

# THIS WEEK'S MARVELOUS INCOMPARABLE VALUE GIVING.

For the past three months manufacturers have been tumbling over each other in their eagerness to sell us. Concessions almost unbelievable were made for our ever-ready spot cash offers. Never before have we been able to benefit our customers with SUCH EXTREME LOW PRICES.

## FURNITURE

\$83,000 WORTH OF BARGAINS WAITING FOR YOU.

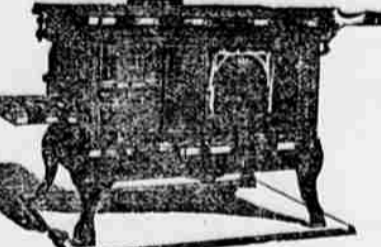
- A #12 Wardrobe..... \$5.75
- A #15 Chiffonier..... \$7.15
- A #150 Blanket Case..... \$1.95
- A #205 Bookcase..... \$4.75
- A #125 Cane Seat Chair..... \$7.00
- A #20 Folding Bed..... \$9.55
- A #250 Bed..... \$9.00
- A #250 Bed..... \$9.00
- A #8 Extension Table..... \$3.75
- A #10 Hall Rack..... \$1.80
- A #10 High Chair..... \$7.00
- A #10 Kitchen Cabinet..... \$1.50
- A #2 Center Table..... \$7.25
- A #4 Music Cabinet..... \$1.95
- A #3 Piano..... \$1.15
- A #10 Ladies' Dressing..... \$4.15
- A #9 Onyx Stand..... \$7.25
- A #15 Reclining Chair..... \$7.25
- A #250 Bed..... \$9.00
- A #125 Wall Pocket..... \$1.25
- A #3 Screen..... \$1.25
- A #25 Secretary..... \$12.50
- A #5 Child's Cradle..... \$2.35
- A #75 Sham Holder..... \$4.00
- A #25 Bed Room Suite, three pieces..... \$12.25

## STOVES--

\$75,000 WORTH

A guaranteed four-hole Cook Stove, enamel, factory, smooth castings, worth regular \$17.00.

**\$8.10**

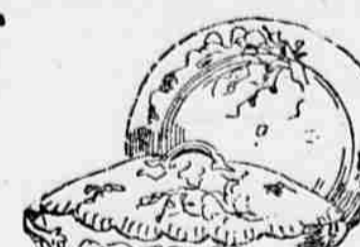


A four-hole Range worth \$35.00..... \$16.00  
A four-hole Stove and Ranges, worth \$24.00..... \$11.50

## Queensware

AND Glassware

Our Crockery Department has reached immense proportions.

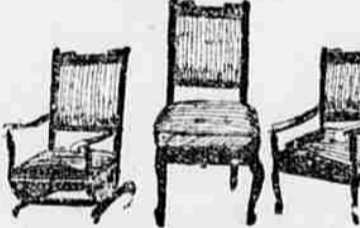


This week we are offering a beautiful Dinner Set, 100 pieces, guaranteed in every respect, in four different decorations, worth \$17.00, for

**\$7.75**

A pretty tea-piece Toilet Set, in different colors, worth \$6.00, for

**\$2.35**



This beautiful Parlor Sofa, in five pieces, upholstered in tapestry, worth anywhere \$50.00, this week.

**\$23.50**



ALSO THIS COUCH—Upholstered in French tapestry, worth \$10.00; this week.

**\$4.25**

## IRON BEDS.

We sold more Iron Beds last week than ever before in any four weeks.

- A \$7.50 Iron Bed for..... \$3.15
- A \$10.00 Iron Bed for..... \$4.75
- A \$15.00 Iron Bed for..... \$8.50

And hundreds of other styles at the same proportion of low prices.

## KITCHEN WARE DEPT.

- \$1.00 Lamp Stoves..... 40c
- 12c Gem Pans..... 7c
- 12c 3-quart Milk Pans..... 4c
- 5c Pie Tins..... 2c
- 25c Sauce Pans..... 9c
- 35c 14-quart Dishpans..... 19c
- 30c Preserving Kettles..... 14c
- 5c 5-quart Pudding Pans..... 9c
- \$1.00 set Mrs. Pott's Irons..... 59c
- 15c Bread Pans..... 6c
- 25c Oven Pans..... 11c

## Coal Oil Heaters--

The Perfection, worth \$12.00, for \$6.50  
The Splendid, worth \$15.00, for \$8.50  
The Magic, worth \$6.00, for \$2.95  
Just the thing for these early fall days.

## DO YOU

Think it's a little early for Coal Heating Stoves? Note these prices: Our Penular Base Burner, worth \$45.00, for \$22.50  
Our Coral Base Burner, worth \$30.00, for \$12.50  
Our Estate Oak Stoves are of national fame—keep fire over night—this we guarantee.  
An \$18.00 Estate Oak for \$9.00  
A \$15.00 Coral Oak for \$7.50

In reply to the question asked us daily: "Can I buy goods on your Easy Payment Plan and get the same prices as if I paid cash?" Our answer is, "You Can." Moreover, we stand behind every assertion in this advertisement and absolutely guarantee the savings as indicated.

## Our Easy Terms

- \$10 worth—\$1.00 week, \$4.00 month.
- \$20 worth—\$1.25 week, \$5.00 month.
- \$30 worth—\$1.50 week, \$6.00 month.
- \$50 worth—\$2.00 week, \$8.00 month.
- \$75 worth—\$2.25 week, \$9.00 month.
- \$100 worth—\$2.50 week, \$10.00 month.
- \$200 worth—\$3.50 week, \$15.00 month.

Special Inducements to Young Folks Going Housekeeping—

GOOD QUALITIES ARE ALLIED TO LOW PRICES IN THIS SALE.



This beautiful Sideboard, solid oak, plate mirror, worth anywhere \$25; this week for

**\$12.00**

## CARPETS, DRAPERIES, ETC.

No great bargains here. In many cases we will sell the finest makes of Carpets at less than factory and wholesale jobbing prices. Beautiful Colorings—Handsome Designs.

## Prices That Will Do It—

- Half Wool Ingrain, worth 55c..... 35c
- All Wool Ingrain, worth 75c..... 44c
- Velvets, worth \$1.15..... 86c
- Moquette, worth \$1.35..... 93c
- Oil Cloth, worth 40c..... 17c
- Matting, worth 25c..... 11c

## Read This

Never in the history of any retail lace curtain house has there been a collection of such a variety of Lace Curtains and Curtains Materials.

Two months ago hard selling and searching among the manufacturers and importers and close shrewd buying for cash has given us the cream of the market.

## Think of It—

Genuine Real Brussels Lace Curtains for the same price you would pay for Nottingham Curtains.

## Look at the Prices—

- Brussels Lace Curtains, 54 in. wide, 3 1/2 yards long, worth \$7.00 a pair, for..... \$3.00
- for..... \$4.00
- #10 and #12 Brussels Curtains for..... \$5.00
- #10 and #14 Brussels Curtains for..... \$6.50
- #14 and #16 Brussels Curtains for..... \$7.50
- #16 and #18 Brussels Curtains for..... \$8.50
- #18 and #21 Brussels Curtains for..... \$10.00
- #21 and #27 Brussels Curtains for..... \$12.50

## Irish Points—

- White Irish Point Lace Curtains, good quality and wide, 3 1/2 yards long, for..... \$1.50
- 85 Irish Points for..... \$2.50
- 87.50 Irish Points for..... \$3.75
- 810 Irish Points for..... \$5.00
- 812 Irish Points for..... \$7.50
- 815 Irish Points for..... \$7.50
- 820 Irish Points for..... \$8.50

## Japanese Rugs—

A BIG SNAP.  
\$10.00 Rugs for..... \$2.75  
\$15.00 Rugs for..... \$3.25  
\$18.00 Rugs for..... \$4.00  
\$18.00 Rugs for..... \$5.50  
\$20.00 Rugs for..... \$6.25  
\$25.00 Rugs for..... \$7.50  
These are the biggest bargains of this sale.

It Pays to Trade at "The People's"

Peoples Furniture & Carpet Co.  
1315-1317 FARNAM ST.

## MEN WHO WORK THE CABLES

Their Wonderful Skill in Sending and Receiving Messages.

### OCEAN AND LAND SYSTEMS COMPARED

Individuality of the Operator Shown in His Waving Lines—How a Break in the Cable is Located and Mended.

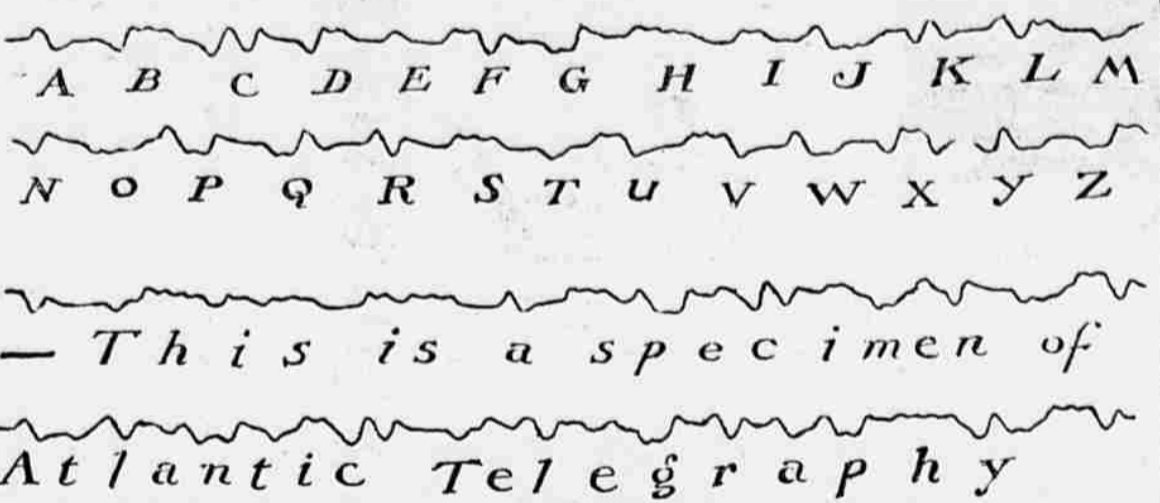
Thomas A. Edison, who in his time has been one of the fastest telegraphers in the world, admits that he is totally unable to receive a cable message from across the Atlantic ocean. "While the ordinary Morse lamp dispatch is represented by makes and breaks of the current," he said recently, "the cable message is represented by a waving line. This line runs up and down unequally. It is the length or value of the curves that enables the operator to detect the message. I have often watched the operators at work and I think it is wonderful that they are able to select the message at all. The line as it runs up and down is crossed and recrossed by other lines coming from earth currents and the thousand and one sources from which a stray current gets in. It is simply impossible for me to pick out the real message. Yet these fellows do it every time and with comparative ease."

Now, not only is this complimentary to the skill of the cable operators, but it calls attention to a department of the public service

constantly and the current travels in either direction, backward or forward, at the will of the operator. This is reduced to a practical basis in an ingenious manner. On the shore end in the cable station will be found a large double magnet. Suspended between the poles of this magnet is a small elongated coil of wire. This coil then is found that the break is two, three, four, or five hundred miles off shore, as the case may happen to be. A cable repairing steamer with a full corps of electricians on board immediately starts for the spot where the break is supposed to be. This is an easy matter, for when cables are laid the attitude and position of the cable laying ship is taken as each mile of the cable is paid out. If the break, as determined by the resistance, is say, 500 miles off shore, the captain of the repair boat directs his vessel to the particular junction of latitude and longitude which was encountered when the 500-mile mark of the cable was first laid. Having arrived at what he conceives to be the proper vicinity he steers his vessel into a course at right angles to the course held by the cable, and then throws an iron overboard, and proceeds to grapple for the cable.

He knows when he has caught the cable by the difference in the pull from the pull when it is left with the cable. A hook when caught by the man will finally let go with a jerk, but the cable, when caught, will exert a long, steady and obstinate pull as it is hauled to the surface. There is a break patent grapping iron which cuts through the cable covering and electrically rings a bell. Having picked up the cable, the electrician, on board the boat, cuts through the covering. If it has not already been cut through by the grapping iron, and attaching the cable to the repair boat, he proceeds through the cable. If he gets an answer from this end of the line he knows, of course, that the break must be beyond him and he returns to the shore end, and then the European end. As he now knows in which direction from the vessel the break must be, he proceeds to measure the re-

MAKING THE LINES.  
The ink tube or siphon is so small that it is difficult to see, but it indicates the ink to flow from it. The desired object is finally gained by means of electricity. A static current is sent through the ink in the tube and is made to pass through a strip of paper to the negative pole of the battery beneath. Static electricity, as it has a great electromotive force, will easily pass through the ink, and therefore there is a continual succession of sparks flowing through and carrying the small column of ink along with it as far as the surface of the paper



CABLE ALPHABET.

where it is deposited in a waving line. This is the line which Edison cannot read, but which is as plain as day to the ordinary cable operator. The latter sits and watches this tape all day long. It travels slowly in front of them a distance of three feet or more before it runs off the end of the table into a basket. The words are generally unintelligible to the operator, for it is seldom that other than cipher dispatches are sent over the wire.

When no current or message is passing, the sensitive coil of wire attached to the siphon remains at rest and a straight line is drawn across the center of the paper. Of course the tape keeps moving along constantly, message or not. This line is known as the zero line and all variations from it are caused by the message. The words are generally unintelligible to the operator, for it is seldom that other than cipher dispatches are sent over the wire.

It is in this connection that we must look for the true reason why we are unable to telephone across the Atlantic. It is this electrification of the gutta serena that prevents it. There is no real insulating substance. Some substances insulate more than others, but all are subject to electrification. When an electric impulse is sent across the whole of the cable, covering and all, must be electrified before the current flows through and operates the receiving device. It is what is known as the tail end of the message that really carries the message. In telegraphing there are only ten or twelve sound waves a second. In telegraphing there are two or three thousand in the same time. It is obviously impossible then to telephone across the sea under existing circumstances.

One of the peculiar phenomena of cabling is the ability of one operator to recognize the handwriting of the operator at the other end of the line, far away in England or France. It is a fact, nevertheless, that it is done, and many strange friendships are formed between men who have never seen each other and who may never have met miles away from their respective homes thousands of miles apart. There is an old story of a man who refused to believe in a telegram sent to a friend because it was not in his handwriting. This could not apply to cable operators. As soon as the

distance of the "broken" end in order to see exactly at what its distance is from the vessel.

It is not far, say four or five miles, the captain of the vessel proceeds to under-run the cable until the deliquescent spot is reached, when it is an easy matter to repair the break, or to put in a new section of cable. If the break is found to be number of miles away, the part which has been picked up is attached to a buoy and the vessel steams away to what further observation has determined to be the required spot. The cable is picked up again and a signal is sent through the center of the paper. Of course the tape keeps moving along constantly, message or not. This line is known as the zero line and all variations from it are caused by the message. The words are generally unintelligible to the operator, for it is seldom that other than cipher dispatches are sent over the wire.

No Atlantic cable runs directly to New York City at the present time. Most of the transatlantic lines land in the neighborhood of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. The messages are retransmitted by a coast line cable to New York. The interval of time required in the retransmission is not one second, for the operators read the messages letter by letter as they arrive and send them over the coast cables instantaneously. A new French cable to be laid next year will, however, have its terminus directly in New York City. It is expected that the competition now engendered will greatly increase the general service. The coming congressional agitation over the installation of a Pacific cable will probably result in a scheme which must quicken the general process of civilization. The Japanese commercial awakening will certainly receive a boost from the cable. The Japanese government will receive a distinct boom in the very direction of the cables of cable lines. There are over 1,000 cables lying under the sea and the various water courses of the world. They aggregate over one and one-quarter million miles of cable line. They are operated by steamers and an army of men are kept busy laying and repairing them, so that together the cable industry is a development of the world's resources, even aside from the messages which are sent over the wires.

THEODORE WATERS.  
RELIGIOUS.  
Dr. Walsh, archbishop of Dublin, is retaining his health by riding a bicycle.  
Bishop K. S. Foster (Methodist) is to preach the opening sermon at the centennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, which will be held in New York, beginning October 1.  
The Rev. John Matheson, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination on the 30th of the present month.  
Bishop Curtis (Roman Catholic) who recently resigned the See of Wilmington, Del., will soon go to Baltimore to fill an important office under Cardinal Gibbons.  
It is announced that a Vatican decree has been issued communicating the excommunication of the Christian socialist agitator, Father Stojalski, for disobedience of previous orders and admonitions respecting his political activity. The faithful are warned against holding any communication with him.  
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt, who in 1869 erected as a memorial for her deceased husband the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hartford, Conn., at a cost of \$200,000, has recently erected a handsome parish house in connection with that church as a memorial for her son, Caldwell Hart Colt, who died in 1884. No expense has been spared in making the building beautiful as well as complete in all its details.



CABLE OPERATOR RECEIVING MESSAGE.

which were used to carry the news of the battle of Waterloo to Rothschild.  
REASON FOR THE BREAK.  
The reason a waving line printed on a strip of paper is used in cabling instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes is because of the peculiar construction of the cable itself and of a certain eccentricity of the electric current when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductors to the earth. Mother earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. The cable is, therefore, insulated, but this desire to return to earth is stronger than the resisting power of the insulation; therefore, while the latter holds the current partially intact, the gutta serena or other covering of the cable itself and of a certain eccentricity of the electric current when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductors to the earth. Mother earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. 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