THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

REVEALS LIGHT SECRETS

Widespread Interest in the Discovery of German Savant,

POSSIBILITIES OF ROENTGEN'S ILLUMINANT

Scientists Discuss the New Development of Photography and What It May Accomplish in the Medical World.

Last year was made notable in science by the discovery in England, by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay, of two new and extraordinary elements, argon and belium. The new year is already made similarly notable, says the New York Independent, by the discovery by a German physician, Dr. Roentgen, of strange properties of a new sort of ether waves analogous to light, which will pass without obstruction through many metals, and through flesh, just as ordinary light rays. passes through glass or water. The first announcement was of its use in photographing the bones of the living body, showing the skeleton, and thus indicating its great probable usefulness for medical and surgical diagnoses, A photograph will very likely tell a surgeon just what internal parts are diseased, and will save all exploration with the knife. It would have located the bullet that killed President Garfield, which the probe could not find.

Of course the immediate uses of the discovery were the first to attract attention, but these are not what we are now concerned with. We are rather interested to learn what is the meaning of this new instrument of research, and what information it has to give as to the constitution of matand force. That was the chief importance of the discovery of argon and helium, and this new discovery will be of immense importance in the same way.

We have very little exact information as et, for the discovery was announced as yet, soon as made; but we are told that the light is that of Crookes' tubes. Crookes' tubes are a refined and improved form of the Geissler tubes which are very familiar to the older students of electricity. They are glass tubes out of which the air, or other gas, has been exhausted so as to leave a nearly perfect vacuum. An electric current is passed through the tube and a pale, wavering light is seen to fill it, as if the electricity passed casily in a diffused form through the vacuum.

Specially fine flourescent effects are produced if the tubes are of uranium glass. This current of electricity, or light, may be deflected by a magnet. It has been even supposed that atoms of the metallic poles are carried through the tubes. A peculiar effect of the current is seen about the cathode end, and the light has been called the cathode sear. This light are current if cathode end, and the light has been called the cathode rays. This light, or current, it has been known for several years, would pass through a very thin plate of certain metals stretched as a diaphragm across the tube, and one form of the experiment has been to make a window of platinum in the tube and see the light fame out through tube and see the light flame out through

it into the air. Now it is said that it is the light of these Crookes tubes which is used in the new form of photography. Yet this light appears to work differently from the so-called cathode rays. It passes freely through thick masses as well as thin plates of metal. The bubbles and flaws in a casting are shown photographically, or the structure of a weld ing of steel so perfectly made that the line of juncture cannot be discovered with a microscope. The most extraordinary state-ment made about the light is that it is not refracted by a lens, a statement difficult to understand if photographs are taken with it. We are told that the movement of the waves of this light which may be very far ultra-vlolet, is purely longitudinal, like those of sound, and not like those of ordinary light. But this again opens new and very curious questions in the nature of ether and its waves, and is likely to give us a new key to the knowledge of the intimate con-stitution of both ordinary matter and the luminiferous ether.

One cannot help raising the question whether this new force which will give a picture of a living man's skeleton, which will photograph the contents of a shut purse or hest may not

about one-eighth of an inch, but it is very difficult to distinguish on the plate the part that was covered by the extra thickness. Prof. A. W. Wright, who occupies the cheir of experimental physics at Yale university and is in charge of the Slean Physical Laboratory, has, according to the New York Evening Post's New Haven correspondent, made successful experiments recently in photographing objects behind opaque bodies, by the agency of cathode rays, in which Prof. W. C. Roentgen of Vienna has been reported to have achieved remarkable results. Prof. Wright used in his experiments a tube in which the exhaustion is carried to so high a Exorbitant point that the tension of the gas left in the tube is measured by a few millionths of or-dinary atmospheric pressure. The so-called Crockes' tube is connected to the poles of an induction coil in action. The discharge from the negative electrode of such a tube gives the cathode rays, which, it must be em-Rev. C M. C. Mason (colored) delivered a

physized are almost nonluminous. Prof. Wright's experiments were made with great variety of substances and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate, even when it was inclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick. It was evident at the outset that He said: he order of transparency of different sub-The attention of many has been called to lects for the light rays was very different the startling growth of crime among the colthat which is found with the cathode Thus, pieces of glass were more opaque ored people throughout the country-a growth to the rays than some of the metals which are perfectly opaque to luminous rays but transmit the cathode rays with great freedom. Among the metals, aluminum is espe-cially distinguished, and in one of the experithe race. nents of Prof. Wright an aluminum medal left its impression on the plates so as to show the lettering. In this latter case the layer between the medal and the sensitive plates was absolutely opaque ebonite, which is the substance used by photographers to darken completely the plate's holder.

In other experiments which were made by Prof. Wright with a pine board interposed, closed paper box containing aluminum grain weights left a trace upon the plate which appeared as though the box were almost transparent and the weights themselves some what translucent. An ordinary lead pencil lying near the box upon the interposed board showed its graphite core by a darker trace in the middle of the fainter impress of the wood of the pencil.

Another paper box contained imbedded in cotton three small spheres-one of platinum one of brass and one of aluminum. In this case also the boxes and the cotton appeared so nearly transparent as to leave but a slight impression on the plate. The brass and platinum spheres intercepted a large portion of the cathode rays; the aluminum sphere a much smaller proportion. A number o American coins-silver, copper and nickelproduced strong impressions.

The greatest pain-annihilator of the age is Salvation Oil. It always cures,

THE DUKE OF TOMBSTONE.

He Took Three Baths a Day When Water Cost Five Cents a Gallon. He used to be called the "Duke of Tombstone" when an Arizona settlement mar veled at the recklessness of a man who bathed three times a day, and water 5 cents a gallon at that! Edwin Fields in are restricted, not by law, but by an unrea-sonable prejudice more powerful than law, to a limited number of unskilled callings, the those days changed his white flannel suit whenever the smallest blemish in the way of dust was noticeable, and rode behind a pair of horses that were a sensation in a community where burros were the highest type of draft animals. Now he is "poor old Ed Fields,," and when he gets out of the county hospital, where a Harrison street police ambulance took him last night, he will be taken to the poor house at Dunning to mend hig four sampling warrs in cona skilled workman of any sort to endeavor to get employment at his trade. The trades their associations, but menace the employer who might be disposed to give him a chance to epend his few remaining years in con-templation of the time when he owned a large part of the city of Tombstone and a to earn his living at the calling to which he was trained. Discouraged in his enforced dieness, the unskilled labor markets, to which

worth more than \$500,000. Dr. Joseph H. Greer knew Fields in Arl zona, and has assisted him from time time during the past three years in Chi-

a great city before him, drifts into vice. Secondly, very few, comparatively, of the colored people have homes in any true sense of the word. The exorbitant rent "I went to Tombstone, Ariz., in 1879," said Dr. Greer to the Chicago Times-Herald, "and Fields was there before me, although charged them for houses, always greater than that charged white people for the same the town contained but seventy-five people at that time. He was squatting on some mining property, which was not supposed t property-never less than 10 per cent greater, and running up to 25 and 30 per cent-compels them, even in dark alleys, to subjet to meet the selfish greed of the agent's demands. So that it is not an un-common thing to find families of six or two be of much value. But the town grew to 15,000, and he owned two-thirds of the town site, so that his rents increased until they gave him an income of over \$4,000 a month. The mine which he owned was called 'The Glided Age,' and proved to be a rich property. Fleid's title to it was a lit-tle shaky, but ha was backed by Boston and New York capital, and in the end se-cured a perfect title. He sold the mine in 1881 or 1882 for \$800,000 in cash, every cent of which went to him. After the town grew and Fields amassed his wealth he assumed a mode of life that made him the most conthey gave him an income of over \$4,000 a eight or more souls occupying one or two rooms, herded together like beasts. Cleanli-ness, modesty, simplest decency-how can these be practiced and cultivated under such

circumstances? I clip the following para-graph from the Southern Churchman bearing upon this point: "Preach all the sermons you can, talk all the morality you choose, teach temperance

at the present time.

In siming to improve the moral status of the colored people in this city. They should not only be encouraged to thrift and industry, but each man should be allowed a fair chance but each man should be allowed a fair chance to earn an honorable living at the calling for which he is fitted. No trades union should be permitted to bar a man from work because of his race or color, if he is otherwise qualified. Such a thing wrongs not only the man concerned, but the com-munity also. For if a man is arbitrarily checked from earning his bread by honor-able services, it is quite likely that his ne-cessities will drive him to take it by violence, to prey upon the community. And besides this opportunity for colored trades-men to earn a living by their trades, there should be established straining schools to train boys and girls in industrial pursuits, that they may be "able to maintain them-selves in a self-respecting way when they become men and women. Again, the practice, of charging enormous rent for houses occupied by these poor A Colored Preacher Gives Reasons for Its COLORED WORKMEN DRIVEN TO VICE Boycotting by Trades Unions and Rent Primary Causes - Responsibility

Growth.

and the Remedy.

remarkable address to a meeting of clergy-Again, the practice of charging enormous rent for houses occupied by these poor people, practically driving them to dishon-esty and uncleanliness of living, should be broken down, as a shameful outrage upon the heipless. These two things, the matter of employment and that of homes, are those for which the white people of this community are directly and actively re-sponsible. And against them public opinion must be manufactured by noniting out the men held at a colored church in St. Louis on Monday last. The address dealt with the growth of crime among the colored race in this city, says the Globe-Democrat, and gave what he conceived to be the reasons for it.

must be manufactured, by pointing out the cruel injustice done and the retribution that must follow.

without warrant from their previous record before and during our civil war, and which I believe that if the members of the various religious bodies do their duty in awaken-ing the conscience of their people by disis in all contradiction to the amiable disposi-tion conceded by all to be characteristic of coursing upon these two features when they speak upon social questions, they would be What are the causes which have led to this fearful change? I propose in this speak upon social questions, they would be righted in time. A man, with a man's high instincts, is apt to become heartily ashamed and to quit the practice of any mean thing when attention is called to it. With these two things corrected, and with the means which colored people may then have at com-mand they may reasonable he avancted to paper to instance only our own city. In an examination of the lists of those confined in our city fail for crime. I find that, though the colored population of the city is said to be about one-sixteenth of the whole, yet of the thirty-eight prisoners charged with murder twenty-two are colored; of the thirty-two charged with assault to kill, seventeen are colored; of the sixty charged with larceny, mand, they may reasonably be expected to establish and maintain lyceums, working-men's clubs and institutions like the Young men's clubs and institutions like the Young Men's Christian association. But until then, there is a field in which only the white philanthropist can work. For a type of religious instruction and support of churches examples may be given. And here I am glad to note that the Presbyterians have thirty-two are colored; of the sixty-eight charged with burglary and larceny, thirtyeight are colored; of the twenty-four charged with highway robbery, fourteen are colored. I have been unable because of recent illness to get statistics of the crime of lewdness, but a walk through the sin-cursed districts entered the field with two missions, both, I understand, without debt, with men of exsettled by colored people on any pleasant day will open your eyes with astonishment and cellent character in charge; one of the two being a man of good manners and of good literary attainments. Our own work, though cause you to shudder with horror, not only at the extent to which it prevails, but the hampered with a debt, has been succeeding excellently in this sphere. While the utter shamelessness displayed in its commission. I have conversed with missionaries and travelers who have penetrated the wilds of tions of this people in the love of mystery, music, color, ceremony, nothing is practiced that does not belong to the heritage of the Africa, and lived for months, and even years, with different tribes, and have been told by Anglican communion, or that tends to sub-stitute superstition for faith. And the teach-ing, to form the Christ life, is the ideal them that the heathen women possess a native chastity which puts to the blush of shame that of their sisters of civilization. If of the Book of Common Prayer, especial emphasis being placed upon duty as set forth in the explanations of the church this be so, then there has been degeneracy and perversion of morals in the stock among us. To what is all this growth in crime due I will not, to answer this question, go back catechism

Lastly. the colored people should be ento the condition of things before the emanci-pation, to speak of the influence of a system couraged to improve their society. They should not be regarded, as there is a dispo-sition to do in some quarters, as being necessarily all on a dead level. Grades of excellence should be recognized as they exwhich has forever passed away. I shall speak only of what comes to my observation Not to one cause is due this unhappy con-dition of the colored people in this city. Let me point out rome things to which, in my opinion, it is chargeable. First, take the matter of employment. The colored people st-a good, a better, a best. The best being best because of highest cultivation of nobles qualities.

What is more attractive than a pretty face w!th a fresh. bright complexion? use Pozzoni's Powder.

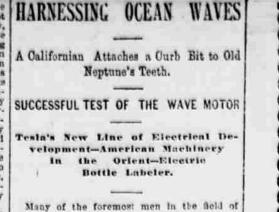
THUMB NAIL SKETCHES.

compensation for which is, even in the best instances, but meager. It is in vain for a colored machinist or bricklayer, a printer or Detroit Tribune: King Cophetua addressed the beggar maid kindly. "Is that real?" hd asked, pointing to the color of her cheek, maid; "that is a straight flush." "Well, that beats me." - exclaimed his majesty, directing a flourish of trumpets by way of ending the parley. unions not only bar him from membership in

Cincinnati Enquirer: "You women are so ridiculous," said the magazine editor. "You get a dress for a reasonable amount-some-times-and then go and pay about four or five times as much for the trimmings." "Well," answered his wife, "I do not see that you have any dall to say anything. You pay \$7 for a story, and \$75 to \$100 for the illustrations." possibly he might turn, is found to be overstocked, hence it is no great wonder if he, with the temptations of

Chicago Post: "We have just bought a new clock, Mr. Stalate." she said, sweetly. "Yes. And it has such a novel arrange-ment. It has a music fox attachment." "Does it play every hour?" "No. Only at half past 10. Then it plays 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Texas Siftings: Prof. Snore is a heavy built man of slow movements, whose per-sonal appearance is suggettive of a bear. He is also in charge of the astronomical department. Meeting Student Anjerry, the professor said: "Thomas, do you take any interest in the movements of the heavenly bodies?" "Yes, professor. I like to look at the stars once in a while." "Well, if you want to observe the movements of the Great Bear, come in my room tonight. I'll be in." Texas Siftings: Prof. Snore is a heavy



electrical science contend that unlimited power may be secured by harnessing the ocean waves and tides. Like most claims of progressive electricians, their assertions a first fell upon beedless cars, but when domon stration followed assertion shrewd capitalists grasped their possibilities and proceeded to develop them.

The first practical effort in this direction is under way at Capitola, near Santa Cruz, Cal. After many years of experiment, Mr. E. Gerlach has invented a machine which utilizes wave motion to generate electricity. For many years Mr. Gerlach has lived on the seashore and watched the perpetual motion of the waves, and wondered why the extraordinary power of the ocean should not be made obedient to the hand of man through some mechanical invention. Two years ago Mr. Gerlach began to give the matter of a wave motor serious study, and as a result made several models. He went to Capitola in October, 1895, and began to crect the machinery of his wave motor on the Capitola wharf. The first step was to lengthen the Capitola pier 200 feet. Then the machinery was put in, and several days ago a test was made, which proved in every way satisfactory, although the adjustment of the machinery was not quite perfect. The defective part of the machinery is now being adjusted, and the wave motor is not in operation at present, but will run in a month's time. The availability of utilizing the backward and forward, or see-saw, move-ment was thoroughly substantiated at the test the other day. The motor consists of two paddle segments

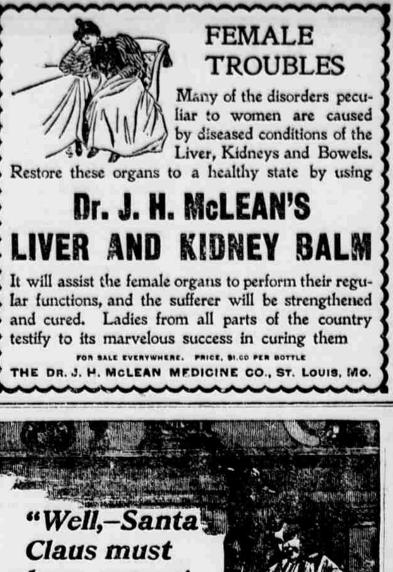
of three paddles, those firmly hung on the shaft eight inches in diameter. These shafts hang on screws placed horizontally in towers These horizontal screws are turned in what ever direction may be desired by the gearing on top of the towers, which is operated by cable connection with the main shaft. Hal way between each of the segments is a very substantial gallows frame, which support the main shaft. This shaft carries an imnense balance wheel, weighing 60,000 pounds and measures twenty-four and one-half fee in diameter. The shaft also supports four sprocket wheels, which are free to revolve either way on the shaft. It is on these sprockets that the paddle segments work, beconnected with them by heavy sprocke hains fastened with one end to the paddle run on over the sprocket, and have a heavy weight attached to the other end. Next to these sprockets on this shaft are four friction wheels, furnished with loose clutches. These wheels are keyed to the shaft and set directly in under the run of the loose sprocket wheel, and are so arranged that when the sprocket pulls in the right direction they catch hold of the sprocket wheel which drives the shaft. Going the other way the friction is at once released, and the slack is

taken up by the weight. Two of these sprockets are operated by each of the segments, one driving the shaft as the segment is swaying forward, the other when it is swaying backward. The nain shaft also carries the four ropo sheaves,

main shaft also carries the four ropo and very which operate the gearing, which in turn raise and lower the paddles. Mr. Gerlach expects to prove thoroughly that a machine of the nature of the wavemotor, properly placed where it can catch the ground swell, will generate electrical power enough for all practical purposes, and put an end to expensive fuel. The present wave-motor is only 200-horse power, as on a limited scale.

THE ELECTRIC FUSE-TRAIN.

The recent war talk has directed attenion to the utilization of electricity in naval and military warfare. Electricity is now of the greatest value in the operation of an army, more particularly in the form of the Shanghai.



11

have run out o'Soap when he left you." Even the children recognize Santa Claus Soap as one of the good things of life-and why not? It keeps their home clean and makes their mother happy. Try it in your home. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO.

hat polarity which will attract the top shee "I'se In Town, Honey!" of paper instead of repelling it. As soon as the label is thus picked up it is brought into contact with a traveling paste roller. The bottle then rolls over the pasted surface and picks up the label, which is firmly pressed upon and attached to it in the rolling which follows. On reaching the proper opening in the machine bed the bottle falls downward in the delivery chute, from whence it is carried to any place desired by communicating delivery apron or carrie This machine may be run at sixty revolu-tions per minute and it is estimated that it will label 36,000 bottles a day. In all the present label machines it is impossible to attach labels of different shapes without some reconstruction or alteration of the ma-Pancake chinery. In the electrical machine all shapes of labels can be used with equal ease and without any readjustment or change of gear. Flour Plate after plate of delicious, healthful pancakes-There's a pleasant breakfast

advent of various

AMERICA SUPPLYING THE ORIENT. A large demand is growing up for Ameri-can electrical machinery in the east. A correspondent, writing from Shanghai, China, says that a couple of years ago there were only about seven miles of the city streets lighted by electricity, for which sixty are lamps were quite sufficient, and there was

Since the

effect of rapidly changing colors.

nights previous.

BRAINS UNNECESSARY.

Bly, who was 20 years of age, for a long

time suffered with a tumor, which grew into

the very base of the brain, and occasioned

upon the brain, and the case became a

curiosity to the medical profession. The

tumor was embedded too deeply into the brain tissue to admit of an operation. It was

found that the tumor was nearly as large

as a billard ball. It was so located as to

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for you! Aunt Jemima's is the best material. Made of Wheat, Corn and Rice-the three great staffs of life. Beware of imitanot a single incandescent lamp in or around tions. Sold only in red packages

> "HERE'S OUR CUARANTEE. Buy a package of Genuine Aunt Jemima's Belf-Rising Pancako Flour, and If you do not find it makes the best cakes you ever ale, return 150 empty box to your procer, leave your name, and the grocer will refund the monty and charge it to us.

Scientifically Prepared and Manufactured only by

Send us to in stamps for Life History of Aunt Jemima and a set of her Pickaninny dolls.

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Searles &

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d Disorders of Me

Treatment bym all

SYPHILIS

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Private Diseases.

Nervous, Chronic

Searles

effect on the human body, and may not ac count for certain curious phenomena, hitherto treated with skepticism, but now coming into the domain of investigation if not of science. Probably not; but we are now taught again that there may be about us other powers and mysteries of nature, the clew to which yet awaits the fortunate and skillful student. No one can tell us what are atoms. whether they are eimple or complex, what is the ether which carries the waves of light, what is electricity, nor even what makes oxygen unite with hydrogen. Our knowledge of nature is of a coarse sort, it has to do with masses and is not intimate or ultimate. can hardly call ourselves more than bungling masters of nature, so long as we do with the prism, or what is the nature of the electric spark, or why a Ruhmkorff coll will lift an armature, or how the earth pulls an apple down instead of pushing it up

AMERICAN EXPERIMENTS.

American scientists have already made experiments with the Roentgen process. Prof. Trowbridge, director of the Jefferson physical laboratory at Harvard, obtained last wee a distinct impression upon a photographic plate by means of the Prof. Roentgen cathode acting through wood and pasteboard impression has been fixed and is capable of giving a print upon ordi-nary blue print or other sensitive paper. A wery sensitive Cramer dry plate about four inches long and one and one-half inches wide was put, film side up, into a wooden box having a close-fitting sliding wooden cover. Upon the sensitive plate were laid two clear glass slips, less than one-sixteenth of an inch thick. A space was left between them about four inches long and onehalf an inch deep. Across the glass slips, to hold them in place, was put a narrow bar of pine wood five-sixteenths of an inch thick. The wooden cover, three-sixteenths of an inch thick, was then pushed into place. The wooden box thus prepared was placed within a covered pasteboard box, the walls of which a covered pasteboard box, the walls of which were about one-thirty-second of an inch thick. The pasteboard box with its contents was placed one or two inches from the brightly fluorescent part of an ordinary spherical Crookes' tube, and the action was main-tained with this arrangement about two minutes, when the tube became so hot that the operation was stopped. The sensitive plate was then taken out and then developed with rodinol. druggists.

Soon the part which had not been shielded by the glass slips began to show dark, and in a very short time the development was completed, the boundaries of the exposed part of the plate being well defined for the happened to be at hand, and was, therefore, whole length of the plate. The image was

then "fixed" in the ordinary way. This was the second attempt made by Prof. Trowbridge to obtain the desired effect a Crookes' tube. The first attempt, made a few minutes before, was partly successful. The first attempt, made a The ordinary 60-volt alternating current used lighting the building was sent through

the primary of an ordinary induction coil. The resistance of the pri-mary of this coil is one-tenth of an ohm, and of the secondary 6,000 ohms. The cur-rent through the primary was not stronger than 15 amperes. The current from the dary of this first coll was sent through the primary of twenty-five turns of a Tesla Induction coil, the secondary of which has 500 turns. The secondary will give a spark through about six inches of air. Its terminals were connected with the electrodes of the Crockes' tube, already mentioned.

The current thus furnished to the coll being an alternate one, the appearance of the tube during action was somewhat different from that ordinarily described. The flour-escent effects were less sharply localized than usual.

From the case with which the photographic effect was obtained, it appears doubtful whether so complicated and powerful an electric apparatus was really necessary. It used. It is evident that the impression ob-tained on the plate is rather a print than a

negative. Whatever the cause is that produced the effect, it certainly worked through a thick-meas of wood, which at one place was not less than half an inch. At other places the thickness of the wooden shield was only Sold only in boxes.

a mode of life that made him the most con-spicuous character in the west. He was known everywhere as the "Duke of Tombas zealously as you please, but until men women and children have homes of their own there will be vice, immorality, drunkstone' on account of the gorgeous manner in which he carried on his establishment. He rode behind a handsome pair of bays enness, prostitution, pauperism and crime, Again, look at the places of resort. Ou side their churches the colored people o and kept a negro valet. He dressed during the summer in white flannel, and changed this city, in leaving their homes in search of diversion among their fellows, have alsuits three times a day. When water was selling in Tombstone at 5 cents a gallon he took three baths a day, and broke a bottle most no place to go to but the gambling and drinking of Florida water in every bath. He started as a nine days' wonder, and was the most talked-of man in the country. "I left Tombstone and settled in Chicago. nearly all the crime committed by them and which abound wherever you find a settle-ment of this people. In these places, in many instances frequented by the very low-

est of both sexes, where gambling, drinking One day during the World's fair period a and profanity are constantly witnessed, you seedy-looking individual stepped into my will sometimes see persons who appear to be of a better class than those around them. office and I recognized Edwin Fields. I asked what he was doing, and he told me, They are there to pass away idle time, to with a mournful smile, that he was 'store man' at the Southern hotel. His salary, he said, was \$14 a month. Where had his neet an acquaintance by appointment, or for a little diversion of some sort, it may be. Thus more or less constantly looking upon money gone? Well, I asked him that one day, for I could not understand how a man vice, "familiar with its face, they first enlure-then embrace. that never drank, never played cards or gambled to my knowledge, could have squan-dered a cool million of dollars, which amount Perhaps you say, why don't they go to some church? Well, you know, some men seem not at first to be religiously or devo-tionally inclined. "Why don't they go, he certainly possessed at one time. He told me that he had lost most of his property

then, to some institution-say, like the pub-lic library?" you again ask. Well, again, you know all men are not intellectually inin speculation on the Board of Trade, and had then taken to the bucket shops, where the rest of his money had taken wings. He was at that time, even with his pittance of salary, drifting daily to the bucket shops lined, not fond of books, even to look at, There is a class of men in which the sensuous s largely developed. They are men simply, good-natured, industrious; they have souls in vain endeavor to retrieve his lost fortune He lost the most of his money in St. Louis like us and need salvation. But they prefer a lower order of enjoyment, not necessarily sinful, but it so happens that, as in many but carried on speculations both in that city "I do not know his birthplace, but he was other cases, the "children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children

an eastern man, and was well connected. He has a sister living at Steubenville, O., a of light," in providing means to pleasantly entertain the appetite or disposition of the man they would lure on to sin. Again, let brother at Farleys, N. M., who owns a blg sheep ranch and another brother who owns a cocoanut plantation in the Samoan Islands. us lock at the churches and is iglous teachers. Every leading church, but one or two, of the Such has been his pride or his perverseness that he never would seek aid from them."

La Grippe Promptly Cured.

colored people of this city is in debt. Some for an amount many times beyond the ability of the congregation to carry. The minister has no time, if he were disposed, to preach morality, truth, godliness, for, as stated by S. T. Wiley, a well known school teacher at Gibbon Glade, Fayette Co., Pa., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the one of the journals of the colored people in this city, "the whole church life is a con-tinuous struggle to keep the sheriff from the door. To do this there must be fairs, festivals, concerts, picnics, cake walks, and efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, one bottle of which I purchased of James O'Nell, of this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it whenever attacked by any throat trouble, and it has to the church becomes the business rival of he theater and saloon." And it is a fact, gentlemen, that the women, young women, always effected a prompt cure." For sale by oo, of some of these congregations are sen

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS.

A Young Lady Who Was Stolen Wifen She Was a Child is Again Heard Of. The daughter of Gilbert Mattson, a farmer living three miles south of Hector

There is as yet no generally recognized standard, no line that clearly demarks the virtuous and good, and those of a, to say Minn., has been heard from. Seventeen the least, doubtful reputation. Dress, a cer years ago last summer, relates a local paper. the sine qua non of good society among the control of wit and manner, personal appearance, ability to entertain, are largely the sine qua non of good society among the colored people in St. Louis. In saying this I do not mean to say that there is not years ago last summer, relates a local paper, the 4-year-old girl was sent out to carry a lunch to her brother, who was herding cattle not far from the house. This was the last seen of the little one until a letter from New York came recently to the home of the Matsons from the daughter, now a young lady 21 years old. After her sudden and mysterious disap-mentance the country was scaled for nil se here a number who, in morals, education, refinement, high aspirations, will compare favorably with the best elsewhere. On the

After her sudden and mysterious disap-pearance the cousity was seatched for miles around; all the sloughs were dragged and every effort made to recover the child who was lost. Finally the search was given up and the little girl was mourned as dead; and when what were supposed to be the bones of a small child and some pieces of clothing were found in a large slough hear the Mattson farm it was thought certain that the little one was dead, and all hope died. contrary, there is a small, but, I am glad to say, growing class, who grievously deplore the state of things and strive by word and example to teach and make a nobler standard. But we are far, too far, indeed, behind

Bub we are far, too far, indeed, behind such cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, Cleveland and Detroit, in the strength, quality and influence of this class. Until society among the colored people in this city is based on character—character made up of virtue, intelligence, good man-ners—all parts of true religion—there will be but little incentive to the masses, though other difficulties be removed, to improve in morals, tastes and conduct. The letter which came to reawaken hopes of the dearts of the parents stated that, on his deathbed, a man whom the sirl hac been brought up to believe was her father had confessed that seventeen vare act he had stolen her from her prairie home. He told her the names of her parents, where they lived, and fully described to her the particu-lars of her abduction. A letter written to verify the deathbed confession stated that the young lady would return at once to her nome, from which she had been so long sep-arated. morals, tastes and conduct.

What is to be done? For the present state of things among the colored people cannot be suffered to continue. If permitted to continue, it must grow worse, and, like a malignant disease, spread contagion through-The story seems too strange to believe, The story seems too strange to believe, but it is nevertheless true, and when the young lady comes there will be rejoiceing in that home.

main and disease, spread contagion through-out the community. I argue now not only from the principle of religious duty, but also from the law of self-preservation. The two peoples, white and colored, come in con-tact with each other in two many places for one to be safe while the other is in peril. To me it seems that the problem is to be solved No safer remedy can be had for coughs and colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents.

Indianapolis Journal: She stood before the glass, gazing earnestly. "Really," she said, "I do believe I have a moustache coming." And yet she seemed rather pleased than otherwise. In another moment the young man she had seen through the window had entered the room, bringing his moustache with him. Out

saloons-centers and causes of

Washington Star: "I have no objection," said Mabel's father, "to your being an advanced woman. None whatever. In fact, I am rather interested in seeing the result." "How do you mean?" "I want to see whether the advanced wo-

"I want to see whether the advanced wo-man is going to have sense chough to ap-preclate the young man who improves his mind and saves his money, or whether she'll just go ahead as usual and fall in love with the one who has curley hair and plays the guitar."

plays the guitar." Chicago Tribune: "I beg you pardon." said the man with the slightly bald head, who sat in a parquet seat near one of the boxes in a down-town theater the other evening. "I beg your pardon." he repeated, "but would you mind looking at the figures on this check and telling me what they are? I'm a little near-sighted." The youngest member of the noisy box party, an amlable looking youth with highly plastered hair, suspended his converzation with the interesting blonde in the green dress a moment, leaned over the front of the box, and in answer to the questioner, who had risen to his freet and was smillingly holding out for his inspection the check end of a ticket, he said: "Certainly, sir. The figures are \$1.50." "Well, rejoined the questioner, "that's exactly what I paid to hear this play to-night, and I'm going to get the worth of my money or I'll 1ft my voice right now and raise a fuss and make a scene! You'll oblige me by telling the rest of them." He was not disturbed again during the evening.

evening.

Chicago Times-Herald: The hotel clerk can always be depended upon to retain his self-possession under the most trying circumstances. It is related that a certain lady in the dramatic profession, who is always trying to appear young, albeit she is "more than seven," and looks it, was on the road last year with a traveling comedy company. The troupe got into town late one Sunday evening, and on reaching a hotel she was shown up five flights of stairs to an apartment numbered 20, almost under the tiles. Enraged she flew down and shrieked at the young: man behind the shricked at the young man behind the upon the streets and told that they must get the money any way they can. Again, society among the colored people in St. Louis is yet in a formative state.

shricked at the young: man behind the counter: "I am placed in No. 20!" "Yes," was the answer, "we give every lady an apartment, if possible, correspond-ing with her age. Mrs. —, the old woman of your company, is in 62, and Miss —, the jovenile actress, is in 44, and that is why I put you in 20." The lady smilled screenely, thanked the at-tendant most kindly, and, without a mur-mur, returned to the garret.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster. Black Creek. Edison's shops and at once entered on an N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism entirely new stage of development. So quick, that he was only able to hobble around with bright and original was he that Edison soon that as was only anle to noble around with breat and result are that that him. News prin. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw abroad and he leaped into the foremost away his canes. He says this limiment did rarks as an electrician. Indeed, there are him more good than all other medicines and he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by druggists.

A Great Gift.

Philadelphia Record: The Anna R. Aspinwall Lequest to the hospital of the way is Nikola Tesla. Whatever comes from him will command the attention of scientists of a \$3,500,000 estate in trust for ill or convalescent poor white female orphan chil-

dren will make a spiendid addition to the roll of charities whose ministrations are not bounded by denominational lines. Huwhich dries the orphan's tears, and so long as there shall be little sufferers to share the fruits of Mrs. Aspinwall's benificence so long will her name and memory be perpetu-ated with grateful bleasings. One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if and afterward attached to the bottle. This

you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough.

elegraph, the field telephone and the war balloon, and in men-of-war it has come to be indispensable in ammunition hoisting, rangefinding and the handling and firing guns and torpedo work. In the last name field a new invention has been announced, styled the "electric fuse-train." Its declared object is to "effectually retain the force of exploding gunpowder, so that none of it is lost, and to direct its force at any desired point." The fuse-train is said to "burn with a sudden and irresistible flash, the flame and explosion traveling with so great a ve-locity that it can never be put out by the pressure of water when submerged, and when he flame reaches the torpedo, shell, mine etc., to which the device is attached, the coil or fuse-train, flashing off, fills the pow der chamber instantly with an intensely hot, confined flame that penetrates the pow der and causes every grain to explode at the same instant. How this is to be done is not explained, but the limited details of the invention which have so far been made publie seem to point to the production by elec-tricity of the flash which is simultaneously o pervade every part of the powder chamber, It is stated further that "this fuse-train perfectly reliable and excels every other teans of communicating fire to one or more charges of powder, torpedoes, shells, mines lasts, etc., either near together or distan from each other-one line of fuse-train only being required for any number of explosions.

TESLA'S LATEST.

Has the science of electricity discovered a ruse for all human ills? Nikola Tesla, the worderful electrician, announces that he has devised a machine by which every fiber of the human frame can be made vibrate so as to cause a complete renovation of all the tissues, thus restoring to the diseased body a healthy and perfect condition. If Wizard Tesla says truly there will be no end to the Tesla says truly there will be no end to the drug stores that will be compelled to abandon trade. It may be of interest to those who expect to be cured by his new process to know something of the genius who is to be their savior. Tesla was born somewhat more than thirty years ago in Servia. He is a Slav of the Slavs, with all the characteristics of his race. His father the characteristics of his race. His father was an eloquent clergyman of the Greek church, but Nikola probably derived his inventive genius from his mother, who con atructed looms and churns for househol structed looms and churns for household use while her husband preached the word. in the Polytechnic scho As a boy, Gratz, he first saw a direct current gramme mechine and was told that a commuter was a vital and necessary feature in all apparatus. He at once was interested in elechis death. The growth had a visible effect tricity, but continued to pursue his me chanical and mathematical studies until ha was ripe for graduation. Incidentally he mastered half a dozen languages and finally secured a position as assistant in the govern ment telegraph engineering department at Buda-Pesth. Soon he left that employment and went to Paris to make his way across demoralize the nerves of the sight centre.

the Atlantic. He secured work in one of Edison's shops and at once entered on an and as a consequence young Bly was blind for over three years. The most singular fact developed was that the entire brain had been hollowed out by the action of the tumor. The cavity was a least five inches in length, and was filled least five inches in length, and was filed with pus. All that was left of the brain was a thin shell, composed of the tougher tis-sues where the brain matter gathers into nerves, which were less susceptible to the process of decay. When an inclsion was made in the shell the which mass collapsed. The circumstance which made the case Edison's self, although his discoveries have been in an altogether different line. His last is an indication of his trend, and if the The circumstance which made the case almost unprecedented in the annals of medhuman body is to share in the blessing that have been showered on many by modern electrical research the one man to point the ical science was the manner in which the patient retained his rationality and faculpatient retained his rationality and facul-ties under the circumstances. He had the senses of touch, taske, hearing and smell, had very tolerable control of his locomotor mus-cles, could talk, and, in fact, was compara-tively discommoded in no other way than by the loss of vision. His retention of memory was remarkable. He was able to memorize poems up to within two weeks of LABELING BOTTLES.

One of the most important appliances needed in breweries and other bottling estab-lishments is a successful bottle-labeling manot bounded by denominational lines. Hu-manity can know ro higher work than that which dries the orphan's tears, and so long as chine which makes use of static electricity memorize poems up to within two his death.

²⁾ pasted on bottles in a labeling machines One great difficulty in designing machines of this character is to secure the detachment of the top label from a plie, so that it may be subjected to the action of a paste roller, and afterward attached to the bottle. This is effected by making each successive charge of the plunger adjusted for this service of

American systems with improved appliances he electrical department of the municipa fiftene miles of streets, and there are about forty-three miles of wire laid, in addition to 6,100 incandescent lamps of eight-candle power for domestic purposes. The customers for incandescent lighting have increased in R. T. DAVIS MILL CO., St. Joseph, Mo. the time stated from one to fifty-five i number. Another equally striking incident of electrical development is reported from South Africa. Less than two years ago Buluwayo was a thatched town, peopled en-tirely by the warlike Matabeles under the savage Lobengula. On this site a busy city has sprung up with mushroom rapidity, and an American firm has been awarded the contract for an electric lighting plant for the illumination of its streets, public The con buildings and private residences. tract, which was made entirely through cor-respondence and solely on the merits of its engineering plans and recommendations, was secured in the face of the competition of the most noted manufacturers of Europe.

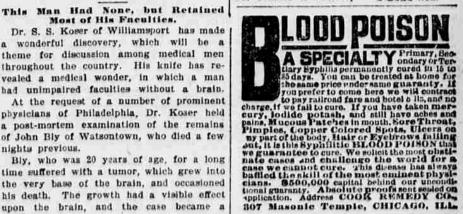
whose foothold in the country seemed to be well established. Gared for life " be well established. Electric transparencies, carried about on the shoulders of men, have made their ap-pearance in New York City. The trans-parency is about three feet high by two feet wide, and on its face extols the merits of the wares of the advertiser. Within are four incandescent electric lights with red, blue, green and white globes. A storage battery strapped about the waist of the bearer of the device furnishes the illuminating power, and as he walks

Cured for life and the poison thoroughly cleansed from the system. FILES, FISTULA an RECTAL ULCERS, HYDROCILES AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured. Method new and unfailing. the illuminating power, and as he walks along he in turn lights and extinguisher each of the lamps, the result being a novel

STRICTURE AND GLEET at home By new method without pain or cutting. Call on or address with stamp.

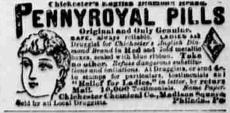
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Dr. Searles & Searles, 119 & 14th St.



307 Masonie Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.





STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Platte Land company, will be held at the office of said company, in Lincoln, Ne-braska, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the first Wednesday in March, 1896, being the fourth day of the month. By order of the board of directors. I. O. FHILLIPS, Secretary. Lincoln, Nebraska, February 2, 1991. E-Feb 4-M-200