the passengers by carelessly unwinding the sheet and throwing it out of the window. There vasn't a thing the matter with his leg.

TWO LIFE LONG LOVERS.

A Sentiment Accidentally Overheard in the Street.

Tired by a long day's work and feeling a bit "blue" over some matters which had gone counter to my hopes, I was walking down way way. counter to my hopes, I was walking down Broadway one night last week, on my way home, says a writer in the New York Heraid. It was after 19 o'clock and the downtown streets were almost deserted.

As I turned through Sixteenth street I noticed an old lady and an older gentleman walking slowly, arm in arm, evidently husband and wife. He was apparently about 70, she perhaps five years younger.

she perhaps five years younger.

They seemed very fond of each other. There

was just the least little inclination of the head of each toward the other, and they were strolling along so slowly as to suggest the hought that their pace was regulated not much by the infirmities of age as by the de-sire and pleasure of being alone together.

They were talking earnestly.

It had rained earlier in the evening and the sidewalks were still wet, so that I had put on my rubbers before leaving the office. Just as I overlook and passed the old people the man turned to his wife and suid, as if in answer to some remark she had made: "But, my

to some remark she had made: "But, my, dear, I the of think God sent you to me."

From a lover to his sweetheart or from a young husband to a young wife the words might have sounded sentimental and would certainly have seemed commonplice, but from a husband of three score and ten to a wife of 65 they had a weight and dignity which made them sweet to hour and wholesome to recall. they had a weight and dignity which made them sweet to hear and whole-some to recall. Here was the whole story of two vives told in a sontence. Here was the answe to the old question about marriage. For tem it was surely a divine success. Here, at east, was proof that the writers of fairy tales and of old-time novels spoke truly when they add that "they were married and lived hap" that "they were married and lived hall"