## MONEY FOR THE EXPOSITION

Senator Allen Introduces a Bill Looking to the Transmississippi Show.

PROVIDES FOR A GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

Bill Referred to Senator Thurston's Committee--it is to Be Followed by Other Mensures Necessary to Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 -- (Special Telethe Transmississippi exposition at Omaha a was referred to Senator Thurston's committee to cover all expenses and probably something in aid of the exhibit. It is thought in this connection that if the tariff bill becomes a law thre will be considerable lib-erality shown in the way of promoting the interest of the whole country, not only by liberal appropriations for at least two expositions now designed to be held, but in the way of public buildings. Should the tariff bill fail to become a law it is feared that there will be a good deal of cheeseparing legislation on the part of republicans, who do not desire to emulate the legislation during the Fiftythird congress. It is understood Senator Allen's action today was taken after a talk had with Senator Thurston previous to the deporture of the latter for his home, and with the understanding that the bill would referred to Senator Thurston's committe Should the amount at present provided be thought not sufficient it may be amended in TO SELL THE PACIFIC ROADS

Not content with two bills looking to the settlement of the Pacific roads' ind bted-mess, Senator Allen proposes to take a hand In adjusting this troublesome quistion by presenting a bill Tuesday contemplating the government ownership and operation of thes His bill will provide that the secretary of the treasury shall com-pute the indebtedness up to July 1 on the subsidy bonds, from which he shall deducted the amount in sinking fund, this to be certiff d by the secretary of the treasto the attorney general. On the receipt of the certificate the attorney general shall begin suits in equity or other proper judicial proceding in any United States circuit court through which territory these roads run. To the proceeding all persons, corporations and individuals having right or title to property shall be made parties carrying out the provisions of the act the secretary of the treasury is directed to coin all silver bullion now belonging to the United States, including seigniorage, at a ratio of 16 to 1, and cover the same into the treasury, this money to be a legal tender having the same form or effect as those issued under act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the Shorman act. Senator Allen does not expect this bill to pass, he says, but he anticipates that the exposition bill will, and this will give him a right to make amendments to the bill reported by the committee on Pacific roads.

Congressman Gamble of South Dakota in-troduced a bill today establishing a military post at Pierre and appropriating \$100,000 therefor. He also presented a memorial from the city council of Chamberlain asking for the passage of a bill to allow the city of Chamberlain to lease, subjet and improve American island, in the Missouri river, which was donated to the city by act of congress. SOUTH OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE.

The bids on the South Omaha postoffice site are now before Secretary Carlisle, with a recommendation that a special inspector be sent to South Omaha to look at the properties offered, with a view of selecting a site. This recommendation has been made Supervising Architect Aiken to the as-

mistant secretary.

The comptroller of the currency today gave out abstracts of reports of condition on December 13 of the nine national banks of Omaha, and eleven national banks in the state of Wyoming. The Omaha statement shows total resources of \$17,664,734, principal items of which were: Loans and discounts, \$9,161,645; value of securities and real estate and mort-gages owned, \$2,123,654; reserve, \$3,270,423, of which \$1,250,322 was in gold. Principal liabilities: Capital stock, \$4,150,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, \$428,206; deposits, \$8,324,160; notes and bills rediscounted, \$76,-687, and bills payable, \$110,000. The average reserve held was 31.29 per cent. At the date of last call, September 28, total resources were \$18,195,415; leans and discounts, \$8,922,785; value of securities and real estate and mort-gages owned, \$2,061,461; reserve in banks and in hands of reserve agents, \$4,102,259, of which \$1,588,277 was in gold. Principal liabilities: Capital stock, \$4,150,000; surplus funds and undivided profits, \$507,846; deposits, \$8,143,379; notes and bills rediscounted, \$95,-538; deposits, \$8,143,379; notes and bills re-discounted, \$95,538; bills payable, \$90,000. The average reserve held was 37.20 per cent. The Wyoming statement shows: Total re-

sources, \$3,361,803; loans and discounts, \$1, 893,315; reserve, \$507,054, of which \$172,730 was in gold. The deposits were \$2.041,289, and the average reserve held was 25.57 per

The following transfers in the Fifth cav-alry are ordered: First Lieutenant Fred W. Foster, from troop A to troop M; First Lieutenant Nathaniel F. McClure, from troop M

te troop A.
Fifteen days' additional leave is granted Captain Thomas S. McCaleb, Ninth infantry. The following transfers in the Twenty-fourth infantry are ordered: Second Lieu-tenant John R. Seyburn, from company I to company C; Second Lieutenant Harrison J. Price, company C to company I.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Daniel R. Gaff of Omaha a watchman in the Treasury

SMALL CHANCE FOR DISAGREEMENT Canadian and Alaskan Boundary Sur-

veys Practically the Same. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—General Duffield. the chief of the coast and geodetic survey, today presented to the secretary of state the joint report on the Alaskan boundary which was agreed upon by him and the Canadian representative, Mr. King, at their melting at Albany this week. The report probably at Albany this week. The report probably will not be made public until it is transmitted to congress, but it shows a practical agreement between the surveys of the two governments and may have the effect of partially quieting the apprihension of trouble over the boundary. The greatest difference between the lines run by the engineers for the two governments is but six fe t seven inches, or fifteen seconds of longitude. In view of the two surveys, General Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary. He said: "The line is as plain from the treaty as though it had been recorded by died and map."

The two commissioners, who met at Albany, had no authority to fix the boundary, but only to recommend from the surveys which have be n made the lines to be definitely established. The ratification of their ork remains for another joint commission, and Steretary Olney will doubtless recomend to congress an act for the appointment a commissioner to represent the United

States for this purpose.

General Duffield is confident that the British can find no grounds upon which to base a claim to the gold fields of the Yukon river. since a British engineer, Oglesby, in 1893, his quarry the jackat after very careful observations, marked the banks of the Yukon and Forty Mile creek pick up the leavings.

where these streams are crossed by the 141st meridian, and his marks were verified by the United States survey. The only possithe United States survey. The only possi-ble ground for contention which General Duf-field foresees is furnished by that phrase of the Russian-British treaty that at no point shall the boundary be more than ten marine leagues from the shore. The United States government interpr ts this to mean conti-nental leagues, while England might con-tend that ten leagues from the island shore was contemplated, a construction which would deprive the United Stat's of a valuable strip of territory if sustained.

FINANCE COMMITTEE STILL AT SEA Silver Members as Yet Unable Reach an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The senate finance ommittee did not conclude its consideration of the house bill today. The failure was due gram.)—The first active movement to make to the fact that the silver majority of the committee was unable to agree upon the which time the Transmississippi exposition for more time. Senator Jones presented the is to be held. In the event this bill, which draft of a bill on the lines suggested in these dispatches last night, but some of the memon international expositions, passes, it is to be bers desired further time for consideration. It was made apparent, however, that the differences were not radical as it is still be-lieved by the majority that there is no insurmountable difficulty in the way of ing an agreement on the section of the bill providing for free coinage.

The republican m mbers of the committee

were in conference for several hours, devoting a greater part of the time to the tariff bill. The republicans are disposed to give more attention to this measure than to the bond bill. They consider that the latter measure has been virtually taken out of their hands, as the majority is against them, but consider it possible that the tariff bill may be so modified as to get it through. Consequently hey are directing their energies to this

PROTECTION OR EXTERMINATION. Proposal for Settling the Seal Difficulties in Bering Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-In the oday Chairman Dingley of the ways and neans committee introduced a bill practically dentical in all respects with that reported from the committee in the last congress auhorizing the president to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the appointment of a joint congressional commission, to consist of not more than commission, to consist of not more than three members from each nation, to investigite questions affecting the fur seal herds in the North Pacific and Bring sea, and to consider and report what further regulations are necessary for their preservation.

Pending the report of the committee the president is to conclude a modus vivendi with any or all of the governments named, providing for new regulations or suspending

providing for new regulations or suspending or altering the regulations established by the Paris tribunal—the modus vivendi to expire January 1, 1897. The provisions of the act of April 6, 1894, providing punishment of the regulations of the second support of the

ENCOURAGING A PACIFIC CABLE. Senator Hale Introduces a Subsidy

Bill in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Following were annoyance and discomfort caused to r sident; among the important bills introduced in the senate today:

By Mr. Hale-Authorizing the postmaster general to contract with the Pacific Cable company for the construction of a telegraph cable between San Franciscs and Honolulu, Hawaii. The United States is to pay the company annually a sum equal to 4 per cent of the amount expended each year by the company. The contract is to continue for twenty years, and the line is to be completed by July 1, 1897. It is also stipulated that the government may come into the ownership of the proposed line by paying the cost price

Patents to Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- (Special.)-Patents nave been issued as follows: Nebraska-Malachi A. Carriker, Nebraska City, speculum; Albert Phillip, Stanton, beet harvester. Iowa—Joseph Hanson, Inwood, feed mill; Newell J. Noble, State Center, ventilation mechanism for locomotive and other boiler furnaces. South Dakota-James C. Larson Big Stone City, combination tool. House Session Lasted Five Minutes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The session of he house today lasted five minutes. The chaplain offered prayer, the journal was read and approved, a message was recived from the senate, and then the house ad-journed until Monday next.

EXPERTS AT CHEMISTRY. Germans Lead the World in the Mys-

ticism of the Laboratory. "Made in Germany" is now the recognized rade mark for chemicals throughout the world, says the London Telegraph. The dyes and by-products derived from coal tar have become a classical instance, or, as Bacon would have said, a glaring example. As we have stated, the fatherlanders have captured these trades from us. Go to Elberfield, and what do we see? At the Farbenfabrikin, besides first class works, we are shown a laboratory unsurpassed, perhaps not equaled in London, and employed in research or in the business there are sixty high class chemists. In the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik seventy-eight chemists are engaged. An expert witness told the Gresham com-mission that six skilled chemists was the maximum number employed in any English color works, if, indeed, there were so many. These min are unceasingly active in research. The price to pay for progress is eternal vigilance. Every hint from England, France.

vigilance. Every hint from England, France, America or Italy is tried; every new material test d; every hopeful process patented. The great works at Hochst made in 1890 from 1,700 to 1,800 colors; they employed 3,000 hands, seventy chemists and twelve engineers. A firm in Offenbaca with 300 workers had forty-five investigators. The lesson that has been driven home in the fatherland is that industrial processes carried on upon a large scale give great charces for discovery. Just as gas making gave aniline so the soap boilers' lye yi lded iodine, the waste of sait gardens bromine, the mother liquors from the springs Caesium the mother liquors from the springs Caesium and rubidium, the acid chambers selenium and thallium, the min's and mitallurgical works gallium and germanium. Therefore the "chemiker," on the other side of the Rhine, is always looking out for something new. He found it in the benzidine and azo dy's, the former giving Congo red and chrysamin, "the most important discovery chrysamin. "the most important discovery of modern times so far as cotton dyeing is concerned." In short, as Dr. Ostwald has said, it is now a firm article of belief that "the secret of German industrial chemistry is the recognition that science is the b st practice." In England it is generally to be feared there still lingers faith in "the rule of thumb."

An Old Soldier Cured of Chronic

Distribution of Chronic Distribution.

During the war John L. Hase of Mill Creek Ul., contracted chronic diarrhoea, which inconvenienced him very much, and at times greatly impaired his strength. He says: "One dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has always relieved me, and two doses eased me so that I could at once go about my business. I always keep the Remedy at hand."

The Boot on the Other Foot. hunter's lore there is an idea that the jackal is the lion's provider; that he locates the game and takes the lion to it. This su-perstition has no more foundation than is found in the fact that after a lion has slain his quarry the jackais always attend and wait the conclusion of the repast, in order to pick up the leavings. PALISADES' BEAUTY MENACED

Purpose of a Measure Introduced in Congress Recently.

PRESERVE HISTORIC SCENERY

Federal Government Requested to Set Apart Some of the Territory Adjacent to the Hudson as a Park,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- (Special.) -A fortnight ago Congressman Fairchild of New York introduced in the house of representacommittee was unable to agree upon the positive success was taken today. Senator Allen introduced in the senate a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a government building at Omaha and providing Reverament building at Omaha and providing Walthall, democrats, and Jones of Arkansas and Walthall, democrats, and Jones of Nevada.

New Jersey for several years over the democratic description of the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and providing Walthall, democrats, and Jones of Nevada.

New Jersey for several years over the democratic democratic description of the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the providing structure of the States of New York and New Jersey for several years over the democratic description of the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the states of New York and New Jersey for several years over the democratic description of the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the states of New York and New Jersey for several years over the democratic description of the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorbeach and the substitute which they propose to report for the house bill. The members is the outcome of agitation which has been been been democrated by the substitute which they pr for a government exhibit, as at Atlanta and populist, were in conference for a full hour the struction of the Palisades by quarrymen, who \$25,000 is provided to cover transportation of task of preparing a bill to which all are blasting away the stone for street paving \$25,000 is provided to cover transportation of task of preparing a one complicated than purposes. Last winter the legislatures of the government exhibit to Omaha in 1898, at they anticipated and were compelled to ask New York and New Jersey authorized the purposes. Last winter the legislatures of governor of each state to appoint commissioners to suggest such means as to them might seem expedient for the purpose of oscuring the action of the national government in acquiring and setting apart the Palicades on the west shore of the Hudson for the purposes of fortification and reser-In conversation with Congressman Fair-

child concerning his bill, he said: VIEWS OF THE BILL'S AUTHOR. "Business interests have gradually acquired ossession of thousands of fest of river frontige, and the adjoining land, and have estab-ished quarrying plants for the crushing of the trap rock, which, unless restrained by legislation, will within a few years destroy the beauty and symmetry of the cliffs.

"The removal of stone from the talus of the Palisades has been in progress for many years; the title of the landowners on the summit of the cliffs extends in most cases only to the vertical edge. The land between the cliff and the water front, which is covered by the calue, and is from 400 to 1,000 feet in width, is owned in small parcels, many of them being only sixty-six feet in width on the river front. During the past thirty years the right to remove surface stones from the slope has been purchased from time to time by contractors for furnishing paving blocks and in later years for erecting stone breakers and furnishing broken stone for concrete. The removal of the surface rock involves necessarily the stripping of the timber from the slope. This denudation of the rocky slope, when occurring in detached small patches, does not materially affect the grandeur and beauty of the Palisades, as seen from the river and from the opposite shore, but where, as in a number of instances, wide strips of 300 to 400 feet have been denuded from the base to the top, the beauty of the scene is greatly marred, and these scare remain for years a blemish on the landscape

SCARS OF YEARS AGO. firms of contractors who desire to make the obtaining of concrete ston, from the talus of the Pallsades a profitable enterprise, and who, in carrying out their object, care nothing either for natural scenery or the

"Independent of the world famous pic-turerque beauty of the Pallsades, the his-torical associations that will be blend d in By Mr. Allen—Recognizing the proposed Transmississippi exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898, and providing for the erection of a government building for the erection of a government building for the control of the Omaha in 1898, and providing for the erection of a government building and for a 1700, and situated near the road from Sheden's Landing or Paramus, as it was then known. Washington's Tappan headquarters, which will, doubtless, when they become public property, be made as interesting as those at Newberg, are close by the ridge of the Palisades, where the American army lay in camp, when Andre was led to his death. SOME HISTORIC POINTS.

"The ferry landing at Paramus connecting with Dobb's Ferry, where the Father of his Ccuntry had still another headquarters in the Livingston manor house, clace where, in 1776, Lord Cornwallis landed his division of Lord Howe's army after the battle of Long Island, and before he was out-generaled by Washington at Trenton, "Just south of Indian Head and the di-"Just south of Indian Head and the dividing line between the states of New York and New Jersey and in Bergen county, near by the ravine called Alpine gorge, which in the revolution was styled Closter Landing, was where General Earl Grey disembarked his dragoons who, on the night of September 17, 1778, committed the foul crime known as the Hackensack massacre. A few miles below Alpine is Englewood, remarks. miles below Alpine is Englewood, remarka-ble during the revolution under its name of Liberty Pole, and where many inspiring efforts of American patriotism occurred. The most marked feature in its annals was the march thereto of General Anthony Wayne, who, with his Maryland and Delaware foot regiments, the artillery and Moylan's dra-goons, made it decidely unpleasant for the royal'st refugers, whose fortified block houses on the woody plateau of the Palisades were a constant menace to the revolutionary cause. GRAND SCENERY RUINED.

"Somewhat below Englewood was the point on the Palisades where Washington and his staff watched the fall of Fort Washington staff watched the fall of Fort Washington in 1776, but now the Carpenter queries are in full swing for close upon a mile with dynamite blasters ruining the grand promentory, and at its foot, anchored at the long wharfs, tugs and barges galore awaiting the work of the huge stone crushers breaking into concrete the beautiful cliffs.

"Fort Lee, called after the eccentric revolutionary general. Charles Lee is about a utionary general, Charles Lee, is about a mile from the Carpenter quarries, and was under the command during our struggle for freedom of General Nathaniel Greene. This

strong redoubt was built upon the heights in 1776, and remained of great strategic importance until Cornwallis' unsuccessful attempt, with 6,000 British troops, to capture the garrison, who safely got away to the Delaware through the Valley of Hacken-An experiment in coffee growing is to be

made in the San Joaquin valley, California, which, if successful, may mean that coffee planting will become an important industry in the state. Colonel Charles F. Crocker, a wealthy rancher of that region, has just secured from the various parts of Central America 1,000 yearling coffee plants, and will soon have them set out on his estates in the valley. It will be at least six years before the result of the experiment can be known. Experts are somewhat doubtful of its success. They say the soil and sunlight are all right in the San Joaquin valley, but the noisture necessary to the successful raising

Woman's Kingdom in Russia.

In the government of Smolensk, Russia there is a large territory comprising quite a number of populous villages which has long borne and the name of "Woman's Kingdem." Every spring the male population emigrates on masse to seek work in the neighboring districts. Then for many months the home government is wholly in the hands of women. The council and its chiefs are women, and they attend to public affairs so satisfactorily that femals suffrag sts everywhere may point with pride to this green casts of woman's sovereignty in the endless desert of man's tyranny.

For throat diseases and coughs use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all really good langs, they are imitated. The genuine are

Spotless Cleanliness of the Pince Monotonous to Visitors. It is sheer desecration to write about Holland unless you use a new pen and freshly broken quire of paper. You may not feel so at first, says a correspondent quiche Hartford Courant; perhaps in the arorgance of your Anglo-Saxon superiority you may even laugh such an idea to scorn. But only stay in the country three days, and unless you are a paragon ofall that which tradition has called the cardinal virtue after godliness, your con-science will give you such a succession of sharp twinges that you are ready to go to any extreme in order to expiaet heinous crimes and join company—in the lowest place

with the people about you, whose tutelary divinity is the everlastingly clean. And what a tyranny they are under, to be sure. Al one can say is that they seem to really enjoy their fanaticism. They certainly resort o the most fanciful means of satisfying the demands of their scap-and-water fetich. From Rotterdsm to Haarlem, from Schevin-ningen to Utrecht it is all alike. Anywhere you can see buxom housemaids so wrapped up in their zeal that they spend a whole day with pumice and sand paper, putz pomade and chamois, a-scrubbing the brass doorplate, staircase and front sidewalk, which has hardly recovered from a previous appli-cation of hot water; children spend their play hours sweeping dead leaves into the canal; weak old men are busy touching up the green flower pots in the windows, in each of which grow exactly three geraniums like an inverted equilateral triangle, while over all presides the good mevrouw, the aqueous despot of her own household and the high priestess of the whole cleanly cult. STRANGERS FEEL UNEASY.

Now, this highly developed sense of neatness and order is a fine thing to see existing in any race, but it has its drawbacks. After a trip on the choppy North sea and a four-hour night ride afterward you are conscious of being anything but a welcome visitor, as you land at the hotel in Amsterdam. Long ago, when the steamer was executing its wildest dance, you began to have some doubt as to your ultimate presentability. When you landed, perhaps, you made some furtive attempt to arrange your disordered apparel, when but you see even the concierge and the maid sniffing disdainfully and handling your traps as if they were cholera infected, your assumed jauntiness wilts instantly, you rush away with rage in your heart, but end by humbly bowing to fate; and you throw off your ruffled garments, never appearing until a dress suit and white tie have taken the place of your training and present personal inclination; you are being watched as a suspicious character, as you mincingly tiptoe down the tiled corridor to the dining room. Yes. Dutch cleanliess may be interestingeven enjoyable-to lock upon, but it is some-thing to be observed from a distance, not actively participated in. It is too severe a test for your belief in the perfectness of early training and present personal inclina-tion; the tendency to creep unestentationally through side streets is also developed to an alarming degree.

But it is the most d lightful thing in the world to stroll about the streets of any Dutch town and to watch what goes on about you. The cenals and the windmills do not surprise one—you would be surprised rather at their absence, but in the scrollor title to property shall be made parties to suit. Then, after reciting the manner in which the sale is to be made, the bill further provides for the government to bid it in on prior liens and after proper deeds are made the government shall own and operate these roads same as individual corporations, charging no greater freight or passenger tariffs than necessary in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury to pay operating expenses and keep the property in first-claes repair, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act the control of the secretary of the act the control of the provisions of the act the control of the provisions of the act the control of the provisions of the act of April 6, 1894, providing punishment for April 6, 1894, providing punishment for SCARS OF YEARS AGO.

"Vegetat in is of slow growth on this spectives of graceful willows, the glimpses procky slope and the scars which were made the scars wh d ar." from the doll-house royal palace down to the little horses the dapper cavalry officers ride so atroclously

THE PEOPLE ARE ATTRACTIVE. That is what makes Holland so attractive everyone. Wa like to see the canal boats ith their muslin curtains and carved rudder heads being turned into homes instead of serving as dens for half-clad pirates as they do at home; you approve strongly of the young licutenant who arranges the set of the drummer boy's coat talls at morning inspection at The Hague, and it is also good to see the farmers tucking the long dusters under the cow's necks so that they will not catch cold as then lay on the damp grass. The pictures you have seen in the Dresden and Paris galleries—the genial, almost comical scenes of the Dutch life of past days-have endeared you to the country unawares. The rollicking topers and broad checked, ruddy country women who crowd the canmuch pleasanter acquaintances than the languid peacantry of Watteau and Nicholas Poussin; you are sure they will become good friends as well, and when you see them in real life unchanged even in cos-tume, you greet them most cordially, mentally at least, inscribing their names and that of their country nearer your heart than any other except the one 3,000 miles away. Nowher else does one enjoy such a real home feeling. Their language is absolutely incomprehensible, and some of their cus-toms are not modeled exactly after Ameri-can idetas, but all the same you go about with a pride in old Barneveldt or William Silent, and a hate for the Spanish rac in your heart quite as intense as that felt by any sturdy burgher beside you; and you doff your cap to cheer as lustily as the best of them when the little queen rides along from her little palace to the park out to-

ward Scheviningen.
One of the most delightful days we spent in Holland was at Delft, a suburb of The Hague. You take the tramway at the hotel door-the car waits while its conductor comes down to show you the best way accross a mud-puddle, and in an hour's time you are there. The car jogs leisurely along through the city streets, halts for a moment at a draw over a cansi, while a clumsy barge, whose red sails flap helplessly in the motionless air, creeps through, poled along by a couple of boys, in ample trousers; then the bridge is closed again and you con tinuo on your way along a macadam roac that is a continual delight in its straight ness and cleanliness. On each side stretch away a succession of brilliant green fields, marked off into squares and rectangles by and sheep lumber heavily away dully scared by the rattle of the cars; their keepers look up from their comfortable resting places, but, unless the beasts have gone, quite beyond recall, settle themselves again, per-fectly confident that he honor of their charges will prevent any trespass on a neighboring freehold. In the distance a windmill is busily whirling, its long wings stretching up per haps a hundred feet into the air.

THE FORCELAIN FACTORIES. In Delft itself, the chief attraction for the stranger is the percelain factory. call it, cross the parade ground where Wil-liam the Silent lost his life, and ten, after threading a maze of narrow lances, arrive at the door of the building in question. Once inside you are taken to a sort of antercom where you are asked to register and leave your canes or umbrellas. Here is displayed the magnificent collection of the old Delft ware, presented to the firm by the late King William. I forgot the value place upon it. but it was something fabolous, especially since in it are preserved examples of al since in it are preserved examples of all the antique shapes and shades, of color that made the ware so famous in bygone days, and which serve as models now. Every piece is perfect, too—a "first," so they are the more valuable on that account. By the way, never buy any Delft that is not of the darkest shade of blue. That color is the rarest and the hardest to get perfect, so being greatly superior to any other.

superior to any other. An Independent Man. Miller, a miner living on Soldier creek, in Oregon, is an extremely independcreek, in Oregon, is an extremely independent man. He owns a rich ledge, from which he can easily get \$10 or \$12 worth of ore every day, and have plenty of time to sit around and talk about Venezuela and the tariff. He could "sell his property for a large sum, but he declines all offers. He lives all alone, and his wants are few. "The ledge will stay there," he says. "I own it. I'm as independent as a hog on ice, and I'm happy and contented to stay just as I am." happy and contented to stay just as I am.

Work of the Matia. LEETONIA, O., Jan. 2.—At Grafton, near this place, last night, two Italian brothers, who slept together in the same bed, were awakened by three masked men, two of whom held one of the brothers while the third stabbed the other brother to death. Robbery does not seem to have been the motive for the crime as several hundred dollars in the house was not touched. It is believed the deed was instigated by the Mafia. The three men escaped.

HOLLAND'S HORROR OF DIRT. TURN THE SWITCH, MARIA

Comforts and Conveniences for Housekeepers Nearing Perfection.

REVOLUTION IN THE KITCHEN IMPENDS

Developments in Electric Cooking-Street Car Brakes-Injurious Effeet of Electric Lights on the Eyes.

Electric cookery is in its infancy. Yet the time is nearly approaching when the kitchens of all well-managed households will be run by the mysterious fluid. Electricity will take the place of fuel in the rang, the department of the cuisine will be lighted by the same agency and it is entirely conceivable that a small electric motor will be made to serve for such purposes as beating eggs and mixing griddle-cakes.

Already electric cook stoves in a number of patterns are on the market. You can even buy an electric chafing dish, which may be attached at a moment's notice to an ordinary electric light wire in any house These chafing dishes are made in one-quart and two-quart siz s, nickel plated. All you have to do is to make the attachment by a plug switch, turn on the current, and almost immediately your oysters are beginning to stew or your eggs to frizzle. Before long householders will take el c

tricity regularly for domestic purposes, just as they now take gas. But the more subtle fluid will be made to serve for cooking and heating as well as for lighting, says the Philod lphia Times. The convenience to the housewife of being able to rely upon one sys-tem of wires for fuel for cooking and for warming and for illuminating the dwelling will be enormous. She will find it particu-larly delightful to be rid of a hot kitchen in the summer-time.

Nowadays the kitchen is apt to be the

dirty part of any house. To keep it really clean is almost out of the question. The which it comes in contact; ash s make more dirt, and smoke blackens the ceiling and walls. In the electrically-conducted kitchen of the near future it will be quite different. There will be no coal, no ashes and no smoke. The range will be ready for cooking at a moment's notice, with no time and patience wasted in the laborious kindling of a fire The turn of a switch will start the current, which may be shut off again when no long r wanted. THOROUGHLY TESTED.

An electric kitchen in full operation was exhibited at the World's fair in Chicago. All sorts of cooking were done in it, including the roasting of joints and fowls, the broiling of steaks, the baking of bread and cakes, etc., and the r sults were extremely satisfactory. The only reason why this method of cookery has not already come into general use is that electricity, as a substi-tute for fuel, costs more than coal or oil or gas. The difference of cost, in fact, is considerable, but it has so many advantages as to be worth the price. Some day process: will be discovered by which electricity can be produced more cheaply and then even poor people will be able to afford electric ranges and heat. Meanwhile a good many people who ar

Meanwhile a good many people and able to pay for the luxury are buying electric culinary apparatus. It is undeniable that the kitchen thus equipped is a joy and a blessing—free from dirt and noxious gases, the beginnings of a and cool. Taink of the happiness of a kitchen that is always cool; of a cook who is not red in the face and solled as to clothing; of a fire that requires no kindling, being turned on or extinguished at an in-stant's notice! Why, under such conditions stant's notice: Why, under such conditions life assumes a new aspect from the point of view of the housewife.

With the introduction of the electric chafing dish ends the era of the alcohol lamp, with its disagreeable odor and liability to over-flow and set fire to the tablectoth. Similar

in idea is the electric teakettle and stand, admirably adapted for 5 o'clock Tea. The stand is connected with an electric wire; a turn of the button, and prezently the water for the beverage that cheers without inebriat-ing is singing in the pot. Take off the tea-kettle and you have in the stand a suitable apartment, or for various uses in the nursery or sick room. In hospitals electric con-trivances are particularly adapted for heating ood, warming bandages, etc.

The electric range looks very different from a range of the ordinary kitchen pattern. It is more like a table, with a cupboard be-neath for warming dishes and a shelf above for such supplementary articles as the chafing dish and coffee pot. On the table will be seen, perhaps, a porcelain-lined pot for boil-ing or stewing, a griddle and a broiler, while the ovens stand on the floor alongside. Ovens, pot, broiler, etc., are attachable to wires when wanted for us:. Overhead the skim-mers and other small utensils hang from egs on the wall.

It is said that meats roasted in the electric oven have all the qualities of meats cooked in front of a fire, and they do not require basting or watching. They are cooked more evenly and in less time, while retaining a large percentage of the nutri-tious juices. Bread is baked in the same apparatus ideally. No culinary process is more difficult than to broil in a first class manner. The coal stove is usually not in suitable condition, and the gas often ignites the hot fat and burns the food. The electric broiler does its work without singeing the food, smoking it or burning it. The escaping juices are collected unspoiled in a pan be-neath, so that the cook can readily baste

Electric cook stoves are made in portable shapes, like gas stoves. Urns for heating water are sold for use in hotels, restaurants, barber shops and other places where hot water is constantly required. An or-dinary electric light wire supplies the caloric. The electric sad-iron is a boon alike to the laundress and housewife. The cur-rent supplied to it by a wire keeps it at a constant temperature, and thus no time is lost in changing and reheating irons. One iron may be used continuously, and no coal or gas stove is required. The iron never

or gas stove is required. The iron never becomes overheated; it always remains clean and bright and does not require wiping to prevent the soiling of the fabric.

The time is destined to arrive before long when houses will be warmed in winter by electricity. What the electric lamp is to artificial lighting, as furnished by the candle, old or gas, the electric heater is to artificial oil or gas, the electric heater is to artificial heating. But the problem in this case is very different from that of electric cooking. For the latter purpose the object aimed at is to provide an apparatus that will localize to provide an apparatus that will localize the hest as much as possible, confining it to the spot and not diffusing it through the surrounding air any more than can be helped.

Cure. A remedy for asthma and that fever is condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results.

PLUMB

PERFECTION

IN QUALITY,

MODERATION

On the other hand, the ideal heater to warming a dwelling or other building would be itself cool, the heat given off by it being diffused as much as possible.

Of course, this is scarcely practicable.

the electric heater is a great improvement in this respect over the ordinary stove or radiator, which, while itself very hot, is ap-to warm the air only in its immediate neigh-borhood. Stoves and radiators, too, are unlovely objects to the eye. Electric heaters, on the other hand, occupy little space and are easily concealed. Some day such heaters will be distributed over the walls of theaters and concert halls, forming, it may be, panels in the wainscoting or included in the scheme of ernamentation STREET CAR BRAKES.

E. J. Wessels lays great emphasis on the

importance of improving the braking of street cars before any further developments are made in electric city traction. It was comparatively easy to apply air brakes to cars making a maximum speed of twenty miles an hour. This was and is being suc-cessfully done in many places with entire satisfaction; but with the advent of in satisfaction; but with the advent of in-creased speeds and heavy rolling slock n w factors have to be dealt with in the con-struction of the efficient brake. It is quite possible that within the n xt two years a speed of 100 miles an hour can be attained on interurban roads. In recent important railway construction, the weight of rail, solidity of road bed and other features lead to the belief that this foundation has been lot the belief that this foundation has been laid in order to secure a sped which will leave steam trains behind. The ultimate success of certain plectric roads will hinge largely upon their ability to maintain a higher speed schedule than has proved practicable on the steam roads which they parallel. Mr. Weesels maintains that the street car air brake will be the fast and only resort of managers operating cars at these unusually high speeds. Much has been said about the electric brake, but it has not yet reached the commercial stage. An incident happened lately at Havre, France, which shows how easily an electric car may be controlled and operated by even the devices at present available. One of the cars was running at normal speed along the street when a child, 4 years old, suddenly ran right in front of it when a yard away. The motor-man could not, of course, avoid passing over the child, whose body somewhat dodged the fender, but he pulled up the car in half its length. The child was safely taken out from under the car through the movable floor panels, with a rather serious wound on the head, and suffering from shock, but dive and likely to recover. Had such an accident happened in this country, where city authorhappened in this country, wa're cry attrov-lities are not sufficiently alive to the im-perative necessity of compelling the street car companies to adopt the best available brake, there seems little doubt that the brake, there seems little doubt that the

Many attempts have been made to perfect a system of electric-light signaling for use on sea or land. In almost every case, how-ever feasible the plan proposed might seem over feasible the plan proposed might seem on paper, when it came to a practical test it failed entirely. The faults are said to have been remedied in an electric signaling system invented in this country. The device employed is a sort of typswriter, d livering its message, letter by letter, in midair or at any distant point, in gigantic characters of their No. other background than the sky. of light. No other background than the sky itself is required. It is said that signals flashed by this system are visible with the naked eye for distances of from one to three miles, according to the weather, and that with a glass the tignals may be easily read up to ten miles. The keyboard is manipu-lated precisely as in an ordinary typewriter. its function being to switch in or direct the current through a series of distributing wires, which are carried in a cable to the monogram or display frame. Thus, if on the keyboard the A button is pressed, the lamps of all the members of the monogram entering into that letter shine out simultaneously, while all other lamps upon the display frame remain dead. And so on for every letter. The observer follows the leters as they flash out one after another to spell out the words of the message. This is, in fact, a sort of visual telegraphy which can be made to convey intelligence in any language possessing written signs.

SIGNALING AT SEA.

INJURING THE EYES. An English paper states that London ocuists are up in arms against the very serious danger to the community caused by the electric light. Several eminent eye doctors are agreed on the point that unless a stop is put to the exposure of uncovered electric lights in the streets and in shops and offices nearly perts are so greatly exercised in the matter that they even suggest that Parliament should take it up and prohibit the use of plain glass globes for electric lights, unless they be properly shaded. Comments this, a London electrical journal says: Commenting on is not customary to look at the sun, and not even the most enthusiastic electrician would suggest that naked arcs and incandescent aments were objects to gaze at without But naked lights are not usually placed so as to come within the line of sight. The filament of a glow lamp, on the other hand, is more likely to meet the eye, but a frosted bulb is an extremely simple and common way of entirely getting over that diffi-culty. The whole trouble can castly be remedied by the use of properly frosted or colored glass globes. In any case, how-ever, the actual permanent injury to the eye by the glowing filament is no greater than that due to an ordinary gas flame. ELECTRIC TANNING.

A new method of tanning by electricity, which is claimed to be suitable for both thin skins and heavy hides, and to require out by Herr Folsing. The tanning pit con-tains 15,000 liters. Electrodes of nickeled copper are fixed to the walls of the pit in which the hides are hung, so that the cur-rent has to pass right through them. Light cowhides were found to require seventy-two hours, heavy cowhides five days and heavy exhides six days. The latter would require about a year by the old process. The color of the leather is not even when commercial, unpurified extract is used. Herr Folsing lays stress on this, and he himself uses an Herr Folsing oak extract, with a little hemlock extract added, which is cleared and decolorized by a special electrolytic process. When this is used the color is exceedingly good and bright.

WIRES UNDERGROUND. Happy Boston! Five-sixths of its over-head wires have been placed under ground and the other sixth is rapidly going there. We have made some progress in this direc-tion here, but we do not go ahead in the Boston fashion and get it done. We can who a street or two cleared of overhead wires, but Boston has within two years placed 555,000 feet of cable under ground, and removed with their metallic burden poles which supported 1,000,000 feet of overhead

Acts at once, never falls, One Minute Cough

Echo Answers "Why?"

price for it, when

Why eat Rochelle Salts, Ammonia, Alum, or

Lime with your bread, biscuits and pastry? Why use any baking powder that's not healthful or

pleasant? Why pay a more-than-it's-worth

Calumet

Baking

Powder

is so wholesome and inexpensive? \$1,000 if you

can trace a taint of impurity in it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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## Petition. Huge

Thousands of Mothers Would Sign.

Every Little Village and Small Town.

Multitudes of Homes in the Great Cities

To be Represented on Enormous Roll.

People with World-Wide Reputations Lead the Way.

Great Work of Paine's Celery Compound.

A Blessing to Every Household in the Land.

If another hugh petition, like the famous one now going round the world on quite an-other mission, were to be signed by all the men, women and children who have been cured of disease or saved from a weak, nerv-cus condition by Paine's celery compound, it would take a stout conveyance to carry the enormous document from city to city. Such a growing testimonial would receive additions from every tiny village and small town, not to mention the cities, on its journey

It would be signed by thousands of women no longer tortured by steeplessness, pains in the back and sides, continual headaches, neu-ralgis, dyspepsia and Bright's disease. There would be fully as many men who had been permanently cured of kidney and liver diseases and rescued from chronic bad health

across the United States.

diseases and rescued from chronic bad health by means of this great invigorator.

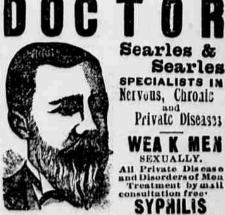
A vast number of children would be represented to testify to the ability of Paine's celery compound to restore a healthy appetite, to take away that constant tired feeling and to purify the blood of harmful humors.

The number of testimenials for Paine's celery compound from men and women of high standing in every offste in the union. high standing in every ctate in the union that have already been published would fill a large volume. These testimonials have been written without solicitation. They have been published verbatim as they were received. appeared have been but one or two, here and there, taken almost at random from a enormously large number that every day and every week steadily increases.

Besides, it is to be remembered that not no tithe of all the magnificent cures fairly due to Paine's celery compound ever get be-youd the knowledegs of the immediate family; that, in fact, few people have any apprecia-tion of the number of families throughout the United States where Paine's celery com-pound is kept constantly on hand and is being taken or has been taken by some one of

Paino's celery compound has already done an enormous work. It has saved lives. It has saved health. It has saved homes. But its work as the greatest nerve and brain strengthener and restorer the world has It is not beyond the reach of the most nodest household, while a much greater ex-

penditure will procure nothing else so ef-Paine's celery compound, the remdy that makes people well, is within reach of all!



Cured for life and the poison thorought cleansed from the system. PILES, FISTUL, and RECTAL ULCERS, HYDROCELE ANI VARICOCELE permanently and successfull cured. Method new and unfailing. STRICTURE AND GLEET at home Dr. Searles & Searles, 19 S. 14th St.

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MATINEE TODAY 2:30.

TONIGHT 8:15. RETURN ENGAGEMENT ..... FRANK MAYO

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