CONCLUSIONS FAVORABLE TO THE LATTER

rangement that made it practical, and Mr. Moore's achievement constitutes a distinct advance in the field of electric lighting. The

point, however, which mainly interests the public in all this is that houses can be now

lluminated with a cold white, diffused light, beautiful in quality, and sufficient in quan-

tity for any needed purpose, at a cost as low as, and possibly lower than, that of incandescent light. Probably the general

use of this light will first be in interior il-lumination, but its employment in street

lighting may eventually be no less extensive

It is understood that arrangements are ever

now being made to run a row of tubes

the new light will be instant and remarkable. The most exquisite tints are created

by changing the vacuum within the tube.

At his demonstration Mr. Moore showed what he called "the candlestick of the fu-

ture." a glass tube five feet high and six Inches in diameter, which glowed brilliantly

by mere induction, having no mires what-

TROLLEY HITS OCEAN STEAMERS.

Of the various causes to which the great falling off in this year's summer migration

to Europe is attributed, the chief are the bicycle and the raising of the steamship

fares. In May of last year, on one line

alone, several hundred teachers were booked for June sailings, and this year not a dozen

have been booked. The company blames the

leyele, and thinks that its old patrons have

o that offered by an ocean steamship. The

advance in passenger rates adopted by the several lines during the early part of the

old reduction of 19 per cent on round-trip lickets was abolished, making another con-

siderable increase of expense to the tourist

steamships are now much better patronized

than the faster and more expensive ones. A third important factor is the trolley car. It is said that in eastern Massachusetts, where

the network of trolley lines radiating from Boston covers a range of country sixty miles

long and forty miles wide, many of the peo-ple who have been accustomed to join the

unual exodus to Europe are this year staying

at home on purpose to enjoy the trolley pic-nicking. Along the shores of Boston bay, and

on the electric lines running into the in-terior of the state, a point worth visiting can be found for every day of the summer.

o which the inhabitants can be swiftly car

ied by the trolley which passes their door

Special cars are available when wanted. They

an be hired by the hour, the day, the week or the month, and fitted up with all the con-

veniences of an extended trip. There are six trunk electric lines running into Boston, each of which is made ap of two or more different lines. The roads last year carried 166,000,600 paying passengers, and gave 18,000,000 free transfers. The total distance run by all the care each day is rectival.

un by all the cars each day is estimated a

about 66,000 miles, or more than twice and a half around the earth. On Shawmut ave-

nue, one of the principal streets of Boston, 20,000 children cross the tracks going to and

from school every day, yet not a single acci-dent happened during the twelve months of

SPEED OF TROLLEY CARS.

Great amusement was caused in a recen-

electrical meeting by the lecturer, who was

asked for the output in "watts" of the de-

vice he was describing, remarking that he had been all over the world, and had found

invariably that the "watt" varied according to the characteristics of the people. This would seem to apply with equal force to the

They move upon a track from which they

cannot turn, which is plainly visible, and

which is prepared with a view to the rapid

movement of cars upon it. Cars can be seen and heard for considerable distances, and

upon their tracks of their approach. What

to look both ways before they crossed a

is, now that people are more alert and sen-sible, too slow for the exigencies of traffic

There is no reason why greater speed should

mean more accidents. Its risks can easily be overcome by greater caution on the part

f foot passengers. The court concluded that

he demand of the public are that the great-

est rate of speed consistent with the safety

of other persons using the street or highway

shall be determined, "and we are unable to say that any rate of speed that does not transcend these limits is negligence."

ADJUSTABLE SHADE LAMP.

justable shade lamp, which affords complete

protection to the eyes, permitting the light

to be turned in any direction. It is said, also, to increase the candle-power of the lamp by one-half. The lamp, which is coneshaped, is fitted with a revolving shade, which will turn the light.

which will turn the light in any direction.

By turning the shade to a different angle the light may be made dim or bright, and the

whole of it can be concentrated at any given

used with good effect. If placed within two

feet of a bed or a couch, the light will not

disturb a sleeping person, while it affords

sufficient illumination on the opposite side

to allow one to read the finest print. It can be adjusted to different heights like

a student's lamp. Jewelers, watchmakers, opticions and others who use the light close

their requirements. One useful form of the lamp is a desk attachment for roll-top deaks.

planes, and lessen immeasurably the wear and tear of the eyes of those who have much

ELECTRIC SELLING DEVICE.

The system of selling tickets for one per

often large batches of seats are left on hand

that might have been disposed of if a better method were employed. To meet the diffi-culty an electrical device has been invented, which comprise synchronous clocks, con-

nected in circuit with a master clock, each

clock being combined with a commutator

as well as a three-wire circuit. The idea of the invention is to sell reserved tickets at

different stations, which are connected elec-trically. Each station has duplicate electri-

cal apparatus, and a sale at one station is instantly reported at the other station. If the same ticket be offered for sale at two

lifferent points, the device is rendered inop-

erative and a visual or audible warning is given all around.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ON STREETS.

The expiration of the electric lighting con-tract for Polk street, San Francisco, has

brought out some strong testimony as to the value of the electric light in promoting bus-

iness. The street has hitherto been lighted at the private expense of the merchants and

Curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsa-

parilla than in any other similar prepara-tion. It costs the proprietor and manufac-

turer more. It costs the jobber more and it

is worth more to the consumer. More skill is required in its preparation and it combines

more remedial qualities than any other medi-

cine. Consequently it has a record of more cures and its sales are more than those of any other preparation. Esod's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to buy because it is an honest medicine and thousands of testimonials prove that it does actually and permanently cure disease.

manently cure disease.

owners, who now claim that the

battery, signal bell, annunciator board,

in charge of an attendant, at different points

of the city, has many clumsy features,

music reading to do by artificial light.

ermance in several blocks, each blo

o their work find the lamp well adapted

The same attachment is applied to

spot. In the sick room or hospital it can be

of the novelties in lighting is an ad-

street, would have been a dangerous speed.

one time, before the public had learned

are required to warn persons who may

In addition to the actual advance the

gone awheel, preferring that mode of travel

ound a city block and light the streets by

Medical Application of Electricity-Phosphorescent Lighting_Trolleys Cut Into Ocean Steamship Travel.

The application of electric power to machinery was one of the subjects discussed at the convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held at Hartford, Conn., recently. One of the leading papers read, prepared by the secretary, gave the results of investigation in twelve manufacturing establishments, equally divided besions of this writer, says the Globe-Demoerat, were that in scattered shops the current distributed over wires from a central power plant is better and more economical than steampipes; that in a large or compact shop doing heavy work the electric system is to be recommended, but that in shops doing light work and having many small machines compactly arranged and in continuous operation, a change to the electric system would be expensive and of doubtful utility. Until shafting and belts can be abolished the problem is but partly solved, but it was held that in building a new shop the chances are better for electric installa-tion, and that the manufacturer about to build makes a mistake unless he carefully investigates the question of getting his investigates the question of getting his power from electricity.

Several other papers on the same subject were submitted by the mechanical engineers in attendatee. One that favored low speed electric motors, suggested caution in losing the resource of steam. Another said the lideal machine will be one run by its own motor, and that the removal of belts and shafting will make it easier to introduce small holsting cranes, which will be a decided economic advantage. The engineer of an economic advantage. The engineer of an electric steam shovel and dredge plant gave a favorable report, and one paper dwelt on the fact that electric transmission is best when shops are added to shops without a preconceived plan. From two cotton mills at Columbia, S. C., one run by steam, the other by electricity, came the statement that the amount of horse power used was surprisingly in favor of the electric plant. A Connecticu engineer referred to the great growth of small motors for individual machines, and said the ideal transmission of power is by electric wires, which can go around corners and up and downstairs. But a bold step is needed to take down belts and shafting. One of the most elaborate papers on elec-

trical power equipment for general factory purposes was by Prof. D. C. Jackson of the University of Wisconsin. His conclusions were that the extra first cost of a complete were that the extra his cost of a complete system of electrical transmission for the works is ordinarily small, compared with the annual saving effected when properly utilized; that it could often be applied with advantage to existing plants, and that when water power, more or less distant, can be employed as prime agent, instead of steam, "the electrical plant must prove indeed a boon to manufacturers." A Connecticut en-gineer seemed to reflect the general drift of opinion when he said that the direct method of transmission is the coming power the shop of the future will be clear of belting and shafting, with power directly applied by wire. Clearly, here is a subject of great importance to the manufacturing world, and one inviting the continued attention of all who deal with the distribution of power for industrial uses. MEDICAL EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.

In a recent communication to the Societe Internationale des Electriciens concerning the therapeutic and physiological effects of high frequency currents, says the Electrical World ments of the general public, and to furnish Mr. d'Arsonval showed the powerful inductive rapid transit for citizens between their effects which can be obtained with these curbones and the business center. In all great rents. A striking experiment consists of plac-ing three lamps in tension, allowing the current to pass through the body. These currents cause no sersations, and a man placed in a circuit does not feel that he is traversed by the currents, which brilliantly illuminate the lamps. The principal results of this electrification are an augmentation of the oxidations in the organism and an increase in the production of heat. A subject who, under ordinary conditions, eliminates seventeen to twenty-one liters of carbonic acid per hour throws off thirty-seven liters after having currents do not act solely upon the surface of the body, but also profoundly upon the interior. All of these results have been obtained upon a number of subjects by Mr. Apostoli and Mr. Charrin

Mr. d'Arsonval cited, in closing, the action exercised upon microbes and bacteria by these currents. The microbes and bacilli are modified, and the toxins are killed and transformed to vaccine. Mr. d'Arsonval and Mr. Charrin hope by this method to arrive at a direct treatment for the interior of the bodies of patients suffering with zymotic disease, and experiments to this end have begun.

PHOSPHORESCENT LIGHTING. The most prominent electrical feature the recent demonstration by Moore of his system of phosphorescent light The rapidity with which some great developments have been made within the last decade is astounding, but progress within a given time of "cold-it" lighting would be hard to parallel in iny field. Two years ago Tesla raised the expectations of the whole scientific world n regard to the possibilities of the new chosphorescent glow-light by taking the irst photograph by its aid. But he went no further, and other problems engaged his attention. McFaran Moore, however, who has been working on vacuum tube lighting many years, last year made public some his results. That he had got a wonderful light was certain, for a brilliant photograph was taken by it in the shortest time on record, and that it was being brought within commercial limits was recognized by a body of electrical engineers to whom it was sub-mitted. But some critics declared that the useof the vibrator which caused the disruptive break on which the lighting de-pended, would inevitably mar the success of the system, and Mr. Moore went back of the system, and Mr. Moore went back quietly to his laboratory and worked on the weak point for a twelve-month. The place of the vibrator is now taken by a rotator, which gives extraordinary results. Now which gives extraordinary results. Now one rotator and coils transform current for series of tubes, and only one-twenty-fifth as much apparatus is required. Formerly each tube used a vibrator and colls. With the vibrating interrupter only 6,000 breaks the rotator 50 000 breaks with per minute could be obtained, whereas, with the rotator 50,000 breaks per minute are easily possible. This means not only an enormous reduction in the amount of apparatus required but also in the current necessary to operate the system. The effect of the increased rate of vibration is seen in the wonderful steadiness and strength and the wonderful steadiness and strength and evenness of the tone of the light in the tubes. Among the points claimed for the system are that it insures long life to the apparatus; it has entire immunity from ger in installation or use; it entirely ob-viates high-grade insulation, the excessive

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



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

cost of which would make it too expensive for commercial use; and it is economica throughout. All the tubes are now run in multiple arc. Formerly each had a separate wire. This is a point which will be fully appreciated by electricians. It was, in fact, the very adaptability of the Edison system of incandescent lighting to this form of ar-

Associate.

His Controlling Power Over Man and Beast-Some of His Famous Exploits_Boer Hatred of

England.

is Dr. Isaac Van Alphen, postmaster general of the Transvaal, now sojourning in the phosphorescent light alone. In decorative and spectacular work, and especially on the stage, it is safe to say that the success of United States. Dr. Van Alphen has known next door neighbors in Rastenburg over half a century since, and the extraordinary personality of the Boer president finds a loving delineator in the visiting postmaster gen-

> Dr. Van Alphen was interviewed by the Washington Star on the subject of President Kruger while on his way to attend the international postal congress in Washington.

"When I was born," said Dr. Van Alphen, Paul Kruger was a great, stalwart lad of 6 or 17-the acknowledged leader among the oys in all feats of strength and skill. He took me under his protection at an early age, and it was be that taught me to handle the rifle, to ride, and to manage horses and cattle. In the fights with Umzillgase, the chief, Kruger always led our see Matabele tion, although there were many men older and more experienced in arms than he. He could outrun and outshoot any man of his I well remember that on one occasion, in order to win a wager from a neighbor named Jacobs, Kruger ran a race against a fleet horse, and won it, too. The course extended fully 700 yards. Many times have I watched him in running contests with the very best long-distance athletes of the Kafirs, and he was never once defeated by these natives of the veidt, notwithstanding the fact that while the Kaffirs ran naked, Kru-ger always carried a rifle and wore his or-dinary clothing in these races. His nick-name among the Kaffirs was 'Windfoot.' "About his wonderful shooting I could tell ou tales for hours. Almost every Boer is a

good shot, so that to win pre-eminence with the rifle among us one must be a marksman of extraordinary skill. Such assuredly was Kruger. The number of slain elephants, lions, and buffaloes represented by the notches on his rifles surprised even Mr. Selous, the renowned hunter. There is one story told widely of the president, of which his is the correct version: Kruger happened to be buffalo hunting when the beast which he was chasing stumbled into a water hole. and the hunter, unable to pull up his horse. was thrown on top of the struggling animal The odds seemed to be altogether in the buffalo's favor, when, suddenly springing up, Kruger seized his gigantic prey by the horns and forcibly held the animal's head under vater until it was drowned. The furious struggle between beast and man lasted as Kruger himself told me, for fully twenty ninutes. TAMING THE MATABELES.

"I was with Kruger in a battle fought against the Matabele in 1965, on the banks of the Limpopo. This was one of the last fights of that long and bloody struggle which ended in our driving the Matabele tribes becond the Limpopo for good. On this occasion the blacks had made an incursion under a son of Umziligase, and several of our farm houses had been burned. But it was the would seem to apply with equal force to the interesting question of the proper speed of trolley cars. The Pennsylvania supreme court admits that it is not prepared to lay down any rule in regard to the rate of speed. Electric cars, the court said, bear a relation to the public in cities different from that of vehicles drawn by horses. They have been created to facilitate the movenurder of two female children which aroused us for more than the destruction of our property. I acted as a sort of courier on that ecasion, riding from farm to farm, sumnoning the men and boys. We mustered about 700 rifles, and with Paul Kruger at our head (he had not as yet entered the execu-tive council), rode against the enemy. Some of our men wanted to 1fde straight toward where the Matabele tay, but Kruger tried strategy. He marched a few leagues up the ead the savages on. Seeing what they believed to be our full force retreating, the Matabele pursued. Meanwhile Kruger had tisposed the main body upon a rising ground in ambush behind some rocks. The enemy were permitted to come well within range, and then Kruger gave the word to fire. We simply moved them down, and continued to fire until they fled in confusion eaving their leader dead behind them. Then it was our turn to pursue, and there were very few of that tribe left when Paul

Cruger had finished with them. "I recall a grim albeit humorous inci-ent in that battle. One of the Matabele had thrown an assegal, and Kruger, rising at the moment, received the weapon in his hat. He coolly removed the assegal and the purpose of the owners of the cars and stuck it, head upward, in his belt. But his quick eye had noted the man who threw it, and he kept watch upon that man through the remainder of the fight. When the Matabele broke ground Kruger was first after them. We pursued to the banks of the Limpope, the enemy jumping in and swimming across. All this time Kruger never lost sight of the assegai thrower, and as that unlucky warriors head bobbed up above the water Oom Paul seized his weapon, launched it cleverely and sent the poor fellow to the bottom with his skull pierced.
'Ah,' he remarked, coolly, 'it seems that I have the better aim.

HIS REMARKABLE POWER. "Kruger has remarkable power over animals of all kinds, wild and tame. There is a well authenticated story of his putting a tion to rout by sheer coolness while unarmed save for an unloaded rifle. I myself have een him soothe mad horses into quietude His magnetic influence over mankind as strong. Black men are like children before him. One reminiscence co ne (for which, by the way, the English have every reason to remember the president's name with gratitude). It was after the death of General Colley and the utter rout of the English by our forces.

Some of our young leaders, burning from the sense of recent insults, wished to push into British territory, and there plunder and slay. As was only natural after such a cictory, the hot-headed majority was with them, and things looked very bad for Brit ish South Africa. But Kruger suddenly arose in the assembly, and despite the angr shouts of the physical force party succeeded n obtaining a hearing. I do not believe that he spoke longer than five minutes, but in that brief space he managed to say so much, and to say it so forcibly and keenly that the opinion of the council changed instanter. As for me, I felt that the then councillor's keen eyes had singled me out individually in the throng. On inquiry is found that every single member of that coun il had experienced the same feeling of be ing scrutinized by Kruger's eyes. fact. we were hypnotized by the man, and his sage counsels' conquered. Paul Kruger,

"Kruger's father is celebrated in Boer annals. He it was who, in 1848, led the onslaught upon the English forces at Boom-platz, and worsted Sir H. Smlth, the British leader, in a band-to-hand encounter. Old Kruger was a strict disciplinarian, and as Paul was a wild boy, the stern parent had to chestise blim freely and frequently. However, all our fathers were Spartans in those days, so that the lickings both Paul and myself received made very little impression property owners, who now claim that the expense should fall on the taxpayers of the whole city. Several merchants on Polk street say that their business has improved 25 per cent during the six months that the electric light has been installed in the street. Third street, one of the last streets in the city in which the electric light was turned on, is even more enthusiastic, and one of its principal storekeepers admits that the business on the street has increased 50 per cent since the electric lighting mains were laid down. The old Kruger homestead was a Rastenburg, but the president's farm is oday at Waterkloof, westward from Pretoria No Boer, whether an official or not, can be quite happy without cattle or corn to raise The president is a farmer, so am I, so is Dr. Leyds, the secretary of state and every member of the government. We are a naion of Cincinnati, and when our ervices end we go back to our cattle and

ur ploughs. "Of Emperor William of Germany Pres-ident Kruger has a high opinion. This may be partially accounted for by the emperor's will toward the Transvaal and fact that Kruger's mother was of German, not of Dutch, ancestry. The English he fiercely hates as the hereditary enemies of his race and the cause of their successive 'trekkings' northward. He has little or no admiration for Cecil Rhodes, freely intimating that that leader has accomplished his ends not by brain power but solely by ends, not by brain power, but solely by briber; and brutality."

MAJUBA HILL AND JAMESON. Dr. Van Alphen fought against the English in the victorious campaign which cul-

OOM PAUL, THE STEADFAST

The stead of President Kruger by an Acceptate to the favorite British figs. The figs which Englishmen have rated and the Transvall so often that one old bumpher actually thought it was England's standard. I allude to the white flag of surrender. But we are always ready and our rifles are sleavys oiled. When-ever the British come again we shall be A MIGHTY HUNTER AND NOTED ATHLETE waiting for them. I see that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley claims: that he has proved the conquest of the Boers by mathematical calculations. He will find that Boer bullets are better weapons than cube root, and that

it is not as easy to fight a battle on the veldt as it is on the blackboard." A curious point, Illustrating the remark able prominence which President Kruger has A lifelong friend of President Paul Kruger attained during the past year, was related by Dr. Isaac Van Alphen, postmaster general by Dr. Van Alphen, The well known English authority on contemporaneous raphy, "Men of the Times," was formerly content with a twenty-line notice of the raphy, Oom Paul ever since their fathers were Boer president. This year they are giving next door neighbors in Rastenburg over half him a page, and the editor has repeatedly written to "Oom Paul" begging for par-ticulars of his life-requests which the presilent utterly ignored. Indeed, Dr. Van Alalmly lighting his pipe with one of these

> Dr. Van Alphen is now in Washington where his sole ostensible business was at-tendance at the International Postal congress; but it is generally understood in diplomatic circles that he is authorized by President Kruger's government to pave the way toward better consular and even ministerial ameni-tics between the United States and the Transvaal. When questioned on this subject while staying at the Holland house in York and just before his departure for Washington, Dr. Van Alphen said: "I shall not either deny or affirm the statement investigating the possi-blishing diplomatic rethat establishing lations between America and the Transvaal. You can, however, quote me as saying that the present state of affairs is regretable During the recent troubles, America had to appeal to England in the case of Mr. J. Hays. Hammond and the other Americans involved. The Boers would far rather have conferred directly with an American representative and I am sure that Americans have no desire o be under obligations to England. Moreover, both our countries are republican, a fact which alone calls for an interchange of diplomatic representation. As yet, of course, the South African republic would not care to undertake the responsibilities of a minisry at Washington, but the world has as yet only seen the beginnings of Boer power

n the Dark continent.' The postmaster general of the Transvaal and boys' tan lace shoes, that were \$1.50, is a typical Boer of the better class. In him Probably no one thought 75c would of rugged stolidity of the South African ourgher has been sharpened by education and by contact with the keen intellect of other nations. He is of sturdy build, iron-jawed, and bright-eyed, with affable manners which utterly contradict the British statement that the Boer is boorish and uncouth. In addition to his native patels, and the mother tongue of Holland, Dr. Van Alphen speaks English excellently. His broad shoulders are still straight, and his hair is but slightly grizzled, despite the fifty-five years to ne owns. To his efforts the Transvaal owes its present postal service; but it must be admitted that Dr. Van Alphen is prouder of his military record against the English and the Zulus than of his political services to his native land. His opinions are sternly pposed to British encroachments in South Africa, and he declares, in an ominously manner, that England can never poess the Transvaal, until every adult Boer is dead or in chains,

Business men exhaust their nervous sys t m by mental work. They lose vitality Vitality is blood. If suffering from nervou disorders, strengthen the blood by using Pill Anaemic Pink. It makes rich red blood and plenty of it. Made only by the Mercer themical Co., Omaha.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to our relaives and friends for their kindness shown us in our tote hours of sadnesse caused by the loss of our dear mother, and the respect shown her by her old friends. Respectfully HENRY KRUG CHARLES KRUG.

CALIFORNIA.

Over the Rockies by Daylight. The Burlington's Nebraska Christian En leavor train for San Francisco will leave Omaha 6:00 p. m Lincoln Fairmont Wednesday, June 30. Stop-overs will be made at Denver (1 hour

Colorado Springs (8 hours), Leadville (1 nour), Glenwood Springs (3 hours), Salt Lake City (49 hours).

City (49 hours). land issued on the 23d of February last.

Tickets, \$22.50; berths (wide enough and By that proclamation there were set aside

big enough for two), \$6.50.

Full information given and reservations made on application to W. B. Waddell, chairman committee on transportation, 1505.

Farnam St., or to J. B. Reynolds, city passinger agent. Burlington Route, 1502 Far-

Summer Excursions VIA WABASH RY. Half Rates South Tuesday, May 18. Reduced Rates to Nashville, Tenn., every

Tuesday. Reduced Rates to Chattanooga, Tenn., in Reduced Rates to Toronto, Ont., in July. Reduced Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., in Au-

Tickets to and from all points in Europe via all lines. For rates, sailing lists or a topy of "To the Lake Resorts and Beyond," wall at Wabash Office, 1415 Farnam street, or G. N. CLAYTON, Agent.

HIS HAMMOCK UNDER CARS.

Novel Traveling Rig of a Noted Hobo.

A queer character, "Jack, the hammock rider, who lives by his wits," is attracting the attention of people throughout the state f Michigan "Jack's" hammock is of his own construc-

tion, and bears the mark of considerable in-genuity, says the Chicago Tribune. It is designed to fasten under a sleeping car to aid "Jack" in "beating" the railroad. The hammock is made of heavy canvas, quilted on the inside and fastelled to a slout stick t each end. Two large iron books project rom the wooden rods and by these he at-aches his novel resting place to the two car. A cover is sewed to one side eing placed toward the engine, he wind pressure will keep out the dust as

the car speeds along.

But the interest in P'Jack" is not only due his peculiar modeo of travel, but also to the fact that his life ill fits a man of his characteristics. During the recent campaign he attracted considerable attention as stump speaker, and by his ready wit he by its recommendations in renewing has gained a friend in almost every town modifying the order of President Cleveland. counsels conquered. British South Africa he has visited. Added to his natural pro-escaped pillage on that occasion, thanks to pensities for entertaking is his wide experience and no inconsiderable education which readily command the attention of any who chance to speak to him.

Neither working nor begging, he procures his meals and shelter by dint of clever in-vertion and reparter. He has a taste for music, and, curious as it may seem, is fond of playing hymns on the plano, during which performance be wears a sad and lofty expression. His past life is a mystery, and in speaking of himself he refers only to his years of travel.

His conversation is peculiarly devoid of slang and rough language, he neither drinks nor uses tobacco, and lives altogether along lines of extreme decency. He finds his natural associates in no way congenial and seeks companions among a better class. He says he is "too strong to work," but is not too proud to admit his proclivity for working other people.
"Jack" studied in Chicago at the Rush

Medical college, intending to make medicine his profession, but he prefers his roving life, and declares he is "the happiest hobo in the world."

DIED.

M'CORMACK-Richard, aged 19 years. Fu-neral Saturday morning at 7:30, from Heafey & Heafey's to St. Philomena's cathedral. Interment, Holy Sepulcher. Friends invited. Friends invited.

KROGH-P. J., June 2, 1897, 52 years old.

Funeral from residence, 1624 South Tenth,
Sunday, June 13, at 1.20 p. m., to Danish
Lutheran church, Twenty-second and
Leavenworth, Interment in Springwell
cemetery, Racine, Wis., papers please
copy. LAIRD-SCHOBER'S SATURDAY

The People Shoe Themselves and Then Shoe Themselves Again.

CUT PRICE IS THE MAGNET

Omaha Shoe History There Are Some New Pages Being Added-This Shoe Sale Never Had an Equal.

The 98c quitting tables of men's and omen's fine shoes drew a crowded house from early morning all day. As, fast as lines become broken up they are literally shoveled out on these tables. regardless of old cost They simply are forced to move.

In the children's department we use a 48c table for quitting purposes, and the fine lines are finally cleared by making them Each person buys as many or as few as

Tomorrow we will sell ladies' tan kie ont, lace shoes, all widths, for \$1.75, old rice, \$4.25. Think of a misses' and child's ox-blood atton and lace shoe for 84c a pair.

Every boy and girl in Omaha will be here Ladies' \$2.00 tan exfords, sizes 4 to 8, for Ladies' \$2.00 black patent tipped oxfords

This sale is positively the last appearance Laird, Schober & Co. in a retail role.

Men's finest ox-bloods, new bull dog toe. Men's plain \$3.00 congress, \$1.50.

Fully half a thousand pair of men's shors a different shapes, are now 98c. For ninety-eight cents you can buy men' ioes, any size you want. \$1.48 surprises every man that looks at nem. They don't expect such a shoe for

hat money. The ladies' 48c table receives anothe caping tonight. Youths' ox-bloods and misses' tan and arked 84c.

reen lace shoes, all on one big table Every table is marked with a great big card. You can look them over yourself if you'd rather. 75 cents will buy ladies' slippers—ladies outton shoes, misses' regular \$1.50 Oxforis

Probably no one thought 75c would do so At a sale like this it is impossible to show at few of the bargains in the windows.
We did the best we could.

If you don't see what you want ask for it NO MAIL ORDERS. We cannot attend to mail orders. It will be necessary to come in person or send by our neighbor, as we are compelled to re-urn all mail orders received. We positively cannot take the necessary me to properly fill them.

There isn't a pair of shoes in this store ut has been cut twice and many cut again. They will continue to be cut until we are ut loose entirely from retailing shoes Open till 9 tonight, and Saturday night

LAIRD, SCHOBER & CO. 1515 Douglas St Cutting to Quit

SPECIALS

Via Missouri Pacific Railway. Home-seekers excursions, June 15th. To Pittsburg, Pa., June 11, 12, 13, 14th. Nashville, Tenn., daily. To Toronto, Can., July 12, 13, 14 and 15th To San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 30th

1, 2, 3rd.

To Chattanooga, Tenn., in July.
To Buffalo, N. Y., in August.
To Fourth of July, rates as usual.
St. Louis Limited Train leaves Webster
treet depot dally at 3:05 p. m. Kansas City Night Express, 9:30 p. m.
Call or write for further information at
ity offices, N. E. corner 13th and Farnam.
J. O. PHILLIPPI, A. G. F. & P. A.
THOS. F. GODFREY, P. & T. A.

Standard reputable articles are not dear at prices asked for them. Substitutes offered by nuccrapulous and irresponsible makers are at any figure. Be sure that no hum oug is practiced on you when you go to buy NEW FOREST RESERVE LAW.

Provisions Which Take the Place of Cleveland's Proclamation.

The new forestry reservation provisions be came law on June 4. They take the place of the proclamation which President Cleve-21,000,000 acres of the public domain to held as forestry reservations. The lands thus segregated, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, are in Wyoming, Utah, Montana Washington, Idaho and South Dakota. The law which took effect Friday last suspends the president's proclamation until the 1st of next March. In the meantime this land is open to occupation in the usual way. Mr Cleveland's proclamation was too sweeping. It included farms, mines and mills, which objected the government to a great many aims for indemnification. All these can be avoided when the survey for which the new faw provides is made, and President McKinley will confirm the order of his predecessor only so far as it is necessary to preserve the forests and protect the water

ourses in the north west. It is not believed that a great deal of dam age can be done to the forests during the ext nine months, when the reservations go into force again, but the secretary of the interior is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be essential to protect and preserve the timber now standing At the same time he is authorized under proper regulations to permit the use of timber and stone found upon such reservations by actual settlers, miners and prospectors fo firewood, fencing, building, mining and

other domestic purposes. The secretary of the interior has already instructed Prof. Walcott, director of the geological survey, to send parties into the field immediately for the purpose of making the surveys in order that as much as pos-sible may be completed before the 1st of next March. The work will be done by the geological survey instead of the forestry com-mission, and Prof. Walcott will give the work on bars which run the length of each side his personal supervision. He will begin in f the car. A cover is sewed to one side the Black Hills of Dakota, which is the nearand almost covers the ends, the sewed edge est and most actively disputed portion of the territory included in the late forest reserva-tions. The surveyors will make a topographi cal map of the country, showing the area that is covered with timber, the character of the timber and the character of the soil. This map will be accompanied by a detailed resubmitted to dent in installments, and he will be governed After the Black Hills have been surveyed it is the intention to work westward there will be several parties in the fiel fore the end of the month. The late report of the forestry commission contains an elaborate plan for a permanent organizatio for the protection and preservation of the timber reservations. It provides for the ap-pointment of one director of forests an assistant director and four inspectors, who are to have charge of all matters relating to the forests on the public domain. This domain, for the purposes of convenience, is divided in four departments: (1), 6,867,200 acres in California and Nevada; (2), 12,671,360 acres in Oregon and Washington; (3), 6,141,400 acres in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah; (4), 9,117,440 acres in Wyoming. South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington. Each of these divisions is to be under the control of an inspector, who shall have under ilm twenty-six foresters, and the protection of the timber in his district is intrusted to them. It has been suggested that graduates of West Point who have not entered the army and retired army officers might be utilized for that purpose, but this feature is not

popular.

The entire cost of carrying out the recommendations of the forestry commission would be about \$250,000 per year. Between now and the first of December Secretary Bliss pro-poses to have this plan studied and criticised by persons in whom he has confidence, in order that he may make a definite report to congress when it meets in December

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills. Say "No," and stick to it, when you are urged to buy something "just as good" as the article you asked for.

Every Day

Bec, June 12, 1897.

Sees our new building growinglike a weed-every day reminds us that our time in this store is short. We commence today to insert the thin edges of the wedge that will clean this stock out complete before we move.

day will see thirty suits of Men's Clothes in several different patterns, each suit bearing a ticket these. marked "Special \$5.75." These suits are remarkable in two ways. First, because they are remarkably handsome and attractive patterns and, second, But because they are the first victims of the closing they're out process which we inaugurate today. Some of doomed. these suits are faced clear back to the armboles with the same goods they are made of. Some have lappeled pockets on the vest. Some are

People who look in our Douglas street window to-

Made from Cheviots, some from Cassimeres, some from Tweeds, and some are identical in design pity. and pattern with woolens made up by the highest priced tailors in the land. There are nearly eight hundred suits all told, and there isn't a single suit worth in the lot that wouldn't bring from ten to twelve dollars in any store in the land except here.

do we sell them for

Why, then, Because this is the targest tot we have on hand of these styles. Because we must begin somewhere to reduce stock before moving, and because we want to show the people the big difference between a genuine bona fide sacrifice of prices and the usual humdrum of alleged bargains that the papers are flooded with every day.

Nebraska Clothing Co

PROFITS FROM CONVENTIONS.

Benefits Derived by Railroads and Cities from National Gatherings. The National Board of the American Turperbund has completed an accounting of the expenses and receipts of the recent turnheld in St. Louis, says the New York Sun. The receipts were \$32,500 and the expenses \$27,000. The guarantee fund raised by the different local societies will not be used, and it will even be possible to \$1,000 to Milwaukee to reduce the deficit of the turnfest held there. The turners have ramifications throughout the country and are particularly strong in those cities in which the German population is considerable. in respect to total membership the association does not rank with other organizations

having annual conventions.

The Free Sons of Israel are to hold their convention in Chicago in June. The Grand Army of the Republic holds its annual en-campment in Buffalo on August 23. This is the first time in more than thirty years that the Grand Army men have made Buffalo their convention city. In connection with these conventions or encampments the fact is to be noted that they represent to the city chosen for their meeting place many thou-sands of dollars of unusual revenue. The first gainers by such a convention are the railroads, and since by competition among the various lines more favorable rates are secured the cities reached by the great cat number of roads are the favorities. Chi cago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Indianapolis Omaha and St. Louis are therefore much it demand and Boston and Baltimore are at a disadvantage to a considerable extent. One thousand delegates, accompanied by their wives, other members of their families and friends, represent perhaps 10,000 visitors to a convention or an encampment. The rule of the ratiroads is to issue an excursion ticke good both ways for one price, or one-balf of the usual charge. At \$10 a head, which is he average, \$100,000 additional revenue urned into the offices of the railroad; nor his the maximum amount, for at Masonic conventions and those of the Christian Enleavorers and of some of the larger benevolent orders as much as \$250,000 is sometimedivided by the allied railroads from the sale of tickets. According to the usual computa-tion, about \$5 a head is expended in hotels and boarding houses, representing an addition from this source of about \$50,000 to a city from the convention. Then there is to

convention of the theaters, the street car lines, the saloons, the local newspapers which sometimes publish extra editions, and always have an increased demand for copies and the retail dealers and shopkeepers, Christian Endeavorers. Going to San Francisco in July, should re member that the Union Pacific is 12 hours shorter than any other line to the Pacific For Y. P. S. C. E. folder, sleeping car eservations, or any information,

added the increased revenues from a

city ticket office, 1302 Farnam st. Europe_Europe. A personally conducted party of teachers and friends this aummer. Low rates. Ex-clusive. Northwestern Line, 1401 Farnam St.

Knew His Business. Washington Star: "Poor papa," she said is feeling wretchedly."
"Indeed?" he return 'Indeed?" he returned, becoming sud-"Oh, yes," she explained. "He's all used of I don't know what is the matter with

him, but I think it must be an aggravated attack of spring fever. He has bardly enough energy to move. The young man roused himself. "Perhaps," he said, "this would be a ime for me to-er-speak to him about our-

h-engagement. She rather regretted that she had to lie to him in this way to give him courage, she could not forget that all is fair in love and war.



For Puddings, Custards, Cakes and Blanc-Mange.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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