Gas and Electricity as a Substitute for Coal and Steam.

ECONOMY OF THE FORMER

Dec rative Art in Electric Lighting The Supply of Rubber-Trolley Lines as Freight Carriers -Electrical Notes.

All the electricity used in the Westinghouse works, near Pittsburg, Pa., is obtained from power developed by gas engines, and the proprietor, Mr. George Westinghouse, said to the Pennsylvania railroad directors who visited the establishment recently while on their tour of inspection;

"You burn altogether about 5,000,000 tons of coal every year on the Pennsylvania rall-way east of Pittsburg. If you used elecway east of Pittsburg. If you used elec-tric motors fed by the current produced by gas engines it would only require one-eighth of the quantity of coal new consumed to prepare the gas. That would save you about \$5,000,000 a year, which would justify the large expanditure needed to change the mo-tive power from steam to electricity."

That such a revolution in railroading, says

the Philadelphia Record, is impending is the general belief in engineering circles. But it will take time. Great railway systems can-not radically change their methods off-band, even when the economic gain is a matter of mathematical demonstration. The change from steam to electricity will be most apt to show itself in new construction. The over-hauling of the old will be a slower process.

THE RUBBER CRAZE. of the most interesting of current events, from the viewpoint of the electrician is the newly-developed production of rubber in Lagos, a British colony on the west coast of Africa. In 1893 no imports of this article were recorded as received from the colony, and last year the amount was only \$29,979 By a single steamer, which left Lagos at the beginning of last month, however, the value of the rubber shipped to Liverpool was \$75,000. The new industry has taken hold of the inhab-The new industry has taken hold of the innat-tishts of Lagos indiscriminately with the rush of a gold craze. Numbers of clerky, small traders, and others, even, it is said, professional men, have packed up their traps and gone into the interior to take their chance in collecting and manufacturing the gum. The native owners of the forests have a shrewd appreciation of the bearing of this unwonted excitement, and are insisting on the payment of royalties. Some of them are even entering into the business of preparing the rubber for the market. Prices in the interior have been considerably advanced, and there is no longer as much profit as there was at first in purchasing and transporting the product to the coast. The fear among electricisms that an artificial rubber would have to be resorted to in consequence of the increasing searcity of the natural product, has, for the present, at all events, been allayed. In many rubber sources the wholesale destruction of trees by the natives has been stopped, and odd kinds of rubber are been stopped, and odd kinds of rubber are cropping up from unexpected quarters. Several new sorts, together with the familiar little black balls with a white center, come from the west coast of Africa. A new product comes from Madagascar. It has a horny appearance and contains much earth. horny appearance and contains much earth. Nothing certain is known of its botanical origin. From New Zealand have been received packages of a rubber which appears very elastic, but which does not bear cutting up well. It is the produce of the banyan, and the rapidity and facility with which this tree reproduces itself is an important factor in view of the wasteful methods still adopted by the natives, who practically destroy the tree in order to obmethods still adopted by the natives, who practically destroy the tree in order to obtain the rubber. Improvements and economy in the manufacture of rubber have also been effected by the use of more efficient machinery, and especially by the adoption of large rollers. So far it has not been exception to complete the substitute. possible to completely eliminate the sulphur contained in vulcanized rubber, and all processes for the remanufacture of old rubber are more or less unsatisfactory. The tendency of the manufacturers is to turn out

industry, and that the supply of rubber even may be threatened by the indiscriminate tapping of immature trees. It is suggested that the colonial government should prompily take steps to prevent the spread of the last named evil. DECORATIVE LIGHTING AN ART.

an article of good appearance and low pri-

According to the last accounts from Lagos

it is feared there that the ordinary trade in palm oil and palm kernels may suffer from the diversion of labor to the fresh

Luther Stieringer, whose name has been as-sociated with the lighting of expositions in States statute, and that therefore the city has late years, tells how many elements enter into the successful distribution of light in the illumination of ranges of buildings and large spaces. In the case of buildings and grounds, the true principle is to outline and accentuate against the dark background of Thus the imagination has play and this freedom is pleasant to all intelligent minds. The contour of the landscape is caught, the contrast of light and shadow is agreeably heightened, the expenditure of energy for the given result is minimized, and

the spectator whose eye is not stunned or dazzled moves about with screne disposition, the rest given to the optic nerves being felt by the body as a whole. Success in this respect depends upon artifice. The artist in light looks up any subject just as the painter does upon a landscape. He has to compose a parfect picture by means of the disposal of illumination, and he must be ludged by the resultant barmanlous whole for example, to erect huge towers and masts for tamps outside buildings would inevitably dwarf structures. To make each building a of light in the paths and lawns would reduce the buildings to islands of darkness. So that the study of interaction, distribution and diffusion becomes for a lighting expert not only a severe problem, but a fascinating and ab-sorbing pursuit. As showing how the strength of valuable factors in illumination may be frittered away by the lack of a pradominating

frittered away by the lack of a predominating sense of harmony, Mr. Stieringer points to the electric fountains of the World's fair. This beautiful feature was intended for the center of the basin in the Grand Court of Honor, where it could have been seen in ease and comfort by 1,000,000 people. As it was, the segregated and emasculated fountains were put baidly and nakedly against the terrace of the McMonnies group, which they finked. At the back, on the land side, their effect when in play was saily unlamiced, if not entirely lost, as they were sunken; and at the sides the drift of the spray in the wind drove the spectators away. At the Atlanta exposition the electric fountain, which probably represents the furthest reach of ingenuity, art and engineering in this unique branch of work, has been placed in the center of the lake. There it can be seen from all

of the lake. There it can be seen from all points equally, and not only is its own effect schanced by distance, but it is all the more beautiful from contrast with the many sub-ordinate masses of light around it. FREIGHT BY TROLLEY CARS.

A move has been made in Newark, N. J., which is significant in view of the present changing condition of general freight service. A bread bakery which runs out fifty delivery wagons daily to points within four-teen miles of the city finds that it can do much of its freight delivery in a stronger teen miles of the city flads that it can do much of its freight delivery in a simpler and better and chasper way. Eighteen of its wagons are sent to Jersey City in the morning loaded with hot bread, which is fleitvered to the locked boxes in front of the grocery steres before the stores are open. To save a drive of from fouriers to twonly miles a day for each of these wagons, the firm has made a contract with the local electric car company to run trolley freight cars from the bakery to a new delivery flepot in Jersey City. The cars will be run at an hour of the night when they will be unobstructed, and will not interfere in any at an hour of the night when they will be unobstructed, and will not interfers in any way with passenger traffic. If the venture is successful the firm proposes to run cars to more distant cities. On the other hand, the traction company is now socking to mak-similar contracts with the browers of the city who now deliver large constitute of similar contracts with the browers of the city, who now deliver large quantities of beer in Hudson county and New York by wagons. It is but natural that the strongest pressure should be brought assist this innovation, but under its franchise the company has the right to run freight cars. Should the night trolley freight service beet are goveral, it will readily be seen what an important modification of city and suburban delivery traffic will follow.

WIRE WALL PLAGS FOR SCHEWE.

WIRE WALL PLUGS FOR SCHEWE. A very useful invention has been intraled in take the ulace of the monden pines sever

IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY ally used when it is desired to screw into brick or plaster walls. The device is simply a spiral of from wire, doubled back upon itself, the inner turns being of such a diameter as to form a kind of female scree thread, while the outer turns serve to hold the "wire plug" in the wall. In order to fix these plugs a hole

is drilled in the wall one-fourth of an inch greater in dismeter than the outside dimen-sions of the plug and a little deeper than its length. The hole is then thoroughly woited by injecting water from a small syringe, and afterward filled with plaster of paris. The outer windings of the wire socket are also filled with plaster, and the socker or plug with its screw is Inserted in the hole to the required depth. After the plaster has set the screw may be removed, and it should be greased before it is put back. This device will be of reat use to electrical fitters for fixing switch boards, switches, pushes and other electrical fittings, as well as to decorators, plumbers, etc., especially when fitting has to be done in moses already occupied, where the saving of

mentary fittings being subsequently required. ELECTRICAL CAUSTIC SODA PROCESS. A new process for the manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder promises to give long-desired results. Hitherto causic soda and bleaching powder have been produced by an old process, which has from time to time been improved. By this process caustic soda could not be produced for much less than \$30 per ton, or bleaching powder for less than \$27 per ton. The new method is said to reduce the cost of manufacturing caustic soda to \$21, and of blenching powder to about \$15. There is, however, a further economy. The ordinary quality of caustic soda corresponds to what is techni-cally known as 70 per cent Liverpool test whereas the soda produced by the new process answers to 78.5 per cent Liverpoot test. The new system is based on the em-

test. The new system is based on the employment of a moving body of mercury, the amsigam of which is decomposed electrically as soon as it is formed. The cells employed are, it is stated, only one-fifth of the size used in any other process, actual or proposed. A strong point in the new method is that it requires very little labor, being almost entirely automatic. almost entirely automatic AN ELECTRIC JIB CRANE.

An electric jib crane, constructed under American patents, is doing good work in an English foundry. It is worked in conjunction with a three horse-power bi-polar moor, and lifts with case a weight of over two The electric current is obtained from the lighting circuit of the works. The economy of this electrical application is shown by the fact that when the crane was worked by hand power, and with the usual chains and bars required in handling steel billets, it took six men one hour and a half to do that which is now done by three men in one-quarter of an hour. This elec-tric crane is also used for unloading boller plates. These are often four and one-half feewide, twenty-two feet long and weigh 1,500 pounds. The special advantage of this form of crane is found to be its adaptability for the quick moving of all forms of heavy masses of iron and steel. It is of great service not only in the handling of ingots, bars and plates, but in the speedy manipulation of ron and steel goods in more finished condi-

TROLLEY TELEPHONE CIRCUIT. A telephone circuit is to be constructed dong all the lines of the trolley car system in Hartford, Conn., and its suburbs, so that the conductors may communicate with the power house and the car dispatcher in case of accident or delay. A telephone wire will be strung on the trolley poles, and at every eighth pole there will be a switch for making connections. Each car will carry a trans-nitter. It is expected that the device will prove of great utility and convenience, and will do much to prevent accidents and delays on the single-track lines that run long dis-tances into the suburbs. The device is the invention of W. C. Fielding of Hartford. It ought at least to prove of great service in relieving the minds of the passengers and the strain on the conductor when the power is suddenly shut off and the car halted and every one wants to know just what the trouble is. There is no more exasperating situa-tion of utter helplessness than to be halted in a trolley car a mile or two outside the city line, and not be able to gain the slightest idea of why the power has been shut off, or when it is likely to be turned on again.

TAX ON TELEPHONE POLES. Oakland, Cal., is trying to collect from telecity limits. To fix the basis for the rent the council passed an ordinance directing the companies to number their poles. This the companies neglected to do, and the police counted the poles, preparatory to a demand on will resist collection. The telephone company takes the stand that, as it has a franchise from the council giving it the right to use the streets, the city cannot charge it rent for such use. The telegraph companies say that they are no right to interfere. This latter claim was advanced, some two years ago, in another western city, and was overruled by the

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. LIVE DUCKS FOR DECOYS.

Harnessed and Anchored Near the Feed Troughs of the Flocks. The carp having in many places destroyed the wapatoes, widgeon weed and other vegetable growths on which the wild ducks visiting this region were wont to feed and fatten, says the Portland Oregonian, sportsmen are obliged, in order to secure any duck shooting, to furnish something in the way of food which will induce the ducks to visit these lakes. It has been mentioned several times that parties who brought home big bags of ducks were "feeding"—that is, were scattering wheat in the shoaler parts of these lakes for the ducks to feed on. Few of these takes for the ducks to feed on. Few probably have any idea to what extent and in what a systematic manner this lo carried on in some places. It must be borne in mind that the object is to feed the ducks, and not the carp, which are also fond of wheat, and of which there are now enough in the ponds, sloughs and lakes along the Columbia to set up a shiplend of wheat is a Columbia to eat up a shipload of wheat in a short time. Some of these fish have already attained a weight of over twenty pounds

and have the appetite and capacity of a

In one lake down by the river, where there are arrangements for keeping the water at a desirable level all the time, wooden at a desirable level all the time, wooden troughs are placed out in favorable positions in the water, the troughs being fastened to stakes driven in the mud, so that they are just below the surface and keep filled with water, while the carp cannot reach over thom, having no neck to speak of. A number of these troughs are ranged along each side of the lake within good about red discussed in the lake within good about red discussed. side of the lake within good shooting dis-tance of the shores, and are kept supplied with wheat. When the owners of the lake go down to shoot they find ducks of all kinds ranged along these troughs feeding like fawls in a barnyard. They scare the ducks out. as usual, in order to shoot them as they come flying back, two or three, or half a dozen at a time. As soon as the ducks are gone the hunters proced to put out their decays. These are no wooden or tin, or in flated decoys, but genuine live mallards, and a whole flock of them at that. The drakes are anchored to stakes under water by a sort of harness which goes over their rumps and under their wings and is fastened "be low their chins" with a button. This en-ables the drakes to sail around and about and to flap their wings and squawk all they like. There are a number of ducks which belong to the drakes and will not leave, but swim around them. This fleet of live decoys is placed midway between rows of troughs where the wild ducks feed and wheat is put around them and they begin feeding. Then the hunters get into their blinds among the tules on each side of the lake, which is not wide at this point, and the ducks driven out bogla coming back after their breakfasts. They know the good scaked wheat is there in the troughs and they see the live decoys busy feeding and hear them gabbling, and there is one old duck among them which is a delay, and sats up a great squawking whenever a duck flying comes in right, so even the most cautious duck must

life is played out for that duck, or for half a ducan, if so many come in.

Then the rest of the ducke keep coming in and the shooting goes on, and finally a big bag is made and the day's sport is

be convinced that everything is levely, and down they sail and bang goes a gun loaded with sunckeless powder, and the drama of

DeWitt's Little Early Rivers ours indiges-

TAINTED TRASH CHUCKED INTO THE FIRE

How General Frank H. Jones Guards the Mornia of the People-Henvy Penalties for Violation of the Postal Law.

Uncle Sam has a censor. His name is General Frank H. Jones, and he holds the office of first assistant postmaster general, litter is an object. In new houses the wall His business is to determine what sort of plugs are placed in the plaster at different points where there is a likelihood of suppleconsidered as coming under the head of "immoral." Of course, all such stuff is excluded by law from the mails.

General Jones may be said to edit the "Index Expurgatorius" of the Postoffice department, says a Globe-Democrat writer. This s the list of books and other publications which have been formally and forever shut large number of works more or less well known, such as "Why Monks Should Wed" and Tolstol's "Kreutzer Sonata." But the titles are carefully kept from the public, beactly the effect that is sought to be avoided— that is to say, it would serve as a most capial advertisement for the books in question.

The Postoffice department had a lesson on this point during the Wanamaker regime. The "Kreutzer Sonata," having been shut out of the mails in several European countries. was translated into English and put on the market by an enterprising American publisher. The postmaster at New York thought that the book came under the law already referred to, and the matter was referred to the authorities in Washington. It was decided at cadquarters that Tolstoi's work was remark bly rotten and unfit for decent people to read -outside of Boston, where indecencies are eutralized, as it were, by a severe literary riticism

NEW YORK THE CHIEF OFFENDER. The Postoffice department complains that New York is the chief center for the pro-fuction and dissemination of indecent literaure. Some of the concerns engaged in this ousiness have objectionable books or pictures o dispose of, or else have various articles inbended for illegal purposes. Advertisements of such stuff are sent to all sorts of people o young men at colleges, to school boys, and ictually in some cases to young ladles at boarding school, lists of whose names are easily obtainable. Investigation on the subect has resulted in the discovery that there are persons who pursue this sort of industry or shear pleasure and not for gain. Instances of such extreme moral turpitude are not so rare as might be supposed. Not long ago a man was sentenced to twenty years in prison for habitual indulgence in the pastime of writing improper letters to girls in boarding

The Postoffice department has found itself embarrassed by the difficulty of securing the conviction of criminals of this sort in New York. Oddly enough, it is sometimes argued with success in behalf of the defendants that the stuff sold or otherwise circulated by them is too disgusting to be dangerous to morals. Anyway the accused are apt to evade punishment, and by their escape are rendered more bold and dangerous. The last congress, however, passed a law making such offenses "continuous" from the place of mailing to the place of destination. This means that the offender may be tried at any place through which his interdicted mail matter has gone in transit. The naughty pamphlet posted in New York and addressed to San Francisco may render the sender liable to a trial by jury in Chicago or Buffalo.

DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS. There are 70,000 postmasters in the United States. If any one of them discovers that improper matter is presented to him for mail-ing he must refuse it. Not to do so is to render himself liable to reprimand and, perhaps, dismissal. He is responsible for whatever is admitted to the post at his office. This he cannot tamper with scaled pieces of mai nor refuse to receive them on mere suspicion. Whatever he does refuse is returned to the or, if the latter is unknown, to forwarded to the dead letter office at Washing-

If the sender considers that he has been If the sender considers that he has been treated unjustly by the postmaster, he has the privilege of appealing to the Postoffice department. In such a case the postmaster may be either sustained or overruled. Again, if the postmaster is in doubt, he may submit the dubious matter to the department for examination and decision. In any instance of doubt or dispute the examination is made and the decision rendered by the first assistant postmaster general. If that official desires advice, he refers to the attor-ncy general of the department, but the latter has no control. The only censor for Uncle Sam at present is General Frank H. Jones. It often happens that matter is submitted for judgment to the Postoffice department by persons or firms which want to know whether or not it will be accepted for mailing. Thus an art publishing concern migh desire to cell a very pretty, but decidedly improper photogravure. It would not desire, perhaps, to spend a lot of money in printing and mounting the pictures if they could not be sent through the post. An intance of this sort occurred only the other day. In such a case, as a rule, the department declines to make any ruling. It replies that the opinion of the postmaner general does not govern, and advises the applicant to read the law or to consult an attor

tey. This seems rather puzzling, but it is easily explained. If improper matter is put into the malls it is the business of the law the mails branch of the government to prosecute, and not that of the Postoffice department. Supready expressed its approval of the matter.
Then a United States district attorney might say: "What do I care about the Postoffics department? This is business for the Department of Justice and I am going to prosecute." In other words, the question as to whether the matter is indecent or not can be decided only by a jury. The Postoffice department will not take the trouble to edit literary stuff submitted to it for judgment and it does not propose to serve as a buffer between a person accused and the Depart ment of Justice.

IN THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE. Sealed matter bearing letter postage can not be tampered with in the mails legally, but it ceases to be sacred when it has reached the dead letter office at Washington. The letters and packages that come into that office are first receipted for in a book, and then they go to a long table at which a dozen clerks sit. There they are opened with great rapidity and dexterity. If one of them is found to contain money the letter is put saide and the same is done latter is put aside, and the same is done with checks, drafts, deeds and mortgages. All such valuables are placed in a safe and the letters accompanying them, if any, are filed together with mimoranda as to the cash and other practicus contents. The rest of the letters, constituting the bulk of them, are transmitted to the returning division, where three young ladies who are experts in handwriting exercise their imagination on the addresses.

Now, it is not desirable that the indecent matter contained in occasional letters and packages should come under the eyes of these young ladies. Consequently, all such stuff is taken out at the opening table and put aside, including "flash" books and pamphle's, photographs of what is called the



"fancy" sort, etc. This material is put up in bundles by the clerk in charge of the opening division, and eventually it is con-veyed to a large furnace in the basement Official Who Works a Bine Pencil on Mail

Matter.

Of the Postoffice department, and there burned to ashes. Now and then a sample is preserved, to be carefully jacketed and filed away; this is only done where the department has made a decision that was rather a "close" one, the question of admission to the mails being decided on a narrow line Such samples serve as precedents for action when similar things come up for decision.

IMPROPER CIGARETTE PICTURES Many prosecutions might be based upon the contents of letters and parcels that reach the dead letter office. But that office is en-tirely divorced from the legal business of the Postoffice department. The seal of confidence resis upon all matter thus received, and is represed by the government. The penalty rests upon all matter thus received, and is respected by the government. The penalty, by the way, for sending indecent stuff through the post is a maximum of \$5,000 fine and five years at hard labor for each offense proved. Thus a person, who makes a business of violating the statute may easily get himself sent to prison for half his life.

Immense numbers of cigaratte pictures, many of them more or less improper, used to reach the dead letter office. This fact

many of them more or less improper, used to reach the dead latter office. This fact was due chiefly to a fad for collecting such photographs that was exceedingly popular among boys. The youngsters exchanged them by mail. All of those received at the Postoffice department were burned in the furnace. Of course, the producers of these pictures ventured as close as they dared to the line of actual indecency. The cigarette manufacturers entered into arrangements with photographers by which the pictures were turned out on an enormous scale. The photographers went into the market and purchased all the photographs suitable for their purpose that they could get, including portraits of actresses, dancers and even society women in ball costume. Girls were even hired to pose in suggestive attitudes. The photographs obtained were mounted in sizes graphs obtained were mounted in sizes matched on huge cards, 100 or more on each. Each card was placed before the camera and reproduced on a smaller scale. From the resulting negative whole sheets were turned off, the little photographs being afterward cut apart and delivered to the cigarette manufacturer. In this simple manner they could be reproduced by millons.

How She Remains Young. An intelligent and philanthropic woman whose life is full of thought for others, has peculiarly young and unlined face. She a peculiarly young and unlined face. She horself explains this by saying: "I will work for the unfortunate and think of them, but I will not 'care' for them In our ordinary acceptation of that term. I will not 'care' for myself. By that I mean that I will not brood over any trouble whatever, my own or my friends". I will try to remove it, but it shall not steal into and corrode my mind with worry. That one resolution has sayed with worry. That one resolution has saved me many a wrinkle."

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES. New Preparation, Safe, Painless, Convenient and Lasting Cure for

This Troublesome Disease. We do not intend to indorse any excep articles of real merit. We therefore take pleasure in calling attention to a new pile cure which has been remarkably successful in curing every form of itching, bleeding or protruding piles. The remedy is known as the Pyramid Pile Cure and is recommended by the best medical authorities on account of its absolute safety, case of application and

nstant relief from pain. The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no opium or other poison and do s not interfere with dally occupation while using. People who believed nothing but a surgical operation would cure them have been astonished at the results from a single 50-cent package of he Pyramid.

the Pyramid.

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler of Heppner, Ore., writes: One package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since. Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluff, Neb., says: The package of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely emoved every trace of itching piles. I can-not thank you enough for it. The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by all durg-

giats at 50 cents and \$1 per package.

Treatise on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Co., Albion,



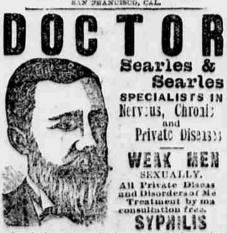
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HUDYAN is purely egetable.

BUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures LOST MAN RIOOD, constinution, dizziness, falling sensation servous twitching of the eyes and other parts.
Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entis It is as cheap as any other remedy. **RUDYAN** cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped eulekly. Over 2,000 private indersements. Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due a scrious private disorders carries myriads of sore producing germs. Then comessore throat, pimplet opper colored spots, aleers in mouth, old cores as alling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs in Triting for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of 1.4 HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., BAN DRANCISCO, CAL.



STRICTURE AND GLEET at home Dr. Searles & Searles, "Dr. Searles & Searles, Omaha, Neb.



Quaker Wisdom

"Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses," and every cereal food cries "Just as good as Quaker Oats."



Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

USEFUL GIFTS - -



fail to visit our TOYDEPT.

Make a purchase. A Beautiful Doll and Boys' Coaster or Sled to be Given Away Christmas Eve.



Rugs - -

Beautiful Fur Rugs, gray, black, brown, mottled and bordered; new and fresh.

We offer special prices on the fol lowing goods:

Parlor Tables, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Tabourettes, Writing Desks, Cabinets, Onyx Stands, Jardineres, Umbrella Stands, Parlor Furniture, Etc.

Toy Department - -

This department is for the holiday season only and BELONGS TO US. Everything absolutely new and purchased by our own buyers.

Our prices are low and our object is to give our customers the benefit of novelties bought LATE for cash.

A beautiful dressed doll, three feet tall—a buckboard coaster or a fine sled will be given away Christmas eve.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.



Leaves BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 10t.; & Mason Sts. Omaha

RAILWAY TIME CARD

8.20am Denver Express 9.25am (18.0pm Blk Hills Mont & Puget Snd Ex 4.00pm 1.20pm Dever Express 1.00pm 7.00pm Nebraska Local (except Sunday) 7.43pm 1.4ncch Local (except Sunday) 11.25am 2.45pm Fast Mail (for Lincoln) daily... Comaha Union Depot. 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha

Eastern Express
Vestituled Limited
Carrell Passence
Omaha Chicago Special
Boone Lecal Leaves CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC Arrives

EAST

10 40am Atlantic Express (ex. Sunday), 5:35pm
6:25pm Night Express, 5:15am
4:35pm Chicago Vestibuled Limited, 1:25pm
4:50pm St. Paul Vestibuled Limited, 1:25pm

Fast Mall and Express.
(ex. Sat.) Wyo. Ex. (ex. Mon.)
Narfolk Express (ex. Sunday)
...
St. Paul Express.

Leaves K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha 8:55am..... Kansas City Day Express..... 5:30pm 8:45pm.K. C. Night Ex. Via U. P. Trans. 7:00am Leaves | MISSOURI PACIFIC. Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.

Leaves | SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. | Arrives Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts. | Omaha St. Paul Limited ... Leaves | SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. | Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. | OmahaSioux City Passenger...... St. Paul Limited......

Leaves Union PACIFIC. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. Omaha
 8:10am
 North Platte Express
 4:30pm

 8:10am
 Overland Limited
 4:45pm

 3:35pm Beat'ce & Stromat'g Ex (ex Sun.)
 4:30pm

 5:45pm Grand Island Express
 (ex Sun.)
 4:219pm

 3:25pm
 Fast Mail
 10:25an

Leaves | WARASH RAILWAY. | Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts. Omaha 4:30pm St. Louis Cannon Ball 11:55am

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the board of directors of the Alfalfa Irrigation District at their office in Ogalalla, Nebraska, on the 23d day of December, 1895, up to 10 o'clock a. m., for \$21.500 in bonds issued by said district in denominations not to exceed \$500, and drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per asnum, payable semi-annually at the office of state treasurer, Lincoln, Nebraska, July and January 1 of each year. These bonds are 10-20s; a percentage of principal as provided by law is payable every year after ten years. These bonds were declared legally issued and a valid lien upon the lands included in the district in an action in the district court of Keilh county, Nebraska, which finding was reviewed on an appeal to the supreme court of the state and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed in the court of last resort. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address all bids to H. C. Anderson, Secretary, Ogaialla, Neb. By order of the Board of Directors of Alfalfa Irrigation District, made this 30th day of November, A. D. 1855.

M. A. DAUGHERSON, Sec.



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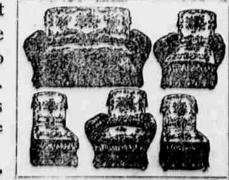
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