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## THE OMAHA DAILY BEERSUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1895.

## LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE

The Value of Irrigation Domonstrated in Central Nebraska,

THE GOSPEL OF ARTIFICIAL MOISTURE

Banishes the Dread of Drouth and Insures a Harvest-Available Sources of Supply-The Lusderground Reservoirs.

ward in Edin \* \* \* and a river went out of Eden to water the garden."-Gen. 2:8-10. Were the rainfall throughout the regions occupied by agricultural peoples slways abordant and e-rtain, it might not re-m strange that they should be contint to depend entirely on the bounty of nature to supply the moisture necessary for their crops firect from the clouds, but since this is notoriously not the case. It appears almost incomprehensible that such implicit trust and pendence should be placed in an arratic factor for the proper development and perfection of that on which not only the prosperity and happiness, but even the lives of thels commonwealths depend.

From the earliest settlement of the American colonies the known portions of the continent have been subject to visitations of occasional or frequent drouch, and it may be safely said that more or less inconvenience, if not actual distress, on account of irregular or insufficient precipitation has been experienced by every agricultural community from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, and in view of the wealth of facts that will As to what we may expect from irrigation.

readily occur to any mind, we may safely draw the broad but incontestable conclusion

draw the broad but incontestable conclusion that the richest soil on the face of the globe is capable of making nothing but a desert without the presence of water. The senson of 1894, both east and west, was one of severe and protracted drouth. Not only were eastern citizs depending on spring-fed reservoirs for their water supply imited to a severity much before their supply with lavish abundance was cumbered with reluctant fields, fruitless orchards and crop-less meadows. The extremest frugal, be-came a necessity, while in the aggregate the income of the agricultural classes was reduced untich thousands, all of which had its necessary reflex action on mercantile in-terests and the general prosperity—or rather uprosperity—of the commonwealth. But if the drouth of 1894 thus affected the older settled portions of the state was at first met with ridicule and derision, but the experi-ment if so called the rest as a class of the state was at first met with ridicule and derision, but the experi-

older settled portions of the country where a prudent conservation has learned to garner wisdom from generations of experience, it fell with the force of a calamity on the farmers of the transmissouri region, where condi-tions incident to and inseparable from the when the force of a calamity on the farmers of the transmissouri region, where condi-tions incident to and inseparable from the limited period of settlement, the heterogeneal character of the population and the neces-sary lack of indigenous traditional standards placed the tillers of the soil, to a certain but definite extent, at a manifest disadvan-tage. It is, perhaps, only natural in a region where Providence is wont to smile so bounti-fully on the labors of the husbandman that is approximating prodigality are engen-cultivation the soil to see the soil was entirely were in direct proportion to the care and intelligence expended in the watering and habits approximating prodigality are engenfully on the labors of the husbandman that habits approximating prodigality are engen-dered in a larger measure than can be the case in localities where more arduous toil on less fertile acres receives but a meager re-ward, and the immediate and unavoidable result of these conditions is that when a time of undeniable scarcity, like the season of 1894, intervenes, instead of its having found the yoemanry of the country luxuriatof 1894, intervenes, instead of its having found the yoemanry of the country luxuriat-ing on the stored surplus of former and abundant years, it found them largely with-out visible resource and depending entirely same quality of land and identical tillage in for support on current crops-crops in that case that withered and fell before the cutting breath of the simoon, but felt not the knife of the reaper- and when the late autumnal sun began to cast his weakening beams over sum began to cast his weakening beams over the beautiful but blighted land his summer rays had cursed they fell on many a prairie home where stout hearts qualled as they thought of their empty barns and grainless bins - Active measures of railed by our own

to make the fruitful soil support a popula-tion of the density of which one would now be althrous. The soil of rear trom the disad-vantages that make the HE of the agri-culturist a further conditions it is capable for tearranging in the sest and, under available weather conditions it is capable for tearranging in the first rear and, under available weather conditions it is capable for tearranging in the first rear and, under a proportion to the labor expended, with more rich returns than the soil of any other hind. The presence of subshare is a necessary with nock From changes in divide whose distribution planters who built them has passed with rock. From changes in divide whose distribution planters who built them has passed by and the rand summer, the sky is apt to bandent above ten for the entire calendar what atomate and summer, the sky is apt to bandent is in 1931, when the rainful is abundant, as in 1931, when the rainful is abundant, as in 1931, when the rainful is abundant, as in 1931, when the single of the rain the sone control of the plan of the parts a vast section of the innex entirely clear. When the rainful the is abundant, as in 1931, when the single first is a great the summer of the pro-results are surgerising. So bountiful were the limits of our ow state-with the gen-ral introduction of irrigation and a more intensive arriculture, may be made to sus-"And the Lord God planted a garden cast-word in Eden \* \* \* and a river went out Intensive agriculture, may be made to sus-tain in comfort and luxury populations varily in excise of the most thickly settled por-tions of today; when we consider that a drouth of no greater magnitude than that results are surprising. So bountiful were the crops that season that many of the farm-

ets who were almost hop-lessly in debt came very nearly paying for their farms from the proceeds of the bary-sits of a single year! Unhapply, however, the rainfall is often much below the above amount and when, as In the scalar of 1894, the desidenting winds est in from the south with a temperature of est in from the south with a temperature of 100 and upward, under a spotess sky and a flerse and releatless sun, is it to be won-dered at that struggling pastures left dry at the close of a snowl se winter should fade and fail, and that fields of already drooping can should wither and fade within a few hours? During the prevalence of these hot winds water exposed in a glass vessel four feet from the ground showed a maximum evaporation of one and three-tenths inches per day and reached a total of nincem

inches during the month of July alone. Is herd, irrigation capable of warding off a repeti-tion of this dr adful visitation? We answer: Yes. In the very midst of the siroceo it was found that irrigated veg tation remarkably fourtished; corn thus very distance of the siroceo it was

herd. When we p rmit ourselves to look forward to the grand possibilities of the future of cur country with the see of scientific faith we may see a population which has well arned the grant screts of agriculture-more dense than that of China or India-with every man dwelling at quiet and scure under his own vine and under his own fig tree. All lands will then have become al-mest equally productive; the rich and stone-ies valleys shall burst forth with new wine; the terraced hills, clos dotted with happy homes, shall be fat with corn and oil. H r great railread centers and river marts shall be widened and swill dhy dense popula-tions attracted by the necessities of manu-facture and the advantages of profitable traf-fic; their colleges and schools of learning-As to what we may expect from irrigation so far at least as central Nebraska is con-cerned, we are no longer compelled to rely on visionary liceofles of the perhaps more or less blased reports of interested parties in other states, where the system of tillage has been long in vogue. In the winter of 1893 a number of the recidents of North Loup became interested in the subject of fic; their colleges and schools of learning-increased an hundred fold-shall become vast and influential seats of culture, of science and of art. Her rural citizens, reared b-yond the remotest fear of want, with sufficyoud the remotest ftar of want, with suffic-ient toll to insure abundant sustained and with ample leisure to secure abundant cul-ture, shall press on toward the mark of the high calling of human destiny with patriotic sorgs to country and joyeus anthems to the Most High. E. W. BLACK. North Loup, Neb. from the North Loup river twelve miles above the town and distribute the same over a territory some 10,000 acres in extent. As

RELIGIOUS.

Sam Jones, the evangelist, has been invited a hold a series of revival meetings in Atinta.

The hymn book of the Episconal church known as the hymnal, but in view of the fact that so many individual whims have to be coordined in making it up Bishop Williams f Connecticut says it might fitly be called he "whimnal."

The church of St. John the Blessed Dis The church of St. John the Blessed Dis-ciple at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., has forced its rector, Rev. Will'am F. Dickinson, to re-sign because he disapproved of a "paneike sociable" as a means of raising money. The parish is wealthy, but in four months' time it finds the minister "lacking in sociability." Rev. Dr. Course Thereas Domings of Respi Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling of Brook-line, Mass., is a polyglot man. He has been at times lecturer, literateur, Baptlit, Re-formed and Episcopalean. He has been much critiched for his frequent changes of faith and works, but presents a logical defense, Dr. Dowling has received a call to the assist-ant rectorship of Grace church in Niw York, which he has under consideration.

Brooklyn is no longer the city of churchis Philadelphia now lays claim to that distinc-tion. Besidee, in proportion to the population, both Chicago and Baltimore pass Brocklyn, With a population of about 1,000,000 the city With a population of about 1,000,000 the city of Brooklyn has about 340 churches, though there are 4,000 azloans. Chicago has a popu-lation of 1,500,000, with 525 churches. New York, with nearly 2,000,000 people, has but 522 churches. Philadelphia, with its 1,255,000 inhabitants, has 628 churches, and Baltimora, with 500,000 souls, has 218 houses of worship. Rev. Dr. Faunce, formerly of Springfield, Mass. has lately been to Germany and tells an interviewer this story of the intellectual prowess of a German pastor

Prospective Abradonment of Mule Power on the Erie Canal.

TRAVELING TROLLEY TEST OF THE

Great Saviag in Cost and the Speed Increased The Storage Battery Forging to the Front-Other Developments.

The development of electrical power appliances, coupled with the voting of \$9,000,000 for the despening and otherwise improving the Eris canal, are destined to revolutioniz the means of traction, as well as the traffic drouth of no grater magnitude than that of 1894 may put a temporary quietus on all progress in large arias of the national domain; when we consider that all such fronths discortante industry, discourage en-t rprise, check immigration and reduce the birth rate from 30 to 60 per cent, and when we further consider that the safeguards of our nation consist not of the number of mercenaries it can hire in event of a for ign war, but in the industry and virtue of its citiz ns and the number of its prospiraus, cortented and happy homes, it clearly ap prars that this is not merely a local, but a national question, and one to which out statesmen and thinkers may will give earnest herd. of New York's great canal. The money to

gaged in developing devices to apply it to moving of canal boats. Various devices have been brought out and tried, but were aban doned because applied to screws or paddles. which caused too great a wath of the canal banks. Another plan was tested recently, and results obtained justify the claim that the days of the mule as a canal motor are numbered. This system, as adapted to canal purposes, requires the erection of a line of poles on either bank of the canal. These are placed 125 feet apart and stand sixteen feet above ground. Upon them is strung a cable of great strength, which bears upon it a traveler carrying an electric motor and a motorman. Three feet below the upper cable is placed a smaller one, which makes three turns about a horizontal shaft onerwhich caused too great a wash of the canal three turns about a horizontal shaft oper-ated by the electric motor. The whole burden of the traveler and motor. Ine while bur-most of the strain exerted in towing a flest of canal boats, is upon the upper cable. The lower cable, toge her with the shaft, fur-black the actual motive power. The motorman operates the equipment in very much the same way that a trolley car is operated. The electricity is communicated to the motor fine the under its communicated to the motor through the upper cable, and is discharged from the motor through the medium of the lower one. The beatmen have only to throw their lines to the motorman, and they will be promitive to the motorman.

their lines to the motorman, and they will be promptly carried to their destination. Any desirable rate of speed can be attained. The experimental line was 1.21 miles iong, and the motor lowed a large canal beat, heav-ily laden with invited guests, up the canal against wind and current, at the rate of three and three-fifths miles per hour. In the run down five localed beats were towed at the rate of four and seven-tenths miles per hour. The cost of this system compared with mule power is thus set forth by a writer in Les-licit: "It now costs 12, cents per mile per horse or mule boat propulsion in the Erie canal or \$42.24 per heat for the 352 miles from Buffalo is Albany. Allowing a rate nat to exceed two miles an hour, in the presint canal, the cost of electrical power will not exceed \$7.97 per boat from Buffalo to Albany. It costs not less than 5 centre a mile per boat at present by steam power, or \$17.6) from Buffalo to Albany, as compared with \$7.97 by electricity. This is estimated on twenty horse-power per boat, which was the amount required to the steam of the transfer of the transf required to tow the six Cleveland steel canal boats at the rate of three miles an hour, and, moreover, it is stated that an electrical horse-power is about 33 per cent stronger than a steam horse-power. "The voters of the state having approved

The voters of the state having approved in the recent election the bill to improve the canals, three miles an hour will be practi-cable in the Eric canal, and with even loss horse-power there is now required. Making no reduction for present required horse-power, however, the cast per boat will three basis on cont have the present required horsebower, however, the cost per bost will then be 33 per cent less than at present, or but \$5.31 from Buffalo to Albany. This will effect a saving of 58 per cent to horse and mul-boatmen, and 70 per cent to steam boatmen below present cost. It is more than likely that light boats can be moved from Albany to Buffalo at the rate of six miles an hour, and with no more power than is now reand with no more power than is now re-quired, and far only half the time, thus effee ing a still further saving in the improved canal of 50 per cent, or making it possible to low a light boat from Albany to Buffalo for \$2.66. 'The effect when canal transportation that such sayings will accomplish is inconceivable. It will not only revolutionize canal trans-portation methods, but will effect enormous reductions and afford such an increase of trips as to probably belittle any prediction as to benefits which may at this time be made." THE STORAGE BATTERY. The electric storage battery, in whose de-elopment lies the hope of emancipation from cuss ably any question relating to philosophy lectric light wires, trolley wires and other uneightly obstructions, has reached a point of perfection, as shown by an exhibit in Phila-delphia, which makes it a commercial possi-bility, and promises a large extension of the usefulness of electricity in everyday life. With a further development in the direction of cheapness, it may be possible to reproduce in towns unprovided with cheap means of notive power the conditions existing in Great Mont. In that town electric power Falle produced economically at a water privilege does all the mechanical work. It propels lights and heats the street cars, runs the elevators, the printing presses, the cranes and all kinds of machinery, and is used for pump ing, for excavating, and for rock crushing. It evin applied in the building trades, it not bling unusual to see on the preets a mortan mixer attached to an electric wire leading down from a pole. The restaurants cook by electricity; the butcher employs it to chop his sausagic, and the grocer to grind his coffic. The housewives run their sowing machines and heat their flatirons by electricity; they bake their cakes in wooden electric cake ovens that can be set away on the shelf like pasteboard boxes. They have electric bollers,

THE FIME OF ELECTRICITY USEFUL GIFTS

We suggest a few that are sure to please.

## LADIES' DRESSING TABLES.

A most ornamental and desirable piece of furniture, all woods, \$12.00 each, and up to \$17.50 and \$25.00. Some special large ones at \$40,00 and \$50.00.

## LADIES' DESK.

You know a ladies' desk is her office, it's a necessity of civilization, They are here in great Christmas variety, price \$5.00 for solid oak. They go up and up in price. \$6.00. \$8.00 and \$10.50 for a beautiful mahogany any lady would enjoy having. So with

## MUSIC STANDS.

Starting at \$2.25, \$6.00 and up to \$25.00 for a solid mahogany oval front, with drawers and shelves.

## **ROCKING CHAIRS AND EASY CHAIRS.**

Cane, leather and upholstered seats—as well as the fancy polished woods.

We are showing a good line of rockers, polished wood or leather seats at \$2.50-upholstered spring seats, \$3.50.

Large leather library chairs, a positive luxury for any gentleman.

# Have You Toy Dept-

Everything new, all the late things for children and at prices much lower than ever known.

Hundreds of styles of dolls at half the usual price for such dolls. Iron and mechanical toys at the price of cheap destructable goods. Minature furuiture, stoves, dishes, folding beds, etc. Send the children Caught on to see for themselves,

THE PRIZE DOLL will be given away Christmas Eve.

# Keeps You Poor.

Indigestion keeps men poor. It

people and the highly commendable and even lavish generosity of kind friends and philanthropists in more favored localities for-tunetely averted the keen edge of calamity which the victims had no power to forestall. THE FLIGHT AND RETURN.

Some temporarily turned their backs upon the rich but blighted heritage that Uncle Sam had given and fled to the homes of relatives and friends in other and supposedly more favored states to spend the winter and avoid the hardships that all degrees of desti-tution bring. Large numbers of this latter class, after a season spent in farming among the stumps and stones and ague, mists and mud of Missouri and other states, have gladly returned to their first love, satisfied that, while Nebraska has not quite all the blessings that the earth can afford, it has at least as large a share as any other locality, and abundantly corroborate the oft-expressed opinion that those who once become accustomed to our pure air and cloudless heavens find it next to impossible to live contentedly beneath

murky skies of other climes. It was long hoped and honestly believed that evidences of the increase of the rainfall could be seen, and every year of maximum precipitation was heralded as an evidence of this supposed fact. The scasons of 1890 and 1894, however, did much to dispet this hypothesis, and it is now more generally felt than ever before that irrigation in some form and to some extent is abiolutely needed for universally successful farming over a wide extent of country, where it was for-merly spiritely argued that sprienture might be carried on safely and profitably un-der natural conditions. The advantages that central Nebraska possesses for irrigation have been until comparatively recently strangely overlooked. Here, though the ogriculturist can and frequently does produce notable crops, the irregularity and insufficiency of the rainfall have prevented the country from st-taining that advanced state of development which otherwise is its due. Though not as well supplied with running surface streams as many other countries, what it has are remarkably even and regular in character, the Loups, the Cedar and others, for instance, flowing approximately the same at all seasons. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that they are fed by the water accumulated in the tertiary grit and other similar deposits, which underlie thousands of miles of the country where these rivers take similar deposits, which underlie thousands of this almost host art, which underlie thousands of miles of the country where these rivers take their rise and from which they may be said to seep from year to year with remarkable constancy, quite regardlers of whether the worthers and the beauty of the Chaldees' weathers and the beauty of the Chaldees' to seep from year to year with remarkable constancy, quite regardlers of whether the weather be wet or dry. More important, per-haps, in the light of the eminent success at-based with whether the success attained with windmill and pumping plants in Kansas recently, is the further fact that al-most the entire country is underlaid with so far as is known, an inexhaustible reservoir of water, which may be reached at from fifteen to eighty feet from the surface by merely boring to the required depth with an destris w earth augur, and this great underground sea and wing is of unknown depth, and when conditions While shall be such as to justify investment in proper pumping machinery the highest up-lands, the soil of which is equally productive, can readily be converted into garden spots whose fruit shall fail not and the harvests of which shall be far more certain than in the most favored climates on the globb. Future generations, if not the present, will probgenerations, if hot the present, will prob-ably find that this will be the most important factor in redeeming the country and paving the way for the great populations which the region will, at some future day, nur-ture and sustain ture and sustain.

### THE UNDERGROUND SUPPLY.

The rivers above mentioned are good types of the rivers of the plains and the soil of the country through which they flow is rich in all the chemical elements which make agriculture a success. The soil and subroll to the depth of many feet (from ten to eighty. according to location) is of the same almost uniform character, free from stones and giv-ing analyses closely approximating those of the deposits of the Nile. After exhausting the capacity of the surface streams-which near occur carlier than is now generally thought-it only remains for the agriculturists of the region to draw on the underground supply, as will be done on the uplands at no distant day, by means of proper pumping machinery, in order to turn the remainder of the country into a veritable paradise and

fifty cars were sold by farmers in this vicinity and shipped out by rail and otherwite. As to the results of irrigation with alfalfs. garden vegetables, etc., it is, perhaps, suffi-cient to say that "the half has not been told." These results, be it remembered, were ob-tained by men having no previous experience with the use of water; in some cases apply-ing it in a half-hearted way, doubtful of its benefits, derided by their neighbors and commiserated by their friends. Under these new and raw conditions we ought not, of course to expect all to obtain maximum results. As to the success of the system, however, there is no longer the shadow of a doubt. The strong st objections of the former most radical "antis" are no longer heard. The land

nitely. A portion of a wheat field, under rain-fall, yields eighteen bushels to the acre, a

other respects, yields forty bushels. Irri-gated oats measured from about sixty to 114 bushels to the acre. No "dry" fields averaged

lying above the ditch is of no less actual value than it has been in past years, but the lands lying below are four times more valuable for all purposes of tillage and the

### CERTAINTY VS. UNCERTAINTY.

With the experience of the past to warn and guide us is it not now pertinent to in-quire whether or not it is wise to longer depend upon the rainfall any further than is absolutely necessary? No one fully ac-quainted with the wonderful results obtained by irrigation would willingly return to the shiftless methods involved in depending for success on a factor so fickle and uncertain as that of the rainfall, and a woeful styp back-ward is taken in civilization whenever this great safeguard is neglected or ignored. A recent United States senate report on this subject, an excellent authority, states: "Over two-fifths of the area of the United States requires irrigation to insure regular crops, and in at least four-fifths of the arid region irrigation is a necessity for the production thereof. The soil is exceedingly fertile and the climato salubrious, and in the eastern portion of it, while irrigation is important, farming can be prosecuted, except in seasons of drouth, without irrigation. Still for a portion of each summer a supply of water under the farmer's control would be of great

importance. The great rations of antiquity depended on the artificial storing and distribution of their mighty rivers for the bounteous supplies on their teeming populations fed. which would almost seem superfluous to offer any observations in favor of the general revival of this almost lost art, which was so imexcellency," had a tributary country thor oughly netted with a system of artificial waterways, fed by the great rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and the advent of rulers who loved war better than agriculture and who knew more of conquest than of irrigation, marked the period of her decline. The hungry lion now reams in search of scanty prey over desarts which once were rich in corn and oil While the topography of the country and

while the top-graphy of the totalty and other somewhat differing conditions gave rise to a different syst m in Egypt, the general result was the same as in Mesopotamia; careful and systematic irrigation co-visted with dense populations and powerful com-munities, while its neglect resulted in fam-ine, d climation and decline. The lesson to be learned from the island of Ceylon is no less instructive. The ruins of at least thirty colossal riservits and about 700 smaller ones in her mountains, with their corresponding canals-the work of rulers who built eilies with stricts twenty-six miles in length-are new decayed and overgrown with forerts, and the population, once reckoned at over 20,000,000, is now not over one-tenth of that number, and her ancient metropolis.

Pollannarrus, though still showing ruins hun-drets of flet in height, is almost lost in innecessible jungle and without an inhab-ANCIENT DITCHES.

tant.

It is also interisting to note the infinite pains taken to prestrive and distribute water by ancient and primitive peoples on our own continent who, bett'r than we, appreciated its worth, and also to consider the compara-under the pretext of repairs. If this were worth, and also to consider the compara-ive magnitude of some of their works which, with the crude means at their disposal, must bave required a remarkable degree of in-dustry and perseverance. In the Salado val-ley in Arizona are the remains of at least

'I found a pastor in the Hartz mountains who prepared for his Sunday's work as fol-lows: He ate an early supper on Saturday lows: night, consisting of sour milk, and grated cheese, blood sausages and black bread, and lastly, the stoutest kind of German cheese He then lighted his huge plps, filled with strong tobacco, and at 9 o'clock in the evening, with a bottle of black best under either arm, entered his study. By 4 o'clock on Sunday morning his serman would be written and committed to memory, or he would then retire for two or three hours of sleep. Tai man preached good sermons, and could d'a-

## IMPLETIES.

or science.

At a certain English church a pair of speciacles were recently put on the effectory plate. The church warden courteously handed them back, supposing them to have been put there in absence of mind, but the denor again deposited them on the plate, and not wishing to make a scene, the official finished his collection and the spotacles were duly presented with the other alms. However, after the close of the service he took them down to the donor, who was a stranger to the place, and said he feared they were given by mistake. Judge of his surprise on being assured that it was intentional, and no mistake; that the reader of the prayers had made so many blunders in reading that the donor presumed he could not see, and so presented him with a pair of spectacles.

Dr. Chalmers, the eminent British divine, was fond of telling the following story: "Lody Betty Canalngham, having had some difference of opinion with the parish minister, instead of putting her usual contribution in the collecting plate, merely gave a stately bow. This having occurred several Sundays in succession the elder in charge of the plate at last lost patience and blurtsd out; 'We cud dae wi' less o' yer manners an' mair o' yer siller, ma leddy.' Dining on one occasion at the house of a nobleman he hap-

pened to repeat the anecdote, whereupon the host, in a not over well-pleased tone, said: "Are you aware, Dr. Chalmers, that Lody Betty is a relation of mine?" 'I was not aware my lord,' replied the doctor, 'but with your permission I shall mention the fact the next time I tell the story.

A friend of Bishop Wilmer of Alabama lost a dearly beloved wife, and, in sorrow caused these words to be inscribed on her hor tombatone: "The light of mine eyes has gone out." The bereaved married within a Shortly atterward the bishop was VERT. walking through the graveyard with ano her gentleman. When they arrived at the tomb minute.

the latter asked the bishop what he would say of the present state of affairs, in view of the words on the tombstone. "I think," said the bishop, "the words, 'But I have struck another match,' should be added."

Mamma-How thankful you should Johnnie, that you live in a peaceful era. The carly settlers in Massachusetts always took a gun with them when they went to the meeting house. Johnnie-And did the minister make his sermon real short, so they wouldn't shoot?

"Why are you looking so serious. Bobby?" asked the fond father.

"Thinkin' about the preacher. He went and told us we should not covet other people's things, and then tried to get all the pennics we had."

The supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision in the car coupler case of considerable importance to owners

brollers and tea kettles. That the storage battery will accomplish what the trolley does is not to be doubted. Numbers of street car lines are thus equipped and the strvice is first-class. Among the latest to adopt the storage battery system is the Fourth avenue surface line in New York City. The batterics are located on the truck, and do not occasion the jolting that proved objectionable when the weight was placed

in the body of the car. The controlling device and the reversing ap-

The controlling device and the reversing ap-paratus are the same as on the trolly lines, and the cars seem to be under perfect con-trol. They can fravel over twenty miles an hour if necessary. Ordinary rails may be used. The electricity is grounded immediately after it has served its purpose. After will run sixteen hours after its battery is charged. The batteries are charged in the equar. When a car runs into the deput it is stopped over a trap to the cel-lar. An elevator comes up and carries down lar. An elevator comes up and carries down the exhausted battery. It is sent up with a charged battery. The operation takes one lar.

### SIXTY MILES AN HOUR.

The Columbia and Maryland Railway ompany has undertaken the enterprise of onstructing an electric railway between the

cities of Baltimore and Washington, and the coad will probably be completed in about a year. The finknoial and business manageyear. ment of the project is under the charge of Mr. W. Kneley Schoepf of Washington, and Mr. W. Kelegy Schoold of Characteric The is yes. Mr. S. W. Huff is electrical engineer. The is yes. The largest engine at a colliery is the the largest engine at a colliery is the are so we number of the end of the second se

Baltimore and Washington ends of the line. The company has had many obstacles to and motors of this power contend with in obtaining rights of way. In and satisfaction and

of men will at once be set to work. Trains of four cars each will be operated, and it is estimated that a loaded train will weigh about fifty tons. The motor car sys-tem will be adopted, and specification will call for a speed of 69 miles an hour on the muddles the clearest brain. You think it is something else, but-nine times in ten-the trouble is in the digestive tract. One Ripans Tabule gives relief, and their occasional use keeps you right,

## Ripan's Tabules Sold by druggists, or by if the price (50 cents a box) is sont to the pans Chemical Company, No. 10 Sr-uce st., 1

of the company to operate both local and express trains, and a very heavy traffic is expected. SUBURBAN ELECTRIC TRAINS.

The Illinois Central Railway company will,

naide of eighteen months, change the motive ower on its Chicago suburban service from to be a set of the second seco spot in Chicago. The smoking locomotives of the Illinois Central are a menace to the success of any plans yet suggested. The sub-stitution of electricity will remove this one bitted and it may now be stated posi-

chatacle, and it may now be stated posi-tively that the change will have been made by the time the new park is dedicated to the es of the prople.

It is not generally known that the Illinol Central fully intended to use electricity on it World's fair service, which was installed in May, 1893. The engineers of the road, after making a thorough examination of the vari making a thorough examination of the vari-ous systems thin in use in the United States and Europe, reported the feasibility of the project, but it was found that the work could not be completed in time. The com-pany then hild two new tracks, and devoted

pany then that two is a express service be-them exclusively to an express service be-tween Randolph street and the exposition grounds. The wonderful success of this stru-ice, and its popularity with the public, way not lost to the railroad efficials, who saw in the the

not lost to the railroad cfficials, who saw in it a suggestion which has resulted in the establishment of a permanent suburban serv-ice, which, in some respects, is not excelled by any in this country or abrond. It may safely be asserted that not only the fillinois Central, but all other railroade op-erating a suburban service, will be compelled, on the ground of economy to discard loco-mentices and adout electricity.

motives and adopt electricity. ELECTRICITY IN COAL MINES.

In the present position of power distribu-tion by electricity such that we may use it with confidence for the whole of the power required at a colliery? asks a writer in Cassier's Magazine. The author's answer to this

In many ways the railway, which will be approximately forty miles in length, will be of special interest. In the construction stand-ard steam railway practice is to be followed. About 1500 men are now at work on the track, which is being constructed at both the Baltimore and Washington ends of the line. ing. There are numerous cases of dynamos and motors of this power working with case

and satisfaction and giving no difficulty whatever, and operated by ordinary mechanthe construction of the line a number of ex-pensive bridges are to be constructed. When les with no more trouble than an ordinary all the preliminary difficulties have been overcome, it is stated that a very large force of men will at ones he sat to work faction

Are the claims made for efficiency of elec-tric distribution of power realized? On this point the author has examined carefully tests tem will be adopted, and specification will call for a speed of 60 miles an hour on the level stretches. The cars are to be built with cross benches and center sisles, and that general arrangement will resemble closely ordinary passenger coaches. It is the purpose

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STRICTURE AND GLEET at home

rule, as high as is claimed, or as high a may be realized, and the reason is that suffi-cient account is not taken of the fact that the average load is considerably liss than the maximum requirement. In one known case where the efficiency of electric generation that is, the proportion between the electric power delivered to the cables and the indi-cated horse-power of the engine, is as high as

Sö per cent at full load, it falls to 74 per cent at half load, and to about 58 per cent at one-quarter load. The reason for this is to one-quarter load. The reason to this as to be found in the power the engine takes to drive itself. The engine is generally arranged to work with an economical cutoff at the full load or maximum power, and conse-quently is larger than necessary for all smaller loads. It should be arranged to work with an economical cutoff at the avrage

with an economical cutoff at the average power. The moral is to use engines with aupower. omatic expansion valves, permitting th gine to work with a cutoff as late as half or five-eighths of the total cylinder volume

leveloping the maximum power, and working with a more economical grade of expansion at the average load.

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