THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Steam Power Doomed on the "L" Roads of New York.

WONDERS OF TESLA'S ROTATING MAGNET

Marvelous Speed on a Third-Rail Electric Road—Troubles of the Motorman—Developments in Telephony.

The experiments which have been conducted for some time, having in view the substitution of electric power for steam on the New York elevated roads, are about to be crowned with success. A new motor designed by Nikola Tesla is being built at the Westinghouse works in Pittsburg and is to be given a public trial shortly.

The principle of the new motor, which is said to be Tesla's greatest discovery, is the polyphase alternating current. In an interview in the New York Herald, Mr. Tesla says:

"Now, the whole secret lies in my discovery of what is known as the rotating magnetic field. What it is I cannot explain, neither is it explainable. I can only give the facts which have been discovered through experiment. The discovery of these scientific facts has done entirely away with the commutator, which has heretofore been used on all electric motors. This commutator, with its close adjustment, delicate and intricate parts, has been the cause of all of the trouble. It is that complicated piece of machinery which shows the scores of pieces of brass arranged fan like, only making an entire circle. A slight injury to this commutator, which may arise from the presence of even a drop of water, may destroy the whole machine. The danger is now all done away with by discarding the commutator entirely.

This result is accomplished by utilizing the rotating magnetic field, which simply means that if a circular metal disk is placed on an axle and brought near the electric coil it will revolve. The disk touches nothing but its own bearings, yet it revolves and thus produces power. This power is what is used in the new motor."

The new locomotive is forty-six feet long on the outside and thirty-eight feet inside. There are seats on both sides running lengthwise and exactly like "L" coaches. The motorman will stand at one end of the car. There will be a controller or lever at either end, and it will not be necessary to turn the locomotive. A pilot will be at either end to brush obstructions from the track.

There will be no fireman on the new locomotive, which will be equipped with air as well as hand brakes. It has a cast iron bottom to give it adhesion and weight. On the heavy axles are four motors of 100-horse power each, and the hauling capacity will be equal to that of 400 horses. The motors are equal to the task of hauling six or seven "L" passenger coaches in addition to the locomotive at a maximum speed of twenty-eight miles per hour. The average that would be maintained on the Manhattan system, it is claimed, would be from sixteen to eighteen miles per hour.

This will be the first time the Tesla system will be used for railway work, and it is expected to revolutionize the present trolley and steam railroads. The cars are standard gauge and the test will take place on the tracks of the Turtle Creek branch of the Pennsylvania railway. The line has been wired, the double trolley system being used, and the tracks reballasted, so that the highest speed can be attained. The test track, which is about three miles long, has been divided with posts set in the ground every quarter of a mile. These posts are numbered from one up, and represent the "L" stations. At these posts the train will be stopped and started as if running on the elevated tracks in New York. With stop watches the time of stopping and starting will be taken. In a preliminary test with the direct current a speed of ten miles per hour within a distance of sixty feet was acquired.

The great advantage of the alternating system is that it saves lives in case a person takes hold of a live wire. Using the direct current 500 volts are necessary for ordinary street car work. This must be transmitted over expensive copper wire. By the invention of Tesla the current can be transmitted long distances over ordinary iron telegraph or telephone wires. The voltage can be so reduced that a person might take hold of a live wire with safety. He would be shocked, but would not be killed. With the general introduction of the new system it is claimed that electrocutions from the trolley will be rare.

In the direct current motor the commutator, which gathers the electricity from the armature and carries it to the brush, and the brush itself, are expensive and necessary features. They are continually breaking, wearing out and needing repairs, and add largely to the maintenance and operative cost of the system.

With the Tesla polyphase motor these difficulties are obviated. The heavy copper feed wires, which are always dangerous by reason of having to carry at least 500 volts, will be replaced by lighter wires having a voltage of about 210. No commutators or brushes are needed, the armature playing in a field. The power plant can be located many miles away from the road if found necessary.

TROUBLES OF THE MOTORMAN.

The peculiar anxiety incident to the occupation of the motorman is already beginning to tell its story. Neurologists are watching for further developments of a new form of nervous malady, which has manifested itself since the introduction of cable cars and trolley systems on exceptionally crowded streets in large cities. A nervous condition, quite distinct from the nervousness caused by great noise, confusion or sudden danger, has declared itself in several gripmen employed on the Broadway, New York, road, and among the motormen employed on the Brooklyn trolley lines. The constant lookout for collisions keeps the gripman in a state of extreme nervous tension from the time he goes on the car until he goes off. Besides keeping an eye open for visible trouble his mind is fixed on possibilities that are under his feet. He never knows the moment when there may not be a pooling of issues between the grip and a broken strand in the cable, which will hurl him helplessly along the street, crashing into trucks, smashing wagons, frightening pedestrians and endangering the lives of his passengers and his own. This continuous strain results, first, in sleeplessness, then in a falling off in appetite and extreme irritability. After this there is a tremor in the facial muscles. According to the medical diagnosis, these symptoms disappear at the expiration of a week, and may not return for ten days; but thereafter the intervals are regular and about one week apart—seven days in a state of nervous terror and seven days in a normal, apparently healthy, condition. These symptoms are strongly marked in men of nervous, nervo-sanguine and bilious temperaments. While existing in other temperaments, they are not pronounced.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

The manager of an electric light works has adopted a practice which may be of great service in districts where coal is scarce. He is located so far from the nearest coal fields that transportation charges make the use of coal prohibitive. Soft coal would cost from $3.50 to $6.50 a ton, according to quality; and wood ranges from $3 a cord for soft wood to $4 for hard, on the cars. With fuel at this price he would be unable to carry on his business at a profit. He has overcome the difficulty by resorting to flax straw, which he can buy in abundance for $1 a ton. Two tons of straw are equivalent to one ton of the best coal, and it can be burned without any special arrangement for it. The same furnace and boiler are in service, but it has been found necessary to construct sheet iron chutes with flaring approaches to the furnace doors. By keeping the chutes full of straw and gradually working it into the furnace as it is consumed the necessity of constantly opening and closing the furnace doors is avoided. The fiber in the straw makes an intense heat. This fuel requires rather close attention, but it lasts much longer than might be expected from its light and dry nature.

Eighty miles an hour over the tangent between Nantasket Beach and Hull, in Massachusetts, was the sensation to which Colonel Heft, chief electrician of the Consolidated road, treated his company of investigators, says the Hartford Courant, and this in an open car in the teeth of a fifteen-knot breeze. At one time it seemed as if the sharp blasts of wind were about to tear every inch of clothing from the body.

This exhibition of the possibilities of the subtle current in its application to rail transportation was incidental to a very satisfactory test of what is known as the third rail system, which has been installed on the line of the South Shore branch of the Old Colony division between Nantasket Junction and East Weymouth, a distance of three miles and a half. For the first time in the history of electrical development a surface car was propelled by means of this new device.

In determining upon the extension of the company's electrical system to East Weymouth the overhead trolley system was abandoned, and the third rail method of contact adopted as the most readily adaptable to ordinary railroad requirements.

The third rail is of peculiar shape, the end view resembling a flattened A. It is laid midway between the two service rails of each track. Each section of the third rail is thirty feet long, and weighs ninety-three pounds to the yard. It is supported by three ash blocks to each section, the blocks being let into the ties. Before use the blocks are boiled in vacuum pans with a tar compound, and thus each pore is filled with insulating and preservative material. The insulation is almost perfect. The continuity of the third rail circuit is secured by attaching each end of one rail to that of the next by means of two heavy copper bands. The line between Nantasket Junction and East Weymouth is absolutely distinct, electrically, from that between the first named station and Pemberton. It is fed by its own feeders, and is provided with its own automatic safety appliances, which, in case of carelessness or accident to the third rail section, cuter into action and cut all electricity from it, rendering it nothing more than a peculiarly laid stretch of track.

The electricity is taken from the third rail by two sliding shoes, hung loosely from the car, one suspended between the axles of each truck, immediately under the king-pin, by two links, which allow it to slide easily over the top of the third rail and make perfect contact with it all the time. The current is brought to the motors through the controllers and circuit breakers, and returns to the track rails by the wheels. The continuity of the return circuit is secured by using a short, thick bond of copper cable to join together the ends of each pair of track rails, the end of the bond being fastened into the flange of the rail. The distance between each of the two shoes on the cars is thirty-three feet. No third rail being laid at the crossings, the circuit is continued between the broken ends by means of lead-covered cables. At the crossings, less than thirty feet wide, one of the shoes is always in contact; at wider ones the impetus of the moving car brings the shoes into contact again before the car can come to rest.

A good idea of the advantage of electricity as a motive power compared with steam may be gathered from the fact that the two locomotives burn each four tons of coal per day., while no more than four tons per day burned in the power house serves to generate sufficient power to operate the whole seven miles of line between Pemberton and Nantasket Junction by electricity.

It was on the return to Pemberton that Colonel Heft showed the possibilities of the current, and those who rode with him will never forget their experience of eighty miles an hour in an open car.

ONE FARE FOR

The Round Trip.

Omaha to St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific on July 19, 20 and 21. Limit for return July 27. Call at the city offices, N. E. cor. 13th and Farnam, or depot, 15th and Webster.

Six Thirty P. M. Train.

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CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
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Best service.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Dining car.
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ONLY
$9.60 TO ST. LOUIS
$11.50 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN

Via the
Wabash Railroad.

On July 19, 20 and 21 the Wabash will sell tickets at above rates. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations or further information, call at Wabash office, 1415 Farnam street (Paxton Hotel Block), or write
G. N. CLAYTON,
N. W. P. Agent.

A KAFFIR WEDDING.

The Ceremony Described in an American Girl's Letter.

"Having brought our camp life on the shores of the Indian ocean to a close, and vacation being nearly spent, we are back to the Malan mission at Idutywa, Transkei, and are just on the point of leaving upon our journey in return. Notwithstanding the lovely times I have enjoyed, I am anticipating getting back to Wellington once more. On one Sunday we had English services and only a few were present.

"I met the magistrate and his family, and was invited over to play tennis. On Monday four of us rode an hour on horseback over to Willowvale, and there we met Dr. Macafee, Mr. Gladwin and Mr. Russell, and played four sets of tennis, or a total of thirty-seven games. I was on the winning side. We had a most excellent time. It was a beautiful court and there were Kaffir boys to pick up our balls. At the close refreshments were served.

"The following day we had quite an experience—our first invitation and acceptance to a Kaffir wedding. Mr. Lundie, our host, was the celebrant. It was two hours' ride to the place where the interesting ceremony was to take place. Our horses were saddled, and Miss Fletcher and myself rode by the side of Mr. Lundie. We cantered and galloped along the road, the wind giving us a fine breeze. When we got to Ciho we went down to the river and saw wonderful rocks, and the scenery was delightful. We went to the church. It was crowded with people, sitting on the seats, in all sorts of colors and garments.

"The bride marched in alone. She had orange blossoms in her woolly hair, and she wore a white lace veil. She wore white silk gloves and a white silk dress ,and had a parasol to match. She came stamping up the aisle with squeaky, thick-soled shoes, while the bridegroom sat on a bench with three men attendants and four bridesmaids, all with orange blossoms. They made room for the bride, and then she and the bridegroom sat looking on as though they were attending their funeral. It is a Kaffir custom to look very sad, although, as one of the servants said, 'They are happy inside.'

"Well, they sat there, looking as miserable as possible while Mr. Lundie was making out the certificates. Then he had them stand up and read the service in Kaffir. When the groom and bride were told to join hands we were treated to quite a scene. It was the bridegroom's first experience in matrimony, I should think, for he couldn't get it through his head what was to be done. At last he began pulling off his gloves. The interpreter made a motion to show him how, but the bridegroom seemed more anxious and hurried to pull them off, and then to pull off the bride's gloves. Mr. Lundie got impatient and hurried up to them, and threw the gloves finally into the laps of the bridesmaids. Then at last the bridegroom touched the hands of the bride very lightly. Oh, how we did laugh to see the perplexed look on that man's face. Finally the knot was tied.

"While the signatures of the people were being made, two rival choirs from the different Kaffir schools sang ear-splitting songs. It was simply fearful and wonderful to hear the many discords and the different voices blended so shockingly.

"The bridegroom just touched the pen while Mr. Lundie wrote his name, but the bride wrote her own name while the bridesmaids held back her veil. Then they marched out, the bride holding her husband's arm very gingerly, as if it was something very new. They actually had to be put arm in arm by Mr. Lundie. The bridal party went off in a wagon to their home, where a great feast was spread, and the singing was kept up through the whole night. After the service was over and we were about to start for home, I was presented with a Kaffir pipe and some bracelets, and I had the promise of some Kaffir photographs."

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

Special Clearing Sale of Laces Regardless of Cost.

LADIES' 75C SHIRT WAISTS FOR 19C

Forcing Out All Summer Productions at the Lowest Prices Ever Named on Goods of Excellent Quality —Must Be Cleared Out.

We are making a special effort to close out our entire line of ladies' summer waists and muslin underwear. The most effective way that we know of is to make the prices so low that you'll not be able to withstand our tempting offers. Our goods are all specially selected and of the very latest styles, and although some of the prices may seem ridiculous, the goods themselves are of the highest order.

Ladies' 50c and 75c shirt waists, big sleeves, right in style, cut to 19c.

The best $1.50 styles in Omaha for 75c.

$2.00 waists, with attached and detachable collars, now $1.00.

The very finest waists, collars attached and detached, $2.00.

Wrappers that were $1.65 and $1.45 cut to 50c.

Fine white mull negligee waists, 25c, 59c, $1.00 and $1.29; cut from 45c, 75c and $1.45.

All of our 50c and 75c boys' shirt waists we will sell for 39c. They are made of the best quality cheviot and percale.

All of our $1.00 and $1.25 boys' shirt waists we will sell for 75c. This lot includes the Mother's Friend waist with the movable band and the celebrated "Star" brand.

MEN'S HALF HOSE, 12½C.

Fine quality seamless half hose with double heels and toes in black and tan, guaranteed stainless.

Extra fine quality half hose, guaranteed stainless black, with double thread white soles, special 25c.

A superior quality half hose in tans and stainless black, double soles and high spliced heels, special price 25c.

Men's fishnet underwear, very thin and cool for hot weather, special price 35c, 3 for $1.00.

Men' balbriggan shirts and drawers, fine quality French balbriggan, special price 50c.

Men's superior quality French balbriggan undershirts and drawers, extra fine, special price 75c.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE LACES.

Broken sets and short lengths, regardless of cost.

250 yards white and creme laces, mixed assortment, torchons, antique vals, orientals, etc., 8c, 10c and 12c laces, reduced to 5c per yard.

White creme and butter applique, oriental, antique vals and Point d'esprit laces, 15c, 20c and 25c qualities, now 12½c a yard.

French Valenciennes laces, large assortment, low prices, 2c, 2½c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 6c a yard.

New linen batiste embroideries, edges and insertions, all greatly reduced in price.

Ladies' white kid belts, fine smooth leather, neat buckle, only 30c each.

Ladies' Boston bags, the correct traveling bag, at $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75 each.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

Ladies' black and tan hose, full regular made, spliced heel and toe, light weight, a special offer for Saturday, 15c per pair.

100 dozen ladies' fine gauge, fast black hose, extra high spliced heel and toe, double sole, a regular 35c stocking, one of our special bargains, 23c per pair.

We are closing out our line of children's tan cotton hose, double knee, heel and toe, dark and medium shades, formally 35c and 45c, sizes 5 to 9, a genuine bargain at 25c per pair.

We have placed on our counter for Saturday our entire line of ladies' French plaited silk hose, black, tan and evening shades, a bargain to appreciate, a regular $1.25 hose at 69c per pair.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Our entire line of ladies' Swiss ribbed Egyptian cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves; also low neck, short sleeves, crocheted neck and arms, all sizes, formally 25c, reduced to 10c each.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed pants, knee length, elastic seams, extra finish, at 21c per pair.

We have reduced our 50c line of ladies' silk finished lisle thread vests, low neck, no sleeves, low neck, short sleeves, white or ecru, an extraordinary bargain, to 35c each.

Our line of ladies' lisle thread Union suits, silk crocheted neck and arms silk tape-finished seams, low neck, no sleeves, knee length, white or ecru, formally $1.00, reduced to 79c per suit.

Ladies' 26 inch black silk umbrella, empress serge, natural wood handles, Paragon frame, Saturday $1.00, a regular $1.50 umbrella.

A large assortment of better grades at greatly reduced prices.

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.,
Cor. Farnam and 15th Sts.

SOME MORE CHEAP RATES

Via the Burlington Route.

Milwaukee and return, $14.75—July 14, 15 and 16.

St. Louis, $9.60—July 19, 20 and 21.

St. Louis and return, $11.50—July 19, 20 and 21.

Tickets at 1502 Farnam street.

Summer Excursions.

Tickets at greatly reduced rates are now on sale to all summer resorts. For full particulars call at Rock Island Ticket Office, No. 1602 Farnam street.

WHALES IN WATERSPOUTS.

The Leviathans Stood Up Endwise and Whirled Around Like Tops.

A school of thirty large and healthy whales, battling with a half-dozen waterspouts during a terrific hurricane, was the unusual sight beheld by the British steamer Bendo on July 3 while passing Cape Hatteras.

It is seldom such a large number of whales is seen at one time, states the Philadelphia Press, and it is not frequent that six huge whirling, roaring waterspouts sweep down upon a vessel, so that when a half-dozen columns of water are met by an army of sea monsters the event becomes of considerable importance and interest to seafaring men.

Though the Bendo, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last from Rio Janeiro, traveled over the route upon which sea serpents are frequently seen, there is no claim made to having sighted any of these very common reptiles, and for this reason the crew asserts that the terrible marine fray which they witnessed must be accepted as truth.

The waterspouts caused by the cyclone on the deep were of immense proportions, measuring about 150 feet in diameter at the base, and tapering up gradually like a huge cone to a point where the diameter was less than a foot. Above this the cone was formed in inverted shape until it resembled a great funnel. There were six of them and they resembled beautifully tinted columns supporting the heavy masses of dark black clouds above, while below rolled the Atlantic.

The Bendo struck the storm about noon and had considerable difficulty in weathering the hurricane. When the crew first caught sight of the waterspouts they were moving down on the steamer at a rapid rate and threatening to engulf her. They were in a line and swept forward in such regular order that they resembled a squad of soldiers moving under orders. When the towering masses of water, which the crew of the Bendo already decided would cause their death, had arrived within less than a half-mile of the ship, they veered off to the windward, and then the truthful sailor men beheld the strangest sight in all their nautical experience.

Captain Doyle gave a graphic description of the scene as he beheld it. After telling of the storm's approach, he said:

"It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the waterspouts turned on our windward, and we were watching the beautiful sight when we saw a great number of large whales among the columns of water, spouting streams of water into the air and lashing the water into foam with their tails. There were at least thirty in the school, and from their actions it was evident that they were enraged at the waterspouts, for with dumb fury they would blindly rush into the whirling cones, as if to shatter them to pieces. It was an awful sight.

"A huge whale would swim off a short distance, and then with a spurt which increased his momentum as he proceeded would dash his many tons of weight against a waterspout. Striking as he would the base of the cone, there would be caused a derangement of the spiral movement; the column would totter, and then in an instant the mass of hundreds of tons of greenish water fell back into the ocean with a mighty roar.

"The whales were then in glee and would sport among the water as if pleased with their victory.

"But the cyclonic movement would reestablish the connection between the clouds and the sea, and a new waterspout take the place of the one destroyed. The excitement became tremendous and the whales rolled over one another in their fierce battle with the forces of nature. Some would dive into the waterspouts and be carried into the air a few feet, only to be hurled back into the ocean, while the cone broke over them. Others would throw their heads far out of the water and almost rise erect in the ocean. A few would reverse this, and when they rushed into the fight their tails would be thrown into the air and the rotary movement of the sea would spin them around like tops. They did not appear to tire of their attempts to destroy the waterspouts, and during the four hours in which we were in sight they were constantly engaged.

"The prevailing tempest made the affair one of the weirdest things imaginable, and never before in my life have I seen anything like it."

Jesse L. Test esq., an old resident and highly respected citizen of our town, called this morning and after purchasing a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, said: "If anyone asks you if this remedy will do what is claimed for it, tell them yes, and refer them to me." H. Alexander Stoke, Reynoldsville, Pa. No one can doubt the value of this medicine after giving it a fair trial. Then it is pleasant and safe to take, making it especially valuable for children. For sale by all druggists.

WINDING UP THE BABY.

This and Other Customs that Are Peculiar to Swedish Households.

The people of Sweden, mainly on account of their isolated position from the rest of Europe, still retain many of their peculiarities in dress and habits, particularly among the peasantry, and perhaps more so in the country of Dalecarlia, on the shores of Lake Siljan, than in any other part of the country.

As you travel through this country, says a writer in the Household, you begin to get a little bewildered at the stereotyped editions of men and boys that you meet at the roadside, for they seemed to be dressed all alike in their white sheepskin coats—the fur side of the coat toward the body and the smooth white skin on the outside; besides this they wear leather aprons, knee breeches, long stockings, and low shoes.

The girls and women are also dressed alike in similar sheepskin coats, only much shorter, in addition to which they wear dark skirts, ornamented in front with bright colored striped aprons.

On their heads they wear jaunty little red caps, and on their feet low shoes with the heel almost under the middle of the foot.

The mother puts the little one in a kind of basket or sack and slings it on her shoulder, after strapping it in firmly so that it shall not drop out while the mother is walking along or performing some kind of farm labor in the fields.

But if you want to see the real trial of a Swedish baby you must follow me into a Dalecarlia farm house.

As you enter the workroom, that is, into the eating and sleeping room, your attention is instantly drawn to the great double bed in the corner of the room, for it is not a bedstead that you can move from place to place, but a solid fixture, forming a part of the framework of the house, with posts at the corners and a wooden shelf on top.

From the shelf hang down snow-white towelings, embroidered with bright-colored yarn, making a very artistic and pretty effect against the natural woodwork of the bed and walls.

From the shelf hangs a short, stout strap or cord, terminating in a stirrup-shaped handle that is used to take hold of when rising in the morning to heist yourself up in a sitting position.

After you have feasted your eyes on this aesthetic piece of bedroom furniture you notice something like a small meal sack surmounted by a chubby little head, with blue eyes and flaxen hair, stuck down in an upright position between the bedding and the side of the bed.

You call the mother's attention to it as she sits by her hand loom or spinning wheel and she says: "Oh, yes, that is the baby, and it is about time I wound it up."

In your astonishment you venture to ask if it is customary to wind up babies in Sweden as we wind up clocks to keep them in regular order for a week's time, when she will answer you with a smile:

"Oh, no, not just the same, for we wind our babies oftener, generally three or more time a day, and, if you have time, I will show you how we do it."

She then proceeds to take the baby from the bed and commences to unwind it—that is, to unfasten one end of a long linen band about six or eight inches wide and gradually to release it, either by turning the baby over and over or by passing the band around the baby as it is being gradually unwound.

When fully released it is given the freedom of its legs, arms and body for a short time, and, after being washed and fed, she proceeds to wind it up again with a fresh linen band.

Commencing at the feet the mother winds it tightly in a spiral manner upward to the armpits, and sometimes the arms are also laid close to the body, and the linen band passed around the arms and body, and round and 'round toward the feet again, and so on, until the little one is made nearly as stiff as a board and put away either on the bed or between it and the bedding in an upright position, as when we first discovered it.

The process is continued until the child is from ten to twelve months old, and it is the universal custom in Sweden among all classes of the people, from the lowest to the highest.

Why do the Swedish women keep up to this very day this peculiar method of winding up their infants?

Ask them and they will tell you that it is done for the purpose of making the children grow up tall and straightlimbed, and to prevent them from being hunchbacked or bowlegged, as well as to prevent their feet from turning inward; and, as a matter of fact, there seems to be fewer deformed people in Sweden than in some other countries where this practice of winding the babies is not in use.

Whether or not the results are always as anticipated is uncertain, but for all that you can never prevail upon a Swedish mother to give up her daily practice of winding up the baby.

A Remarkable Cure of Dysentery.

John Peterson of Patoutville, La., suffered with dysentery for eighteen years and tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans; also half a dozen or more patent medicines. Very little relief followed until he began using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which effected a permanent cure.

Homeseekers.

The next homeseekers' excursion for the south leaves Omaha via the Missouri Pacific on Tuesday, July 21. Call at city office, N. E. cor. 13th and Farnam, for information.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAHN'S QUITTING CUT.

A Final Slash at Prices that's a Death Blow Profit.

SOME $2.50 WHITE SHIRTS FOR 50C

All that's Left from the Greatest Clearing Sale of Furnishing Goods Marked Down to to No Price at All.

A sale of such magnitude as our great clearing sale of summer goods has proven to be, always leaves on hand a lot of odds and ends, one or two suits of underwear of a kind, a shirt or two of a size, and other broken lots which are liable to hang fire if they're not put out at a price. We won't keep them, that's settled, so there's nothing but price cutting for it.

Take our 25c and 35c silk ties, you can have any one of them for 15c.

And for 25c you get the choice of any 4-in-hand, teck, bow, puff or string tie in the house that we've been selling for 50c. They are silk and all colors, no blacks.

Any $1.00 tie for 50c.

Any $1.50 tie for 80c.

25c and 2 for 25c white and fancy handkerchiefs, 10c each.

50c fancy handkerchiefs, 30c.

Fancy silk handkerchiefs, 20 per cent off.

An odd lot of drawers, in sizes 30 to 40, at 25c a pair, that always sold for $1.00 a suit.

Another lot of plain blue drawers, sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44, also at 25c, regular $1.00 a suit underwear.

Blue, brown and pink and natural plain colors, in underwear, shirt and drawers 75c, a whole suit for 75c.

Odds and ends of high grade underwear at half price, $1.25 a garment; the regular prices ran up to $5.00 and $6.00 a suit.

$1.50 a suit underwear, 50c a garment.

$2.00 a suit underwear, 75c a garment.

The balance of our 25c black and tan hosiery, that we've been selling at 12½c, will be closed out at 5c a pair, mostly small sizes, 9½ and 9's.

All 35c stockings, 25c.

All 50c stockings, 33⅓c.

All 50c Guyot suspenders, 30c.

All silk and satin suspenders half price.

Any belt in the house 25c.

Any double breasted wash vest $1.00.

Another lot, half price, 75c.

Any wash vest in colors $2.00.

$2.50 WHITE SHIRTS, 50C.

Plain, pique and fancy bosom white shirts, that sold up as high as $2.50, although some of them are the $1.50 quality, go at 50c a shirt.

The best, the very best negligee shirt, $2.00 and $2.40, none ever sold less than $3.00. Fiske, Clark & Flagg's great shirt.

95c for the $1.50 Star percale, negligee colored shirts.

$2.00 for the $2.75 Star negligees, with high and low collars.

$1.20 for the $1.50 colored shirts, stiff bosoms.

20 per cent off on all bicycle suits.

$5.00 for crash suits worth $6.00 to $8.00

ALBERT CAHN,
Cutting to a finish.
1322 Farnam.

REMODELLING THE STATE.

Cutting Price on Linen Skirts and Ladies' Summer Wearings.

The carpenters now at it in full force and when we get through we'll have one of the prettiest and best appointed stores in this city. In the meantime all the summer goods for ladies' and children's wear must go.

Perfect fitting linen skirts cut down to $1.50.

Those high priced mohair skirts are cut down to $1.98.

All the shirt waists of every quality and cloth cut to 25c, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.15.

THE STATE,
1511 Douglas.

Not Cut, but Reduced.

I'm going to discontinue the bicycle business. I'll close out my entire stock at prices regardless of cost. F. M. Russell. Phone 503. 313 So. 15th St.

Fresh country butter only 5c a pound at Wm. Gentleman's, 16th and Cass. Choice line of fruits and vegetables.

Bohemian Turners' Picnic.

Sarpy Mills, Sunday, July 19. Train leaves union depot at 10 a. m. Tickets, 35 cents at depot, from members of the committee.

A Home-Made Barometer.

There is no reason why every boy should not possess a barometer of his own, which he will find not only endlessly useful in planning his little holiday trips, but which will afford him infinite interest as well.

All he has to do is to take a gramme of each of the following substances: Camphor, saltpetre and ammonia salts and dissolve them in about thirteen drams of alcohol. When the dissolution is complete shake the mixture well and pour it into a glass bottle; one rather long for its width is preferred. Cork tightly and seal with wax so as to prevent the air from penetrating into the bottle.

Expose this improvised barometer on the outside of the window, on the north side of the house, if possible, and the crystallizations which are produced announce a change in the weather.

Absolute clearness of the liquid denotes fair weather.

If the liquid becomes disturbed, or roily as we say, it is a sign of rain.

If downy masses form in the bottom of the bottle it will freeze, or at least the thermometer will descend; the more these masses rise toward the top the more rigorous will the cold become.

Little stars in the liquid foretell a hard storm.

Large flakes are a sign of cloudy weather or of snow.

Thread-like objects in the top of the bottle indicate wind.

THE BEST PARTS OF
THE BEST CATTLE IN
Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
THAT'S WHY IT'S THE BEST,
PUREST AND OF FINEST FLAVOR.

Teeth! Teeth!
Good Dentistry Cheap for Cash.

During the month of July we will make prices in first class Dentistry work that will enable all to avail themselves of the opportunity to get their teeth put in the best condition. For this month filling at about half usual rates. Get our prices before going elsewhere. Examination free.

DR. BAILEY, The Dentist,
33 Floor Paxton Block,
16th and Farnam St.
Telephone 1085. Lady Attendant.
Terms Strictly Cash.
Reliability of Work our motto.

Dec, July 17, '96

Half Price
ON
Odd Suit Pants

Our fifteenth semi-annual clearance of all the odd pants left over from this season's suits is now on. These are not our regular pants. They are not pants bought for this sale. They are simply the accumulation from our stock of spring suits the coats and vests to match them having been sold. We have bunched them in three separate lots and you will find them on three separate tables entirely separate and distinct from our regular pants stock:

At $1.00 — Your choice of Pants left over from our $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $7.50 suits; hundreds of different patterns, every pair warranted strictly all wool. Not a pair worth less than $2.00 in this lot.

At $1.50 — Your choice of any Pants left over from our $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00 suits. Not a pair in the lot worth less than $3.00; most of them worth $3.50.

At $2.25 — Your choice of any Pants left over from our $11.50, $12.50, $15.00 and up suits; and $4.50 to $6.00 is the value of this quality Pants if made up for regular stock.

The three lots include Cheviots, Cassimeres, Serges, Homespuns, Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Imported Cassimeres and Tweeds, and there are almost as many patterns as there are different pairs. The sale lasts while the pants last. Not very long, judging by the record of these sales in the past.

Nebraska Clothing Co
Cor. DOUGLAS & 14TH STS.

BARGAINS ARE GREATEST
IN JULY.
BARGAINS ARE BIGGEST
AT
Hayden's Big Store.
Read Our Special News.
Get a BUTTERICK FASHION SHEET

Millinery.

Prices are very small at this time. The styles are at their best. A bright new Sailor will cost but 25c. A nice Trimmed Hat from 95c up.
All the desirable Trimming Novelties.
Supply your Millinery wants here.

Notion Department.

Saturday is always big bargain day in this department. How does this strike you?
25c all silk Windsor Ties only 5c Saturday.
Ladies' and children's Handkerchiefs, 1c each Saturday.
Black Linen Thread, 1c spool Saturday.
Curling Irons, 3c each Saturday.
Tracing Wheels, 3c each Saturday.
Basting Thread, ½c spool Saturday.
Machine Thread, 2c spool Saturday.
Lead Pencils, 10c dozen Saturday.
Hooks and Eyes, 4½c gross Saturday.
Side Combs, 4½c pair Saturday.
Steel Combs, 4½c each Saturday.
50c Harness Belts, 25c each Saturday.

A Big Purchase of
BUTTER.

We struck a snap—bought 100 tubs of Fancy Separator Creamery from a party who wanted money bad. This Butter is really worth 25c, we place it on sale Saturday morning at
FIFTEEN CENTS.
There will be lots of it, so come in any time Saturday and take home some of the finest Butter you ever saw.
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, EIGHT CENTS.

Straw Hats.

Two months of straw hat weather.
We have all the stylish shapes.
Our prices at the opening of the season were the lowest in town, and now to sell them all we have cut the figures squarely in half.
Men's straw hats at 19c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
Children's straw hats at 5c, 10c, 15c, 35c.
A complete line of trunks and traveling bags.

Specials for Saturday.

Men's Soft Negligee Shirts, 50c and 75c, reduced to 35c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, worth 25c, go at 9c.
Ladies' $2.00 White Parasols reduced to $1.00.
Ladies' 50c Silk Mitts go at 16c.
50c Summer Corsets reduced to 35c.
Ladies' 25c and 35c fast black Cotton Hose go at 17c.

Wrapper Specials.

Ladies' Wrappers in gingham, percale and calico, with wide skirts, at 69c.
Fancy Dimity and Lawn Wrappers, full Bishop sleeves and wide skirts, at $1.29 and $1.48.

HAYDEN BROS.