THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Notable Features of the Exposition in Progress in New York.

RARE BOOKS ON ELECTRICAL POWER

Practical Demonstrations of Electrics its in the Kitchen, with Estimates of Cost_Power Canned and Peddled.

One of the most interesting features of the Electrical exposition now in progress in New York City is the collection of literature on the subject of electricity that has been gathered by Dr. Park Benjamin, There are hundreds of books in the collection, says the New York Herald, and they fill a series of glass cases in a long room on the gallery floor of the building.

Many of the books are very old and are priceless because of their rarity, and the collection has been so arranged that the history of electricity, from its beginning up to date, can be tead from the open pages of

Probably the first printed work relating to electricity is that which appears in the 1490 edition of "The Lives of the Philosophers," by Diogenes Laertine, of which there is a unique copy in the collection. Then there is the mediacval cyclopaedia of St. isilore in the early edition of 1483, which tells all that was known of electricity up to the time of Columbus. In the same group ancient Chinese knowledge of the compass and of the use of that instrument upon land carriages is described in the first missionally translation of the Chinese classic "Shoe King."

From the ancient authors one passes to the research the electric oven. It has coils of wires running all around it inside of its control of the control of the collection of the compass and of the use of that instrument upon land carriages is described in the first missionally translation of the Chinese classic "Shoe King." Probably the first printed work relating to magnetic telegraph is made. In the books or "Subtlety," by Jerome Cardan, the attraction of the amber is for the first time. fully differentiated from the attraction of the magnet; and in the treatise of the Italian physician Francastorio the electricity of the diamond is first pointed out. There is also a copy of the letter of Peregrinus, originally written in 1269, and printed in 1562, sug-gesting the magnetic motor and the attraction and direction of a needle by a lode-

Then comes the actual beginning of modern electrical science. Here is the treatise of William Gilbert, written in 1600, on the magnet, wherein for the first time the word "electric" is used, and where electricity is for the first time recognized as a branch of se ence. Both the first and second editions of Gilbert's great treatise are exhibited, and tha even more rare treatise which Gilbert left in manuscript at his death, and which was suppressed by Lord Bacon. Here also dispute. The idea of the telegraph becomes further advanced in the burlesque poems of the Jesuit Strada. It is repeated in the "Magnetic Philosophy" of Cabacus, in 1628, but that work is more remarkable because it adds to the science the first electrical discovery made subsequent o the work of William Gibert-namely, that of electrical repul-Here also are the two great works of Galleo, wherein he supports Gilbert and brings down upon bimself the condemnation of the

HISTORY OF SOME PECULIAR NOTIONS. After Gilbert, Cabacus and Galileo came Paracelsus and other visionaries, who developed the notions now commonly known under the names of "animal magnetism," "hypnotism," etc. Here is a work on the magnet by Athanasius Kircher, genera of the Jesuits, intended to break down the discoveries and theories of William Gilbert. It is needless to say that it failed.

Kenelm D'gby and Walter Charleton advo-cating what was then called the "magnetic

lished in 1650, is especially remarkable be-cause here is used for the first time the word "electric" and Brown the word "electrical," but the word "electricity" had never been suggested until it appeared in Charleton's

Another book belonging to the progress of was the work of Descartes on 'Doductive Philosophy," which had the effect of discouraging original physical research, but which, however, showe for the first time the complete magnetic spectrum.

Although electrical progress halted during the period just noted, other branches of science moved ahead. A group of books is presented to show the advance in engineering The first publication on seam is represented by a 1575 Venetian translation of the book of Hero of Alexandria. Here one may see picture of the first steam engine, besides representations of many other devices which are supposed to be of modern origin. The original copy of the book of Solomon de Caus, published in 1615, marks the beginning of modern progress in the use of steam and represents the converging of the sun's rays through leases upon water to produce steam through leases upon water to produce steam to as to force the water up into a fountain. In the eld Italian book of Branca, published Rome in 1629, there is represented a sam wheel turbine of today. Here also are the marquis of Worcester's "Century of In ventions' and the books of Papin, to whom the French still give credit as the original inventor of the steam engine. Here also is the first work describing an air ship. The inventor's idea was to raise a car by means

of four copper balloons.

The new rise in electrical progress is marked by the work of Otto von Guericke. which was issued in 1672. Here is described the first electrical machine ever made, electric light, electric sound, electric conduction and electric polarity. Among the works of this group are the original English pamphlets of Robert Boyle on "The Machanical Origin and Production of Electricity" and the works of Robert Hooke, issued in 1707, who was one of the most ingenious electrical in ventors that ever lived and who suggests the phonograph. Here also are detailed the experiments of Hauksbee, who recognized the electric light produced in vacuum tubes and called the emanations from that electric

Because of the discovery of the electric light produced from rubbed glass or amber, and because these sparks could be drawn from the fingers of electrified people, the Germans in 1743 believed that fire existed in human body and could be made to con out electrically. This notion created great the German philosophers hard at work upon electrical discovery. What they did is shown in another sat of books.

TRAITOR ARNOLD'S BOOK.

The first book on electricity which over same into the United States is shown here, it belonged to Benedict Arnold, the traiter, whose autograph is on the title page, and i possesses a curious interest for all the visitors. It was this book that Benjamin Franklin studied, and his investigations culminated in his famous kite experiment and the proving of the identity of electricity and lightning. Franklin told the story of what he had done in a letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, and the original clipping is shown in the collection Here are also exhibited all of the original editions of Franklin's let-ters, in which he describes his various electrical discoveries, and the French transia-

ion of them which first attracted to him the itention of European philosophers.
Of all the books of the collection none is probably so unique as that which begins the group of books which relate to the epoch of the "voltate cell." This is the original pamphlet written by Galvani, describing his frog experiments. But a very few copies—it ts said only twelve-of this work were made and these solely for Galvani's private use. The particular copy exhibited in Dr. Ben-jamin's collection not only belonged to him, but is the one on which he made the pen and ink corrections for the issue which was published during the following year. A copy of the 1792 edition, generally called the first edition of Galvani's treatise, is exof the 1792 edition, generally of the 1792 edition, generally of the 1792 edition of Galvani's treatise, is exhibited in this group, and the corrections rather than to maintain an exhibited in this group, and the corrections rather than to maintain an exhibited in this group, and the first books of primary of the graph is the first books of the secondary battery and the business grown that the shrewd dealer than the secondary battery and the business grown that the shrewd dealer than the secondary battery and the business grown that the shrewd dealer than the secondary battery and the business grown that the shrewd dealer than the secondary battery and the business grown that the shrewd dealer than to maintain an expectation of primary plant. For the same reasons, owners of primary than the primary than the supply that the shrewd dealer than the supply shrewdown that the shrewd dealer than the supply that the shrewd dealer than the supply shrewdown that the shrewd dealer than the shrewdown that the shrewd dealer than the shrewdown that the sh plained. A curious and most interesting relic is the original paper read by the famous French philosopher Ampere on the

annotated by himself. The first contribu-tions to science of Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry are in the collection; so is Sir Humphry Day's original paper on "The Safety Lamp," and there is a curious col-Safety Lamp, and there is a curious col-lection of early American books on ecc-tricity, dating back to 1802.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY. No matter what time of the day or evening you may visit the show, says the New York Sun, you will always find a crowd around a certain exhibit on the left side of the main ainle. There is a raised platform here, so that above the heads of the spectators you that above the heads of the spectators you can see the trim caps of three women. And you can smell things! Such funny odors to be hanging about an electrical exposition! There is an aroma of coffee and a beguling fragrance of warm cake.

Every woman who enters the hall smills

he air, and then literally follows her nose, onne of them had beard of the cooking exit. Many of them have come miles to see They watch Miss Sickles and her two stants as children watch a cludy maker. And when they see what a screne, drawing room affair electricity makes of cooking they profoundly. Talk about your Roentgen rays!" eald one

oman as she watched Miss Sickles make accolate frosting on one piece of iron with string to it, while she baked the cake in a string to it, while she baked the cake in a speet from hox with another string to it. "If people would pay half as much attention to this cooking feature of electricity, there wouldn't be no much talk about marriage being a failure."

The pieces of iron with strings were stoves. They come in different sizes. There are small ones six inches in diameter, and upon this one can set a little teasettle full of

tion of the Chinese classic snoe king.

The same classic snoe king things, is an electric oven. It has considered the same classic snoe king. The same classic snoe king wires running all around it inside of its double sheet-from case, and you can use the of the sixteen h century. In Baptista Porta's same cord for it that you used for making same cord for it that you electric over. Every cook knows that for one thing a "quick" oven is needed, while for another a "rlow" oven is absolutely essential. When electricity is the fuel, nothing is easier than to secure quickness and slowness at will. Pull out one handle in front and you have a slow oven; pull out front and you have a slow oven; pull out two and it is a quick one. Almost anybody's brain could grasp that. Then, too, the electric oven bakes evenly on all sides. When tric oven bakes evenly on all sides, when the time will be past for known as magnetic influence, aided by the country of the time will be past for known as magnetic influence, aided by the country of the country to the pan before they are brown on top. It sometimes seems as if an ordinary cooking range threw all of its heat out into the atmosphere of the kitchen.

"The oven just won't bake!" is the fre-uent wall of the cock, who nevertheless

But an oven is only one of the marvels of the cooking exhibit. Next to it is a broiler. Now, of all deceitful domestic articles the broiler is the worst. The electric grill will have an opportunity of endear. ng itself to the long-suffering cook, if cooking by electricity become prevalent. It is ready for work in a few minutes after the current is applied, and it absolutely forbide the production of smoked or gas-flavored teaks and chops. The juices are collected n a pan beneath, so that they can be used n basting.

Miss Sickles makes tea, coffee and choco late by electricity, and quite as coolly and comfortably as if she were making bou-The coffee pots make the French 'drip" coffee, and, insensuch as the coffee pot contains its own "stove," there is no excuse for its getting cold after it is put on the table. This stove consists of a coll of wire in the bottom of the pot. On the same principle are the large urns for making

There seems to be no end to the attractions of those portable little stoves. They are just like a thick stove lid, only very much cleaner and we'l polished. They can be carried all over the house, to the nursery or the eick room, wherever there is electrical connection. One can make almost anything on them, from a cup of hot water to a steamed plum pud-

But perhaps the greatest boon of all is the electric iron. Ironing day will cease to be a nightmare when people shall be able to go into a cool, comfortable kitchen or laundry, stick a peg into an iron, and go to work. You will never need to change your from then. All day long, in fact, just as long as the peg is kept in its place, the iron will be ready for business. They are always clean and bright. If the housewife simply wants to "press out" a few handkerchiefs, or a stick in that peg and do her five-minute job and be through with it. She doesn't need to wait until there is a fire and the irons are

"It seems almost too good to be true," said one woman as she watched the performance with wistful, tired eyez. THE COST.

The unfortunate part of it all is that at present electric cooking is out of the reach of most people. It can be introduced only sowly. In the first place, a house must have electric connections of sufficient power for lighting. If it has wires of that size, then t is a comparatively simple thing to arrange the cooking department. It is also cheaps and easier in small places than it is in cities ike New York. In smaller towns the elecric light wires are generally carried on pole overhead, and a wire can be put into the ioure as easily as a telephone can be made. In a city where all these wires are in underground mains the expense becomes a much more serious consideration A New York house can be wired for cooking and laundry purposes for from \$300 to blood. \$1,000. It can be seen, therefore, that all though the miliennium is in sight it is etill

Even after the connections are made ther is still a good deal of expense to be incurred. The utensils for cooking are al specially constructed to be used with electricity. Every one contains its "stove. The tea kettle is not simply a tea kettle. is a tea kettle and stove combined and can be run independently of any other utensil All of the articles are made of the best cop par, nickel-plated, and yet they do frighte an old-fashioned housekeeper by their cos The irons cost from \$5 to \$10, the portable stoves from \$5 to \$15, chafing dishes from \$15 to \$25, coffee pets and tea kettles from \$6

In spite of the expense attendant on this new domestic departure, there are a great many houses in which it has been introduced The Peabody house, in Brooklyn, is the most prominent example in this vicinity. In New England there are a good many houses in which electricity does the brunt of the work, but it is the west which has been the most

CANNED ELECTRICITY. "Do you want any electricity today ma'am?" This is a question put to many New Yorkers nowadays, writes a correspond ent, and when the reply is in the affirmative the amount asked for is at once supplier from wagons, much as milk is delivered. Not that it is dipped out of large forty quart cans with a measure, nor does it come in quart bottles labeled "no adultera-tion." but it is put up in batteries of assorted sizes, from some as small as cigar-ette boxes to others as large as soda water fountain cylinders. The trade in canned electricity is booming, the venders say, and the electricity wagons will soon be as com-mon a sight as the milk wagons. The proprietors of many hotels, theaters, and even the superintendents of public buildings, find it much cheaper, though perhaps a little more bothersome to use this canned lightning

famous French philosopher Ampere on the mutual action of two electric currents, which is the original document from which the author delivered his lecture, and which is livery the driver grasps a can containing

the amount required and deposits it on the stoop or in the areaway, where he finds an empty jar, the contents of which were used

the day before; this he throws into the wagon and drives on to the next customer. Like the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker, the electric man is subjected to all kinds of lectures for his remissness delivery of goods, a remissmess which is nearly always imaginary on the part of his patrons. Some women who buy each day about a one-sixteenth-horse power can full of the ecetric fluid with which to work their sewing machines or rock their babies to sleep, frequently complain that yester-day's supply was not as much as that of the day before, forgetting that they sewed ionger yesterday, or that their darling more than usually cross and wakeful equired more rocking accordingly. Women to not seem to realize that electricity, like everything else, has a limit, and that they not make four hours' worth of electricity

o for eight hours.

The smaller batteries are generally pur-hased by those in charge of institutions; there require a battery that is easily trans-ortable. Orders for sizes that can be caro enhance a spectacular effect. Profes-donal men also find various uses for them a their offices, and there are six wagons itering exclusively to lawyers, doctors,

lealists and the like.

Dentists connect these portable batteries with small motors which furnish the motive power for machines used in cleaning and for driling holes in the molars of their patrons. They are also used by dentists for generating the small lights used in examining teeth. Surgeons use small batteries which they carry about in their cases of surgical instruments to aid them in performing delicate operations ELECTRIC CRANES.

By means of the electric crane and the electro-magnet, which were introduced into country and recently exhibited before the American Society of Mechanical Engi neers, it is claimed that three men can now do in fifteen minutes the same amount of work which formerly taxed the strength of six men for ninety minutes. It is found invaluable in working with pig icon, heavy castings and immense boiler plates.
It is believed by engineering experts that

these lifting magnets will soon replace the present forms of the de rick and traveling rane. Preparations are being made to in troduce this device in the great Carnegle works at Pittsburg, and its practical workings are being very carefully watched by at least half a dozen large manufacturers

tom isn't done, or for letting the cakes stick lift tons of from with no apparent grip upon to the pan before they are brown on top. the weight to be lifted. It has been proven by experiment, however, that such an electro-magnet can lift seventy-two times its own weight.

In England the electric crane and electro magnet are in use in a number of places is well nigh baked herself by being near the in particular at the Woolwich arsenal and at the Sandycroft works. These in use at was suppressed by Lord Bacon. Here also is a collection of little pamphlets by Ridley and Barlow, which mark the first electrical dispute. The idea of the burlesque poems of ONE OF THE MARVELS.

Stove.

With the electric oven it is not so. The the Woolwich arsenal were designed by an officer in the British army, and greatly simplify the work of lifting and moving heavy shot and plates of iron and steel. Particularly is the electro-magnet of value in lifting heavy shot, as previous to their use workingmen experienced no end of trouble in getting slings securely around the shot. It was a long and heavy task, and required the labor of many men. Now the electro-magnet is lowered by the magnetic crane and simply laid on the side of the shell to be raised; the turning of a small lever at the base of the crane switches on the current, and the work is done. Here the new apparatus enables three men to do the work which formerly re-

quired nine men. The construction of the crane and magnet s peculiar, and its inventors claim that there shioned tackle was used. Indeed, so far as is known, no accidents with the new method

has thus far occurred. The electric crane looks very much like an ordinary swinging crane. It is constructed of the best steel, the frame being compara-tively light, but of a strength for in excess of any strain which will ever be put upon it. m D gby and Walter Charleton adversal with the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for making the same principle are the large urns for any large from the base of an upright steel beam a long steel arm projects, first upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, then, with a bend to the alcohol lamp with its pleasing habit to the alcohol lamp with Two steel rode, reaching from the to of the beam to the crane, act as supports or holds. One is attached to the crane about a third of the way from the base and just at the bend, while the other is attached to the ipper end of the crane.

The wire through which the electric cur-cent is carried from the battery at the base of the crane to the magnet runs up along the upright beam and across the upper support to the end of the crane, then over a small wheel to the end of the chain to which is attached the lifting magnet. Daplicate wire are used to prevent any possible accident in case the wire should foul with anything n any way be broken. The switchboard governing the current is placed at the bare In lifting a weight of 3,600 pounds a cur rent of from three to four amperes at fro twenty to thirty volts is used. The magnets vary in size and weight from comparatively small ones weighing forty-five pounds to those having a weight of 250 pounds, but the lifting power of the magnet is not always i proportion to its size.

The body or core of the magnet used i lifting steel shells or circular pieces of metal is shaped like an inverted "U" and closely and with wire, the winding being protected by brass flanges and by a thick covering of The two ends of the wire winding are ed to duplicate termina's, where they ar oined to the two wires from which they re ceive the current. Through the center of the magnet run two bars, to which are at tached the rings by which the magnet is at tached to the hook at the end of the pulle n the lifting chain.

Perfect Wisdom

Would give us perfect health. Because me and women are not perfectly wise they mustake medicines to keep themselves perfectly Pure, rich blood is the basis Hood's Sarsaparilla is the On True Blood Purifier. It gives health becaus builds up on the true foundation-pure

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial. "Omaha-Chicago Limited."

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east over the Burlington Route. Pretty fair evidence-if you want eviden that the Burlington has THE track, THE equipment, THE engines.

Three daily trains to Chicago—9:48 a. m., 5:00 p. m. (the "Vestibuled Flyer"), 7:50

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From 10 to 1,000 feet down, gold is found in abundance; the deeper you go the richer the ore. These are facts concerning Mercur, Utah. The Union Pacific is the only all rall line to Mercur.
For Mercur leaflet giving full particulars call at City Ticket Office.

1302 Farnam street.

Monsters. The enormous engines that haul "The Northwestern Line" OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL east at 6:30 every evening (Union Pacific depot) and into Chicago at 9:30 next morning-well worth taking a little time to see them—nothing in this country like them—nearly as high as the Union depot, but not quite as long. City office, 1401 Farnam St.

Prohibition Convention Rates to Pittsburgh. Excursion tickets for the above event will

be sold via Pennsylvania Short Lines from Chicago May 24, 25 and 26. The Pennsylvania has two principal frunk lines between Chi-cago and Pittsburg, the Fort Wayne and Pan-haddle Routes. Solid trains over both. Ap-ply to Dering, 248 South Clark street, Chicago, for details.

Summer Resorts. There are many of them on the line of THE UNION PACIFIC, and before arranging for your summer outing you should make inquiry as to rates and routes. For full information call at City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam street

Its Ups and Downs During the Thirty Years of Existence.

SEN. COCKRELL'S CURIOUS COMPILATION

High Water Markein 1867, Low Water Mark in 1892 Principal, Interest and Premiums... In Round Figures, \$4,000,000,000 Paid.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri delights to lelve in details. His mind naturally grasp the minutiae of government affairs. This is so well known that it makes him an au thority on his line among senators. Esperied in the vest pocket are frequently re-ceived, and are often used by vaudeville dollars and cents transactions of the gov-performers on the stage of variety theaters erament. Recently he has been overhauling the figures pertaining to the public debt. writes a correspondent of the Globa-Demo crat. He has had compiled some information which will interest and surprise th average reader who knows little and cares less about the nation's monetary obligations There seems to be no political purpose in what the senator has drawn forth. The results simply show in dollars the marvelous recuperation of the nation from the cost of the civil war.

The statement prepared for Senator Cockrell by the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, Worthington Ford, shows the condition of the public debt for every year from 1865 to the end of 1895. That debt as \$2,221,311,918 at the end of 1865. It in reased in 1866 and in 1867, reaching a max mum the latter year of \$2,248,067,387.
In the thirty years ending with 1895 the cuntry has paid on the principal of this ebt \$1,595,109,858.

This reduction of the principal is magnifi-cent testimony of the recuperative power of the United States. But what will peop say when they learn that in addition to th reduction of principal the country has paid in interest during the thirty years a sun greater than the debt at its maximum Here are the figures:

Paid on principal from 1865 to 1895...\$1,505,109.85 Paid in interest from 1865 to 1895..... 2,356,760,90 Total principal and interest paid....\$3,861,879,78 The debt of the United States reached \$2,500,000,000 In round figures, but the coun try has already paid on account of it nearly

The lowest point reached by the debt wa in 1892, the closing year of the Harrison administration. It stood then at \$585,029,-330, about one-fourth of the debt at its maximum in 1867, and about one eventh of the total amount which has been paid in principal and interest.
In the thirty years that the United States has been dealing with the war debt the re-ductions and increases present some inter-

esting figures. In the year that the debt reached its highest point, which was in 1867, a payment of \$84,000,000 was made on the principal in addition to \$138,000,000 of interest. None of the debt was due in 1867. To persuade bondholders to let go of their appraciated securities the government had to go into the market and pay a premium of \$10,000. 000 in the extinction of this \$84,000,000-0

Of the thirty years from 1865 to 1896 twenty-two years have chown reductions and eight years have shown increases of the

The largest reduction of the debt in any ne of these twenty-two years was made in less chance of a break than when the old- 1882, the first year of the Arthur administration, when \$175,000,000 of the bonds was wiped out. These bonds fell due and were redeemed without the payment of any pre-

The smallest reduction in the twenty-two years was in 1878, when only \$11,000,000 of the bonded debt was extinguished. In making the reduction of the debt faster than the binds fell due the government has paid \$119,000,000 in premiums. If the picmiums are added to the interest paid and to the twenty-two reductions of the will be seen that the total note or nt of the war debt is \$3,980,000,00 Of the eight years in which additions are made to the debt, the first was the year 1868, when \$111,000.000 was the increase. The second addition was made in 1874 year following the panic of 1873. That ncrease was \$28,000,000.

In the year of the great railroad strikes 1877, and in the two years of depression and hard times following, there were in creases of the debt. The increase in 187 was \$1,000,000 in round figures. In 1878 i was \$84,000,000. In 1879 it was \$2,000,000. After 1879 the reductions began, and in every year for thirteen years the debt was out down. It was during this period that the largest reduction, already mentioned that in 1882, was made. In the thirtee, years from 1879 to 1893, covering the ad ministration of Hayes (in part), Garfield and Arthur, Cleveland (the first) and Harrison, the reduction was \$1,206,000,000 In the last two fiscal years included in Cleveland's first administration there was reduction of \$192,000,000. For the re lemption of bonds called in before du-

premiums amounting to \$25,000,000 were In the first three fiscal years covered by Harrison's administration the ne: redutions of the debt were \$245,000,000. amount paid in premiums was \$30,000,000. In the last nine months of the Harrison administration and first three months of the first year of Cleveland's second administra tion the debt showed an increase of \$7,000. In the first fiscal year of Cleveland's see ond administration the increase was \$50,000,000. In the second, it was \$81,100,000. The third full year will not be ended unti-June 30. It will include the February sale of \$100,000,000 bonds.

The interest paid on the war debt was \$150,977,697 in 1865. That was high-water mark. In 1892, the last fiscal year of the Har-tison administration, the interest paid was \$22,893,833. That was the low-water mark

interest paid in 1895 was \$29,000,000 or 1896 the interest charge will be about \$34,000,000 The interest charges of 1865 are about

what the pension appropriation bill calls for now. The interest charges now are about what was paid in pensions thirty years ago.
The government's fiscal year ends on June 30. The figures given above are on that basis. The presidential year ends on the 3d of March. In order to make com-

parisons more accurate, Senator Cockrell has had a separate compilation made by presidential years for the Harrison and the two Cleveland administrations. When Mr. Cleveland entered the white house on the 4th of March, 1885, the pub-lic debt was \$1,196,349,600. During that administration the debt was reduced \$338, 043,380. The interest paid during the firs Cleveland administration was \$188,258,905. In principal, interest and premiums there was paid in the four years of the first Cleveland administration \$551,000,000.

President Harrison found the public debt \$858,106,220 when he entered upon his term. He left it \$585,034,250. The reduction of the principal during the Harrison administration was \$263,935,250. The interest paid during the Harrison administration was \$128,594,395. The interest paid during the Harrison administration was \$128.521,436. The payments on principal, interest and premiums during the four years of Harrison were \$423,600,000. President Cleveland completed three years of his second term in March of this year. The debt was \$585,000,000 when he was in augurated the second time. At the end o his third year, March 3, 1896, it was \$822,

000,000, an increase of \$237,000,000.

The interest paid in the third presidential year of the second Cleveland administration, the year that recently closed, was \$34,000,000. In the third presidential year of Harrison's term the interest charge was \$21,000,000.

An Enthusiast. Mr. L. Hayden of Wallonia, Ky., is en-thusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he has used it in his family for years and can safely recommend it to the public as the best medicine in the world for bowel troubles. The 25 and 50-cent sizes for sale by druggists.

Hotel in Nebraska City at sheriff's sale 25th inst. See advertisement berein. A. L. Deane & Co., 1116 Farnam street sell Union and National bleycles.

Shirt Sense.

A great many people who have plenty of horse sense don't seem to have any shirt sense at all. All they know about shirts is the size of the collar band and they never look at the stitching or the buttonholes or the reinforcement or the "heft" of the material, or any of the little things that constitute the money's worth of a shirt. That's why they pay 75c in other stores for Fancy Summer & Shirts that we are selling here for 50c, and very frequently they pay \$1.25 for shirts that are not one whit better than our 750 shirts. This week M we have devoted our corner window to a shirt display and there are some very valuable lessons in shirt sense behind that glass. There you will see shirts marked 50c that are made of heavy percale, with reinforced back and shoulders, continuous seams, well worked buttonholes and 4-ply collar and cuffs attached. You will also see shirts at 75c and 85c, and after you've got through "seeing" if you'll come inside and do some "feeling" you'll have some shirt sense to take home to your wife. Habens sie eins?

Nebraska Clothing Ca

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Saturday is the last chance to get

Any Body Brussels in the house

Body Brussels worth up to \$1.35-Hartfords-Whittals-Victorias-Bigelows-Borders-Hall and Stair Carpets to

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We never keep new patternswe sell them-for 95c.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co., 1416 Douglas Street.

FINANCIAL MATTERS DISCUSSED

Directory of Transmississippi Head

from Mercer. The time of the Transmisslesippi expositi directory was yesterday afternoon occupied with a consideration of the financial side of the scheme. A letter from Congressman Mercer, in which he disclaimed any credit for his work in behalf of the bill and said that the bill was sure to become a law before the aljournment of congress, was read.

President Wattles announced that he would

leave today for a fortnight's trip through New England. Provision was made for the secretary to call all necessary meetings dur ing the president's absence.

The National bicycle cannot be beaten or the road, and for tricky track tactics it is a top notcher.

The Only Way

to go to California without delays inces, and in comfort, is via THE UNION You don't have to change cars, and you get there several hours ahead of all other For time tables or other information, call n A. C. Dunn, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,

1302 Farnam street Omaha-Chlengo-special.

Special Chicago Omaha travel exclusively NORTHWESTERN LINE. 6:30 every night The Union bicycle never was known to

Six Thirty P. M. Train of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. Best service.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS. City office, 1504 Farnam.

No Hurry Till You Start. Spend all day in Omaha and leave via THE NORTHWESTERN LINE" OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL at 6:30 p. m. (dining NO HURRY TILL YOU START.

Then there's considerable hurry, for the train arrives at Chicago early next morning This train is equipped with EVERYTHING and words are very hard to find that do i justice. If you must leave earlier, inquise about the 4:45 p. m. Overland Limited. City office, 1401 Farnam St.

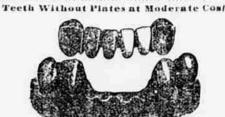
ONLY CURE PIMPLES

NO PAIN! NO GAS

Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by ou ocal anasythetic. Harmless as water. N DR. BAILEY, Leading Dentist,

Office, Third Floor, Paxton Block, 16th and Farnam street, Telephone, 1985, German spoken, Lady attendant. Full Set of Teeth, Perfect Fit, 85.00





Teeth filled without pain and at prices corre-posding with the above. All work guaranteed as represented.

IMPORTANT! G. A. Lindquist, TAILOR.316 South Fifteenth St. Eine of Spring Novelties PRICES VERY LOW-

It's a snap!-snapping HIRES Rootbeer with ginger snaps. Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co. Philadelphia. A 15c. package makes 5 gallous. Sold everywhere.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY All Druggists.

HOTELS. SANTUIT HOTEL. COTUIT, CAPE COD. MASS. PEN JUNE 10. JAMES WEBB, Prop Good boating, bathing and fishing.

BARKER MOTEL.
THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS FRANK HILDITCH, Mgr.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Remarkable

At the BIG STORE.

Clothing, Furnishings, and Shirt Waist Specials. The Basement Offers Some Remarkable Bargains.

We are Agents for the famous Butterick Patterns,

A Clothing Opportunity without an Equal.

Men's all wool Suits, worth \$7.50, at. \$3.75 Men's fine Business Suits, worth \$12.50, \$20.00, at \$12.50

Choice of entire stock of Boys' Knee
Pants Suits at 95c, \$1.50, \$2.75 and \$3.75

Suits that are sold elsewhere and worth
from \$2.50 to \$8.00.

Washable Suits for boys, ages 3 to 8 years, lanyard and whistle free with every Suit, t 35c, 50c, 75c and 95c; worth from 75c to

Special Sale of Men's Furnishings.

Odd Washable Knee Pants at 10c.

Nothing like it ever seen in the west, Astonishing bargains all day Saturday. 500 dozen men's British Sox, worth 250 pair, go at 9c.

1,000 dozen men's Neckwear, come in band bows, tecks and four-in-hands, made from elegant silks and beautiful patterns, worth 25c to 50c each, on sale all day Saturday and Saturday evening at 125c each.

Men's best quality Cel uloid Collars, all shapes and sizes, 5c each.

We will put on sale Saturday 100 dozen men's fine Negligee Shirts, none worth less than 50c, your choice 25c. Men's balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 15c ach; worth 25c. Men's fancy Laundered Shirts, worth 75a

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

and \$1.00, go at 50c.

100 dozen children's fast black cotton. Hose, made with a double knee, only 15c a. Our regular 25c quality ladies' full regular nade Hose, fast black, 17c; worth 25c

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

One case of chi'dren's jersey ribbed Vests, e; worth 25c. Ladies' jersey ribbed Vests, 9c; worth 15c. Ladies' Lisle Vests, worth 50c and 75c, go

Corsets.

100 dozen ladies' Summer Corsets, 35c;

Silk Mitts.

500 dozen ladica' extra heavy Silk Mitts. 10c per pair. One lot Silk Mitts, glove thumb, 25c; worth 50c. One let of 5 and 7-hook Kid Gloves, 75e; worth \$1.25.
Ladies' real Kid Gloves, 5 and 7-hook, in all colors, every pair warranted and fitted, only \$1.00; worth \$1.50.

WITCHKLOTH IS THE BEST POLISHER.



Shirt Waists.

A really remarkable happening in ladies. London Shirt Waists. London Shirt Waists.

On the main floor bargain square and epecial tables adjoining, a grand gathering of all the slightly muszed or soiled Waists, eccasioned by stupendous selling of the past three weeks in that greatest of all Waist sections on second floor.

The collection is vast and varied; the values unequaled. Sure to find a size to fit and a style to suit. All colors and sizes, large full sleeves, laundered collars and cuffs, the very latest effects, and the prices are just about one-third.

are just about one-third.
All the 75c slightly mussed or soiled Walsts at All the \$1.19 slightly mussed or soiled the \$2.00 slightly mussed or soiled

WITCHKLOTH WORKS WONDERS,

Another Gala Day -AT THE-

Waists

Home of Eargains.

 Hams
 6½ and 7½c

 Salt Perk
 5¼c

 3-pound cans Lard
 15g

 5-pound cans Lard
 25g

 10-pound cans Lard
 42g
 . AT THE HOME OF BARGAINS.