hels of twenty or thirty years ago. He tells me how many hundred bottles he has, and I

know in a minute how many spiders it wil

take to cover his cellar with cobwebs of the

"I pick them out and put them in little

paper boxes, a pair to a box, and ship them

in a crate with air holes in the top. In two months you would think his cellar had not

FOOLING THE EXPERTS.

"It is easy to fool the connoisseur. He is a very wise man, and appearances go a

long way with him. The merchant takes him to inspect his stock. He leads him

down into the dark cellar, and by the light of the candle the customer secs the long rows of bottles. Their necks are deep in

tomers. I have millionaires on my list. Perhaps one of these rich men keeps a grand establishment. He must have a fine

wine cellar, and he goes to the merchant and buys fine old wines, dusty and cob-

webby. But the cobwebs are broken in moving, and the bottles don't look the same as they did in the merchant's cellar. They

But they must understand the spider.

much to the merchant."

must know him through and through. He is delicate and a cannibal, and, aithough

they breed rapidly, a very small portion survive. But it is a great trick and means

Salvation Oil is a certain cure for head-ache, toothache, carache, etc. Only 25 cents.

Comfort to California.

Every Thursday morning a tourist sleep ing car for Salt Lake City, San Francisco

and Los Angeles leaves Omaha via the Bur

It is carpeted; upholstered in rattan; has

spring scats and backs and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An

experienced excursion conductor and a uni-formed Pullman porter accompany it

While neither as expensively finished nor

as fine to look at as a palace sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored, and the price of a

berth, wide enough and big enough for two.

For a folder giving full particulars call at the city ticket office, 1502 Farnam street,

or write to J. Francis, general passenger agent, Omaha, Nob.

\$14.75_Chicago and Return

JENNY LIND'S AMERICAN DEBUT.

Unparalfeled Enthusiasm Aroused by

singer ever created the furore that Jenny Lind did upon the occasion of her profes-

sional visit to America. He was present

when Jenny Lind sang in Castle Garden,

and recalls, in the November Ladies' Home

Journal, the famous artist, and the unpar

alleled warmth of her greeting. In describ-

ing her first appearance on the American stage Mr. Hall writes: "* But now ex-

pectation is to end; for there advances from behind the partition in the flat, which

at once serves as screen and sounding board, a lady with beaming, childlike face, full of frank six cerity. She wears a gown of simple white silk. The familiar Victorian

simple white silk. The familiar Victorian bandeau of hair about her temples proclaims

this statuesque lady to be the long-expected Jenny Lind. At first there is a hush over the great audience, for surely never before

was there seen so unpretentious a prima donna. Where are her diamonds? Where

the personal ornaments, jeweled stars and ribboned orders that have been showered

upon her by the old world's royalties and

grandees? Awakening from the surprise at such simplicity of tollette as might have

appertained to a simple Swedish maiden-

not of high degree—the crowd literally goes

wild with enthusiasm. The men and women

rise from their seats with one movement as of a drilled army, while 5,000 throats produce a volume of welcome that must amaze the crews of the vessels without.

Hankerchiefs are waving frantically in air

regardless of tearing the delicate lace of their edges, gloves by the hundred are be-

ing burst by hand clapping, and a torrent of bravos is being hurled toward the plump

little lady in white, whose eyes are becoming moist, but who stands with an air of

dignity quite distinct from the ordinary self-consciousness of the average prima

donna. To her face has come the blend of

womanly sweetness and modesty, with child-

such a triumphant welcome been accorded

Of her first appearance-her first song-

n America, and the unprecedented enthu-

with making the usual American demand for

One is emphasizing what he terms 'the in spired vitality of I Lind's voice,' and the

unanimous verdict seems to be that never

were heard in concert room sweeter tones Even white-haired veterans, who have its

tened to Malibran and her sister Viar-dot, or to Grisi, or to Adelaide Kemble, all pronounce Jenny Lind the superior of those

old-time song augels in realms consecrated by Saint Cecelia."

The seats for the first concert were sold

by auction at from \$15 to \$50 each. The highest price for a single seat, \$225, was

paid by a hatter, who turned his invest-ment into an advertisement and netted a

comfortable fortune. The late P. T. Bar-num, who was Jenny Lind's manager, an

nounced that the first concert brought nearly \$30,000 into the box office; the sec-ond, \$17,500; and the four others of the series \$15,000 each. During the American engagement Jenny Lind sang in ninety-five

concerts under Mr. Harnum's management, and netted \$72,161.34, over \$500,000 of which went to the showman, and \$208.675 to the singer. Mr. Hall asserts that Jenny

Lind's first-night receipts were larger that

Her Appearance. Hon. A. Oakley Hall believes that no

Nov. 8 and 9-via the Burlington Get tickets at 1502 Farmam st.

brough to the Pacific coast.

finest sort.

TESLA'S LATEST ELECTRICAL INVENTION

Harnessing a Rival of Ningara's Water Power_Progress of Electrie Traction_Electricity in Gold Mining.

Nikola Tesla, the great electrician, has just taken out patents for a device for producing almost incalculable electrical vibrations, and the Electrical Review gives a full description of the invention and its uses. It was by the use of this device that Mr. Tesla has been able to demonstrate the scientific possibility of producing brilliant Illumination by means of vacuum tubes that were not in mechanical contact with the electric source. Under the influence of a current of electricity interrupted 60,000,000 or 80,000,000 times a second the tubes with which Mr. Tesla was experimenting burst into brilliant white light, which was demonstrated by photography to be much more powerful than the are electric light, although the tubes were entirely disconnected and stood so far away from the exciting colls that Mr. Tesla sat in a large arm chair between the tubes and the coil while he was photographed by the light of the tubes.

No such effect has ever been produced by any other means, and this gives only a rough indication of the ways in which Mr. Tesla's latest patented device may be of use in the arts. For the production of Roentgen rays, the making of ozone and argon and for electro-therapeutic treatment The interruption of electrical currents for the purpose of breaking these currents into electrical waves or vibrations has heretofore been a purely mechanical operation. In mutator or vibrating armature of the Rumf-koff induction coil. The vibrations of such an armature or even of the needle with which the armature has been replaced in some devices, must be confined within the narrow limit of a few hundred to the sec-Rotating interrupters, connecting and breaking the electrical circuit, with a change in the position of their teeth as they revolved, added much to the number of in-terruptions which could be obtained, but even their best speed bore but a pitiful rela-tionship to the 100,000,000 or more vibrations second which Mr. Tesla calculates that he has obtained from his device. The simplicity of the latter is one of its

Niagara's great rival, the power distribut-Ing plant at the Lachine rapids of the St. Lawrence river, above Montreal, will, it is hoped, be completed by the first of the new This is the harnessing of the Lachine rapids of the great St. Lawrence river, which presents many engineering difficul-ties, owing to the formation of

of an artificial canal along the north shore of the St. Lawrence right above the Lachine rapids, and about five miles from Montreal. says the Electrical Engineer. The main dam of the work, running out from the shore, consists of a series of isolated piers of masonry and concrete, and is constructed about 3,500 feet down the river from the lee fenders. These plers are made to form the flumes to take the turbine wheels and shafting which generate and deliver the The sixty turbines will operate ack shaft, and six of the turbines are connected to this shaft with bevel cone gears, thus transmitting to each generator the power of six turbines, or 1,200 horse power. The building extends the full length of the main dam and is forty-two feet wide, excepting at the power house, where it is sixty feet. The original idea of the company was to generate the power merely and dispose of it on the jack shaft and to lay out a large portion of the adjoining grounds into actory sites. Recently, however, it was lecided to bring the power into Montreal and dispose of it there.

In addition to the great development f water power the Lachine Hydraulic and Land company has decided to lay out its property adjoining the work in the form of a model town. The property will be divided into building lots, drained, graded, supplied with water, electric lighting and electric heating, besides having its own electric railway to Montreal

ELECTRIC TRACTION.

me figures have recently been published which enable a fairly good idea to be formed of the extent to which electric traction has been adopted in most of the lead-ing countries of America and Europe. Acand conductes of America and Europe. According to "L'Industrie Electrique," there are 560 miles of electric roads in Europe, and about 1,750 electric cars, the present rate of increase in milage and number of cars being quite rapid. Germany has 250 miles of electric roads and 857 cars. France has eighty-two miles and 225 motor cars. has eighty-two miles and 225 motor cars. Great Britain has sixty-five miles, with 168 cars, and Austria-Hungary has forty-five miles, with 157 cars. Next come Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Belgium, in the order named, while Russia has but one electric road, with six miles of track, and thirty-two motor cars, and Portugal ends the list with 1.83 miles. Of the 111 European lines, ninetyone have overhead trolleys; there are thir one have overhead trolleys; there are thirty-five of these lines in Germany, twelve in Switzerland, ten in France, and seven each in England and Italy, while Austria, with six, is in practically the same standing. There were three underground trolley roads at the beginning of the present year, one each in England, Germany and Austria. Nine lines are provided with an insulated Courtal track, through which the current is conducted, eight of these railways being in England and one in France. The remaining eight lines are operated by storage bat-teries; four are in France, two in Austria and one each in England and Holland. According to the presidential address at the last meeting of the National Electric Light association, there are 12,000 miles of electric rallways in the United States, on which 25,000 motor cars are operated, the total investment in such lines being estimated at over \$700,000,000. It is believed that more than nine-tenths of all street and suburban railways are operated by electricity, and that the total number of men employed in electrical industries is 2,500,000. In Canada there are now in operation or under construction thirty-six electric street railways overing about 600 miles, a greater distance han is embraced in similar service in the whole of Europe. About 750 motor ears are employed, requiring power stations having

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.

MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free fom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

a total capacity of 26,000 horse power. These figures are given by Mr. George H. Guy, who states that the investment in Canadian treet rallways is over \$20,000,000. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND EYESIGHT.

The question of injury to the eyes from The question of injury to the eyes from electric light is being prominently discussed by scientists, oculists and laymen throughout the country. While opinion widely difers as to the ultimate injury likely to result from the rapidly increasing use of elecsult from the rapidly increasing use of elec-tricity, the consensus of opinion is that light from uncovered or uncolored globes is working damage to the eyesight of human-ity. In a discussion of the subject a London electric light journal, in defending Its trade, feels called upon to make some im-portant admissions. It says: "It is not cus-tomary to look at the sun, and not even the most enthusiastic electrician would sushe most enthusiastic electrician would sug gest that naked arcs and incandescent fla-ments were objects to be gazed at without limit. But naked are lights are not usually placed so as to come within the line of sight, and when they do accidentally, whatever may result, the injury to the eye is quite perceptible. The filament of a glow lamp, on the other hand, is most likely to meet the eye, but a frosted bulb is an ex-tremely simple and common way of entirely getting over that difficulty. The whole trouble can be easily remedied by the use of properly frosted or colored glass globes. In any case, however, the actual permanent injury to the eye by the glowing filament is no greater than that due to an ordinary

ELECTRICITY FOR GOLD MINING. There is a prevalent opinion, outside of California, that the placer deposits of that state have been worked out years ago, and that the gold production of the state is nearing its limit and must soon decline. When it is remembered that the gold deposits have been exploited for nearly half a century, and that during that time \$1,300,-000,000 have been produced, the fear that the store shall become exhausted is but natural. But, on the other hand, it must be remem-bered that of this production \$250,000,000 came from Nevada county alone, \$200,000,000 from Sierra county and \$220,000,000 from Trollumnuc county. These three counties are located on the "mother lode," and indicate how extensive that celebrated body is. It extends in an unbroken line along the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas for a distance of 120 miles, and in places widens out to twenty-five or thiry feet. It runs through Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra Plumas and Shasta. Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas and Shasta biggest wine vaults in Paris, when suddenly counties. It has produced immense quantities of gold, but the work of exploitation from the ceiling and settle down upon the has barely commenced.

This increased activity in mining opera-

tions is due partly to the general attention that has been called to the richness of the powerful explosives are now available, there are improved machine drills and air compressors for underground work, improved when the proprietor caught my hand, winding gear and improved pumps; the orepressors for underground work, improved winding gear and improved pumps; the ore-reducing apparatus and concentrators are now more efficient and cost less to operate. With new and cheap processes for the extraction of the precious metals from the pulverized quartz the grade of ore that can be profitably worked has been notably re-

Another factor that is beginning to be felt is the use of electricity for power and light-This force has been employed to a certain extent in cheapening the cost of working the mines, and will in the future be used to a considerably greater extent. the river channel at that point and the extreme cold experienced in winter, making it necessary so to construct the dam that the floating ice will not interfere with the regular operation of the plant.

The work was begun by the construction of the water power of the rivers can be utilized to work mines that cannot now be operated owing to the searcity of water. The Rawhide mine has now changed from water and steam to electric power, deriving the power. from a stream at a point near Columbia ning miles distant from the mine. A project to utilize electrical transmissions for ing a number of mines, now lying idle through lack of power, was adopted recently, and though it is not yet an accomplished fact, it is at least an indication that European capital is looking into the mines of California with a view to investment. ELECTRIC PLOWING.

Further details are at hand concerning the power. The sixty turbines will operate under a head of twelve feet and will develop horse power each, making a total of the United States who, owing to the vicinity 200 horse power each, making a total of the United States who, owing to the Vicinity 12,000 horse power, all the year round. There are three power houses, in which will position to reduce their farming expenses be located the electric generators, four in each power house, each of about 1,000 horse those of a specific installation, and will, of power. These generators are coupled to a modification. The plowing was accomplished by two fixed windlasses, actuated by current transmitted a distance of two and one-quar-ter miles. Each windless received about twenty-eight horse power, which is sufficlent for a plow with four shoes, which travels 100 meters in six minutes, covering a width of 180 meters and plowing a depth of thirty centimeters; in ten hours' time, the area plowed was 43,500 square meters. As the power may also be applied to other purposes when not used for plowing, the cost of thirty-seven horse power during the ten hours is estimated at about \$8.25; the cost of the installation was \$8.250; for 120 days per of the installation was \$8,250; for 120 days per year, allowing 20 per cent for wear and tear and other expenses, and including the wages of the five men required, the total cost of plowing 43,500 square meters is \$25.50. Plowing by means of horses costs at least double this amount. The advantages over steam are self-evident, the apparatus being lighter, and less delicate, and requiring no transportation of combustible material to the field. The expense can be reduced still more if the plowing be continued. duced still more if the plowing be continued for more days in the year. Where beet sugar is manufactured, it is suggested that the power in the factories be used for this purpose when it is idle. This would reduce the expense still further.

ELECTRO-HORTICULTURE. In consequence of the success which has attended the experimental culture of flowers and vegetables by electricity in America, some of the London horticulturists, who desire to be first at Covent Garden with their early salads—a branch of industry which is exceedingly profitable—propose to install the electric light in their forcing houses. In the states the electric culture of plants for commercial purposes has now become a recognized industry. This fact is mainly owing to the careful compilation of data which has been made by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell university. Prof. Bailey began swarming forth from every shows that the effect of the light is marked and crovice. Hundreds of them, thousa at a distance of 100 feet; that the elecmarized: The influence of the electric are light upon greenhouse plants is greatly modified by the use of a clear glass globe or the interposition of a glass roof. Plants which are much injured by a naked light may be benefited by a protected light. The light can be suspended even above the house with good effect. As a rule plants are earlier under the electric light than when grown in ordinary conditions. Lettuce is greatly forced and improved by the week to ten days at the distance of from ten to twelve feet. Even at forty feet, in only diffused light, the effect was striking. The ight appeared to injure young newly transplanted plants. Radishes were also bene fited by the light, but not much. To them any good the light had to be hung outside the house. If placed inside, whether naked or protected by a globe, it injured the radishes. Beets and spinach were ap-parently somewhat benefited by the light. Cauliflowers grew taller and made fewer and smaller heads, and violets and daisies bloomed earlier in the light house. This corroborates results obtained with other flowers in earlier experiments. The electric light does not appear to determine or mod-ify the hours of growth of lettuce and some other plants which have been studied in this particular. Plants which are benefited simply grow more rapidly during the customary periods. These experiments have been extended over six years, and the conclusions reached are worthy of careful at ention as based on independent scientific investigation.

Cannot Be Excelled. FRIEND, Neb., Oct. 5, 1896,-Charles Red man of this place writes the following voluntary statement: "We have taken Hood's Pills with good results for biliousness and a bad taste in the mouth, and we be lieve they cannot be excelled," Charles Red

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them.

Captain Hill, agent of the Mercy Box league of the Salvation army, will be in Omaha on Nov. 6 and 7. Call and see her.

TRICKS OF THE WINE TRADE

Spiders Employed to Weave Nets of Age Over Dusty Bottles.

A SPIDER FARM NEAR NEW YORK

Profitable Business of a Shrewd Frenchman_Nothing Like Cobwebs to Give a Wine Cellar an Ancient Appearance.

There is a new wine trick in New York and it is the eleverest trick ever concocted to deceive the lovers of ancient vintage. Spiders play the leading role. These industrious little creatures are turned loose by the thousands into wine cellars and allowed to the control of the control and it is the eleverest trick ever concoc to spin their webs over the newly corked bottles, thus giving them the appearance of

having been stored for years. Simple as the trick is, relates a Globe-Democrat correspondent, it has put thousands of dollars into the pockets of some large merchants, and has also played an important part in the recent stocking of the cellars of some New York millionaires.

The story came out last week through the boastings of the spide; raiser, who was plain enough to show him that it is plain that there is great age, and he has certainly struck a good thing. He picks up a bottle and blows the dust from it. The label is dim, but still plain enough to show him that it. large merchants, and has also played an

feeling extra jubilant. He had just made a big contract, and as he walked around All he has to do is to take the shipping adwine district it was hard for him to dress and silently enjoy the situation.

"But wine merchants are not my only custhe keep his good fortune pent up. He had shown the liquor trade how to make money quickly, and felt that he was entitled to

ongratulations,
"You see," said he, "it's awful hard for a wine merchant to sell 'new' goods. public won't have them, and he must have a cellarful of twenty-year goods or get out

from the ceiling and settle down upon the neck of a bottle. I was accustomed to spiders, for we have plenty of them there, but the great size of this one attracted me.
"Slowly be moved from one cork to mines in that state, and partly to the im-proved methods of operation. New and he had made a complete chain. Marveling

> SPIDERS AT WORK. "Thinking he was joking, I laughingly asked him how his business depended upor such an intruder, and you may imagine my surprice when he answered that his ness had really been built up by these little crawlers.

business.

'You see those bottles?' he said; 'they look as if they had lain there for forty years, don't they? Well, they have been there just two months. I saw through it at once. The next day I began collecting spiders, and in another month sailed with several boxes of them for America.

"I began the breeding at once, and to-day have twenty customers in this city who take all the spiders I can give them. I only sell them in hundreds and to the wholesale merchants whose vaults are always being filled with new stock. With my aid one of these merchants can stock a cellar with new, shining, freshly labeled bottles, and in three months see them veiled with cobwebs, so that the effect of twenty years of storage is secured at a mall cost. The effect upon a customer can imagined and is hardly to be measure by dollars and cents. It is a trifling mat ter to cover the bins with dust. That i easy to the most inexperienced in the trade but cobwebs spun from cork to cork. webs that drape the slender necks with de lightful lace—the sign of years of slow mel-lowing.

"This is what I can do and what I am being paid for. Did you ever see a spid farm?

"Well, just you come with me and I'll how you a wonderful sight." Taking a train to the outskirts of the ity, we alighted and he led the way to a large, old-fashioned farm house.

"In there," he said, "are more spiders than the average man sees during a lifetime," and, opening the door, we passed nto what was certainly a most remarkable

A GLIMPSE OF THE CELLAR. It was probably twenty feet square, and the walls were covered with wire squares from six inches to a foot across, like magnified sections of a wire fence, such as is used to enclose poultry yards. Behind these wire screens the walls were covered with rough planking. Between the boards were cracks, apparently left there designedly, and the weather-beaten surfaces of the planks were full of knotholes and splintered crevices. Down the center of the room were long tables covered with small wooden boxes and glass jars open at the top and protected by wire screens.

All the lattice-work of wires in the room was covered with cobwebs of lace tracery on the superbly delicate outlines fashioned or the supersty deficate outlines fashioned by the spider artists. The sunlight which streamed through the open door gave the room the appearance of being hung with curtains of lacework. It was novel and it was beautiful, but the visitor, who had been brought up to smash a spider with the first implement that came handlest, stood aghast at the sight.

aghast at the sight.

There were spiders in front, spiders in the rear and myriads of them on every hand. But they did not alarm this spider king, who looked upon the scene with a self-satisfied air. "Isn't it beautiful?" he sald. "And just think, they did it!"

Picking up a stick, he tapped it against the wall, and in an instant the multi-

the wall, and in an instant the multi-logged denizens of this mysterious room began swarming forth from every crack occurs only during the first days; that first. They were of all sizes and colors, in darkness. His experiments are they ran along the network and clustered

out along the glass roof, looking down upon their owner.

"They think I am going to feed them now." he said, "but I just brought them out to show you. They are awful smart, these little fellows, and have brains. You laugh, but it is a fact. After you have been here a while and get to know them, you will change your opinion of spiders. I have sat here for hours at a time watching them. electrict light. An average of five hours of light per night hasiened maturity from a matician. You could spend days and weeks watching them constructing their webs, and they will grow more wonderful and inter-esting to you all the time. If only human beings worked with half the system and perseverance of these little creatures you would hear no more of poverty.

THEY TOIL AND SPIN. "The spider is a worker, but it is not all of them that spin webs. There are some that live in holes in the ground and protect themselves by building little trap doors, and there are others that make soft nests in cracks and crevices, while still other species spin small homes in the grass or in the corner of a room. But those in this room are all webmakers, and I have been careful to select the kinds that weave themselves fine, large webs of lines and circles. They are the only kind that look artistic and genuine in the wine cellar and impress the purchaser.

"In here are more than 20,000 of these fellows, and they embody three distinct families—the Spira-Vulgaris, Zilla and Nephila Plumipes, which the entomologists can ell you are grand web-spinners. These three species are intermingling with each other and raising families. In these small other and raising families. In these small frames are the infants, which I have to keep apart to protect them. When they are big enough to run about I take them into the next room, where they soon set up a home for themselves. They are great cannibals, however, and if left alone the old ones would eat up the young, and the young ones, in turn, eat each other. It is this fact alone that keeps the profits of the business down to a normal level. I can albusiness down to a normal level. I can always sell more than I can raise, and if all that are born here every day lived I could soon amass a fortune. "It is for this reason that I must get a

The king of pills is Beecham's.-Beecham's.

a single amusement event.

big price for those that survive, and I do. The merchants never complain and are con-WILL EXTEND SALE 10 DAYS

stantly after me for more.
"How is the business done? Ah, simply enough. A customer comes to me or writes me from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago or any of the large cities. He is a large wise merchant and these just had his cellar After-Election Buyers a Chance, stocked with Burginsly or any other kind of wine. The bottles thine—they look new and common, and no man could sell them for old wine. Now, he does a very simple little trick. He attaches to the bottles la-

CHANCE THAT WILL NOT STAND WAITING

Everybody Who Wants to Know How the Election Was Coming Can Now Add to Their Purchases for Ten Days Longer.

"Just wait," you said. Well, we waited—but while we waited—we waited upon a whole lot of people who today are in condition to tell you "I told you so."

The time has now come when "waiting" don't go—it's all over now—but the buying, and we've decided to extend our great mark down sale for ten days—and ten days only. This we do navigally to accommand.

This we do partially to accommodate a number of customers who would not buy till after election and also to reduce our stock to the lowest possible ebb.

Every price that has prevailed during the last few weeks will remain unchanged they'll not be lowered; they'll not be raised. The prices are just right now to suit those who do the buying. Neither cost nor value has been taken into consideration at this

sale. It has been and will continue to be our aim to place before you for ten days the most pronounced bargains in the way of furniture, carpets and draperies ever quoted in this western country. It is useless to quote prices; everybody knows all about them. They know how few dollars and often pennics it takes to

gather up the richest and choicest bargains.
The sale continues for ten days, and not a minute longer. You can't afford to stay away now. Come tomorrow. Come in the morning, before the rush begins. ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO., 1414-1416-1418 Douglas St

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN

have not the tone of real old age and of years of rest in his princely vault. This must not be. He orders spiders. I send them, and they do for him what all his money could not do. In a few months he Rallway. Operates two through superbly equipped trains EVERY day in the year.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED AND OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL.
DEPATRT. ARRIVE.

OMAHA, 4:45 p. m. CHICAGO, 7:45 a. m.
OMAHA, 6:30 p. m. CHICAGO, 9:20 a. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
1401 R. R. RITCHIE,
FARNAM ST. GEN. AGENT. takes his old friends into his cellar, and they say: 'This is magnificent!' 'It is grand!' You have the finest cellar in town!'
"Yes, I have a monopoly in my business. I am the only spider farmer in the world. There is money in it, and I suppose some day others will go into the business, too.

1401 FARNAM ST. Six Thirty P. M. Train, CHICAGO,

> MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. Best service, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, Dining car. City office: 1504 Farnam. REIGN OF THE BOW.

Dainty Knots of Ribbons Have Be come a Fad with Both Sexes. This is the day of the bow. It is every

where, in everything, on everything. Noth ing is complete without a bow nowadays. Every known and unknown article of commerce, from a candy box to a sofa pillow must have its bow. To be really in the swim and up to date the fashionable article, b t gown or table cover, must have more Even the bicycle is not exempt. Every sheel which expects to hold up its handle bars in good society must have a bow o two fiving from the bars, and the rider, t be in good form must be similarly deco-rated. If a member of the diamond frame fraternity he has a bow on his coat lapel or the breast of his sweater, others on each side of his natty "garters," and still another upon the side of his cap. If he be very swell he will be sure to wear a bow over the joining of his sweater collar, and a bow over the perch triumphantly upon his watch chain. If he has "bow fever" in all its entirety there are numerous other places in which to place the jaunty bits of ribbon.

One man will wear a dozen bows easily while another will wonder where to place half of these which have been given him by his feminine friends. Femininity is at the bottom of the fad for bows. Every woman loves ribbons, and every woman loves them twisted, tied and tortured into bows. The amount of ribbon which a stylish woman of the present season carries about with her is wonderful to contemplate. And the pres-ent allowance will not be half enough for the winter maiden, if the shop-keepers are

The bicycle girl's capacity for bows greater than that of the man, Every girl has ong bows and streamers of her individual colors floating from her handle bars. A few have taken to decorating the saddle also. One original south side maiden wheeled gally forth recently with her entire machine brilliant with bows. They perches upon her saddle, they streamed from her handle bars, they glittered from the spokes of both wheels, they shone from the drop-

frame. The sverage girl, however, has not yet attained such a state of bows. The bows themselves are of divers kinds, and they are worn everywhere. On the shoulders, at the throat, at the belt, on the skirt, the bodice, the cleeves, the heads. the hands, and the feet of the fashionable woman. Many of the newest shoes are trimmed with dear little rippon bows at the top of the lacings, stil some modish girls have ribbon bows sewed to the backs of long-wristed gloves. Perched at the propeangle they have a dainty, butterfly appear auce, as have the short, wide bows which are pinned just at the bust line, or on top of the coil of back hair. When properly tied and poised the effect is charming. Series of bows, large, medium and shadin to very small, and all of the butterfly order like simplicity. As I gaze she seems to me an embodiment of the confidence of genius and the serene wisdom of art. Minhem at the other range, crossing the front of the figure diagonally.

ute after minute passes, and yet the cheer-ing, the clapping and the waving continue. The fad for bows has brought several kindred ones in its train. The fad for ex-changing bows, for instance, and the fad Never before, even in spasmodic Paris, has for bow collections. The college youth who has not a collection of bows given him by his girl admirers is indeed a mournful slasm she aroused, Mr. Hall entertainingly and graphically writes: 'Hark to the voice! It is beginning the first bar of 'Casta Diva,' from 'Norma.' The silence in the audience is intense. She has sung only a soul, and the girl chums who have not yet exchanged bows are either behind the times or losing the fervilness of their affection Every girl has her color nowadays, and her especial way of tying bows, or having them few bars of the matchless cavatina before all music lovers recognize that while other tied, and her admirers follow suit, as in duty bound. The room of a popular and fashionable young man resembles nothing so strongly as the ribbon booth of a church fair, at the present time, and the boudoir artists have endeavored to make something out of 'Casta Diva,' Jenny Lind is embody-ing it. There is the gradual growth of sostenuto, the rhythmic undulating, now high notes, as triumphs of pure expression and not of merely physical marvel, and of the favored girl is much the same. Unpopular or passe girls are strongly sus-pected of buying ribbons and bows on the sly and passing them off as gifts. This idea is doubtless responsible for the autograph finally bird-like ecstacy of trills. Before her is an abyss of hush, into which she pours that voice, the very soul of song. She bows which are just coming into favor ceases, and timidly-not proudly-bows, and is retiring when the audience, not content These are bows upon which the giver and the recipient both inscribe their names written in indelible ink, and they are affixed, as fast as received, to long strips of ribbon, which, in turn, are hung upon the wall, the side of the plane, or elsewhere, according to fancy. The girl who is really an encore, arises on masse, and repeats with fourfold energy and spirit the almost frantic demonstration with which it greeted Jenny Lind upon her entrance. The audi-ence is literally wild. Never has a singer popular with men, and knows it, has taken to carrying her strip of ribbon to parties with her; she rarely goes home without a so stirred her listeness before. The thunder-ous applause keeps up for many minutes until the audience seems exhausted. * * Trained musicians are praising the fluency and precision of Jenny's chromatic scales. new bow added to the list.

A SHAMPOO CUTICURA

A warm shampoo with Cuticura Soar, followed by gentle applications of CUTI-CURA (ointment), the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

Bold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50s. 1 BOAR, 20s. BESON, FENT. 50s. and \$1. FOTTER DRUG AND CHER. CORP., Sole Props. Heaton. 27 "How to Produce Luxuriant Heir," mailed free.

Orchard & Wilhelm Have Decided to Give POLIBUSITICNESS

Bee, Nov. 4, 1896.

Politics and Business are a little mixed today. When they get unmixed we'll give you pure business.

Nebraska Clothing Co

HRYDENS'....

Name Some Low Prices On

Ladies' Wear, Millineryand Underwear.

WE SELL THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

Greatest Values in Ladies' Stylish Garments.

Gray and brown mixed Flannel Underskirts, worth \$2.00, Thursday only \$1.00.

Black figured Mohair Skirts at \$1.98.

Imported black Mohair Skirts, 434 yards wide, at \$5.00,

Black Beaver Jackets, new style, box front, at \$3.98. Black Kersey Jackets \$7.50, worth \$10,00.

Black Boucle Jackets, new collar, new front, trimmed with pearl buttons, for only \$6.00.

Jacket, in black, brown and green shades, made up in the very latest styles, Underwear at \$12.50; worth \$17.50.

New Plush Capes, trimmed with fur,

Plush Capes, full sweep, trimmed with thibet, lined with silk, at \$7.50.

Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, pants, only asc full sweep, trimmed with thibet, at \$19.50; worth \$35.00.

Electric Seal Capes, 33 inches long, pants, 35c each; lined with heavy black satin, full sweep, I otter trimming, otter collar, at \$25.00; wool pants, 35c;

250 ladies' Wrappers, all wool henrietta, silk and braid trimming, at \$4.95. Ladies' Wrappers, in dark colors, only

Millinery.

A remarkable sale of the very newest styles in ladies' Walking Hats, Sailors, Trimmed Hats and Turbans.

Prices have been cut deeply, and you can buy on Thursday the most fashion- of Kid Gloves able headwear at lower figures than you

An elegant West of England Kersey | Special Sale of Men's and Ladies' Woolen

1 case of ladies' jersey ribbed vests and pants, only 25c each, special value. cial value.
Ladies' extra

heavy jersey ribhed vests and each, worth 50c. 1 case ladies rino vests and worth 50c.

1 case of ladles' worth 75c. Ladies' plain weel camel's hair vests and pants, 50c each; worth 1,000 dozen of wear to be placed on sale at less than nill cost. Ladies' Combi-

nation Suits, 50c, 75c and \$1,00; worth 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Men's Shirts and Drawers, 25c; worth 56c. Men's fleece-lined Shirts and Draw-ers, 33c each; worth 50c.

COMBINATION SUIT

CAMPAIGN LANTERNS

WOLF BROS & CO 703-705 S. 16th St.,

Tel. 604. Omaha, Neb.

MORE PRECIOUS than Gold, Silver or Diamonds, bringing you comfort and joy three times a day at least. Your teeth. BAILEY, the Dantist

THIRD FLOOR,

PAXTON BLOCK

One Thousand for One. (Trade Mark.)

ACCIDENT TICKETS. Casualty Company of New York.

gives THREE MONTHS' insurance, \$1,000 for \$1.00,

cetween 18 and 60 years of age, against fatal Street Accidents a-foot, or on Hicycles, Horses, Wagons, Horse Cars, Railroad cars, Elevated, Bridge, Trolley and Cable cars, Steamship, Steamboats and Steam Ferries, 1100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of the state of New York for the security of the insured.

For Sale by Chas. Kaufmann,

1202 Douglas Street.

Omnha Neb.

