REVOLUTION

Extraordinary Power Possessed by the Canaigre Weed of California.

RESULT OF GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS

Farms Opened for Cultivation of the Weed_Profits Realized_New Product from Desert Lands.

'In the Cilifornia canalgre, hitherto jooked topon as little else than a beautiful weed, agriculturists may find a new field for production and manufacturers an exceptionally uneful product.

When the Spaniards came to America they found that the Indians of the southwest were skilled in the oldest of all the practical acts, that of leather tanning. The Spanish historians of Mexico mention that the inhab-Stants of the country used the fuice of a Sunday the clergyman made the following native plant in curing skins, and when cuttle were introduced that this same plant was found useful in tanning their bides. Recognizing the plant as a relative of the European dock they called it "canaigre," which is a combination of two Spanish words meaning "sour dock." Canaigre possesses the greatest store of tannin of any world-famous

Fourteen years ago a resident of Jeraey curious to know the properties of the root, sent some specimens to a Boston chemist The report returned was that the roots contained pure tannin in a proporti n of 40 percent of their bulk. This was the beginning of a series of experiments conducted for of a series of experiments conducted for illustrating the almost boylsh modesty of the seven years and costing many thousands of poet Whittier. A little woman forced her

has been subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back other industry. Until within our own centre methods employed had a subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had a subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had a subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had a subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had a subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had a subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had been subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had been subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had been subject to fewer changes than any his hands and clasped them beand his back tury the methods employed had been subject to fewer changes than a subject to fewer changes than a subject to fewer changes that the subject to fewer changes than a subject to fewer changes that the subject to fewer changes the s Louthber tanning, as is well known, is a slow, labor tanning and disagreeable process, and



THE CANALGRE PLANT.

but little beyond those used thousands of and many other tarks and various must were stopped in water and the solution thus made was used for the immersion of the hides. In the last sixty years many im provements in depilitating and handling hides have been made, but the time con-sumed in turning a hide into fine leather wis not materially shortened, weeks and even months being ne e sary for the p.o. ess.

DESIGNED FOR TANNING PURPOSES. The experiments with canaigre, conducted by the government and by private individuals, show that the plact was evidently designed by nature for taining purposes. All of the tanbarks and nuts must be used with skill and care, as the hides left too long in the tunning solution are burned and weakened. Cutting through an ordinary piece of lea her, a fee dark line is seen near each surface showing that the distribution of the tanning fluid is not uniform. Singularly enough, hides tanned by canaigre absorb only a cer-tain quantity of the fluid, end no matter how long they are left in the vat will neither take more nor be injured in any way by being subjected to the influence of capalgre tanning.

Until within three years ago there was not a canalgre farm in the world, and the first commercial crop was harvested in Ciliformia last year upon a farm of 22,000 acres reclaimed from the desert for the purpose The experiments in Arizona had proved that the quantity of dannin in the roots of the plant was largely increased by cultivation and that no crop could be grown with less labor or would yield larger returns. The bulletins sent out by the government declare that it costs \$16.50 per acre to plant, irrigate cultivate and harvest capaigre, while the returns are \$65 to \$70 per ten, and the yield from twelve to twenty tons per acre on new

Although nature succeeds in propagating canalege from the seed, man has not yet learned her secret, and on the three canalege farms in the southwest, where the industry is in a sturdy and promising infancy, cuttings from the roots are the sole means of propagation. These roots are the sole means of propagation. These roots are dug in the remote desert the supply nearest railways having been marketed in the last three years. Only that portion of the plant nearest the stems will grow, and even after these cuttimes have been dried and stored two years sheep. they retain their perfect virility. They are set three feet apart and six inches below the also dug with a potato digger, and their is vastly improved. culture is easy, two irrigations annually be-

storchouse. The culture of canalgre has opened up a great desert agriculture, established a new industry and source of wealth for the nation. The English tanneries are extensive consumers, and the demand for canaigre chips has grown so rapidly that were every arid acre in southeastern Caliwere every arid acre in southeastern Callfornia and Arizona, the native and favorable
tabitat for the plant, set with canaigre, there
would be no danger of glutting the market.
The limited area in which the culture is
possible is only small compared with the
greatness of our country, for thousands upon
thousands of acres of desert land, still
government domain, yield the wild plant, and
the market larg of the wild plant and

TANNING Spurgeon, "tell the servant of the Lord that

"Why, man, I've had whole audiences fall o their knees in terror at my description

f the day of judgment."
The other exhorter smiled pityingly.
"Ah, yes," he replied. "But the "Ah, yes," he replied. "But the other night I portrayed the destruction of the world with such power that a man came up after the services and asked me whom he should see about the kinetescope rights."

"Our minister preached a sublime sermon "Our minister preached a sublime sermon on Sucday," recently remarked a Chicago woman, according to the Post of that city. "I did enjoy it so much. And right in the middle of it I hit on how to have my black serge fixed over. The whole scheme came like a miracle and will work out no end of swell. That frock has been such a torment—I have had no good of it at all. It hung in the wardrobe, a reproach and a waste of material. Sermons are so beneficial. You really ought to go to church oftener. I am sehamed that you missed that one last Sunday."

A Kansas City exchange vouches for the following: "Helen Hunt, a Chicago girl, found a purse in church and notified the pastor that she had it, so if anyone reported the loss it could be returned. The next ost a purse here last Sunday evening and if the owner wants the property he can go to Helen Hunt for it."

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Richard Harding Davis, according to the Philadelphia North American, "wes employed known plant, and it is this that gives it a on a local paner in a reportorial capacity value almost incalculable and will make it some years ago. One day an extremely fresh young man joined the staff, and in three days he was addressing every man on the staff by City, who was employed in railway con- his first name. That is, everybody but Davis. struction in Mexico, saw an indian tanning He entered the local room one afternoon a hide with the juice of canaigre, and being where Davis was scated and, siapping him familiarly on the shoulder, said: 'Hello, Davis! Say what is your first name, any-how? 'Mister,' !eplied Davis quietly."

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer tells a story dollars, and demonstrating beyond the possi-bility of a doubt that a vegetable taining agent had been discovered which would revolutionize the taining of leather.

Letther faming, as is well known, is a

moment of my life!" Whittier stood at first

> Giovanni Hattis a Cavalcaselle, the noted Italian writer on art, is dead, at the age of 77 years. He died in Rome. His principal work is the "New History of Painting in Haly" (1854-72), written in collaboration with Joseph A. Crowe of England. The acquaint-atice of these two men, both of whom began s painters and then turned to the historical tudy of art, came about through an accidental meeting in a German postchaise just fifty years ago. This acquaintance ripeued into an intimate friendship and a close union n literary work such as is celdom seen.

> The will of the late John Sartain, the artist, of Philadelphia, gives to the Philadelphia School of Design for Women his follos of brinks, his pictures and his library, with the condition that they be used only within the building and never loaned out of it. His daughter, Miss Emily Sartain, principal of he school, is made residuary legatee, and his riend, George W. Hall, 1131 Arch street, reasurer of the School of Design for Women, a appointed executor. The Art club of Phildelphin proposes to hold an exhibition next bonth of the works of John Sartain, who was he only honorary member of the club.

> Von Moltke, whose letters of the Franco-Germ a campaign have just been published, was or ginally an officer in the Danish army. At the age of 9 years he was entered as a royal cadet, i. e., he was to be educated at the expense of the king. Frederic VI, in the Copenhager Military Academy, and, having taken his examinations, he were the Danish uniform until he as a subjectionant at the age of 27, petitioned the king for three years' cave to ploceed to the continent to study the military art, as he says in his petition, "to be able on his return to employ his ac-oulremen's for the good of his country." This petition was granted, but the count also selend to be allowed to retain his new s the king refused this, he took his discharge and entered the Prussian army, a re-cruit whom that organization has every resson to hold in enduring memory,

It was in the late John Sartain's magazine that Poc's poem, "The Bells," was first printed. Of Poc's last visit to him in his old Sarsom street house Mr. Sartain recently said: "It was on a Monday in 1849. Poe had been locked up in Moyamenning prison over Sunday for intoxication and was completely unstrung. He thought there was a completely to kill him and asked to be hidden. I humored the frenzied poet's hallucination and for two days he remained in concealment in the San-som street house. I even went so far as to ut off Poe's mustache at 'he latter's reques In order that his fracied enemies might not recognize him." The first draft of "The Bells" consisted of only two stances, and for these he was paid \$15. A couple of days latee appeared with another verse and before poem was published he had added again to it. By this means he received \$45 for the poem and, had not the day of publication been near at hand he would probably have kept on adding to it in the hope of receiving aditional remuneration.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Olean, N. Y., is to have a big silk mill. Germany has fifty imitation batter factories. Glesgow has imported American laborers lay the asphalt on its streets. New England print cloth recently touched the lowest point on record, as did also the

rice of southern cotton.

organization of street railway employes of November 1 was \$4,299,14. Latest reports show that the foreign trade Great Britain is materially diminishing. while that of Germany and France continues

The shoe factories use 1,000,000 kangaroo COST AND PLAN OF THE PROJECT skins yearly. Australians have begun to raise and breed kangaroos as they would

Labor Commissioner Cox shows that there were 1,000 more factories and shops in opera-ion in Michigan this year than last and that surface, being planted by machinery in tion in Michigan this year than last and that ridges, as sweet potatoes are set. They are the general condition of labor in the state

than they ever did before.

in all contracts and subcontracts for cut stone work for the new postoffice requiring that the stone be cut in Chicago. The amount involved will be \$1,250,000.

The first half will begin on the Brooklyn side and will extend across to the New York.

involved will be \$1,250,000.

Consular reports received at the State department show that the importation of American flow in the importation of American flow in the size of a small biscuit, view Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, called at his flowed but was informed that the great preacher was engaged. "Tell him," said the caller, "that the servant of the Lord wishes to see him." "Ah," replied Mr. In the manufacture of vermicelii.

Involved will be \$1,250,000.

Consular reports received at the State destroy for American flow in the State destroy and the State destroy and the State destroy and the State destroy and continued beneath Maiden lane, Broadway and Continued way and Continued beneath Maiden lane, Broadway and Continued way and Continued beneath Maiden lane, Broadway and Continued way and Continued wa



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We've just received an elegant stock of Meers; haum and Briar Pipes and Cigar Holders for Christmas presents—unques-tionably the finest display in the city. Better have us lay one aside for you and you know we sell at cut prices. This is the way we sell cigars:

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Protected Order Woodcraft-

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will prove our assertions.

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we do for you and see that it is done right— and that the charges are correct as we aim to render our bills "for value received."

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After the Theater Both of you drop into our lunch room and try our in-

imi able hot chocolate. Ralduff Farnam

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ment of neckwear novelties—in tecks, boxs and scarfs—the popular priced stuffs are here in abundance, Gloves-No such variety can be

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250 men's black dilagonal Mackintoshes \$1.75

150 men's fine Trico Mackintoshes—with cape—made to sell for \$8.00—our \$4.75

price is price is—

10 men's box coats—absolutely water-15.50

10 proof—made to sell for \$10 our price \$5.50

10 tadies all wool cashmere, two cape—
blue Mackintoshes—velvet collar—\$3.75

made to sell for \$8 our price—
One lot of ladies' very fine Bos on cape
Mackintoshes—large rulling collar—
the latest novelites in green—gray—
blue and black—made to sell for \$5 — 13.50

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also dug with a potato digger, and their culture is easy, two irrigations annually being all that is required.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

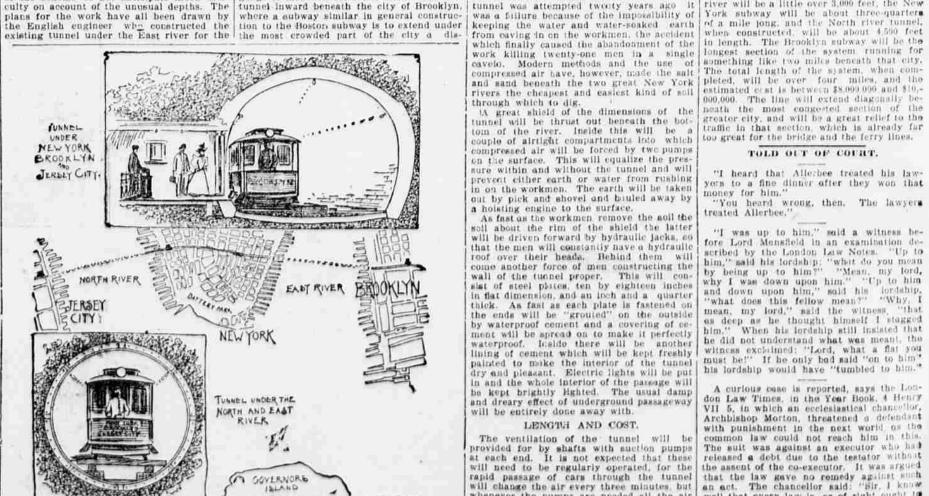
After the cuttings are taken from the upper part of the root the lower portion is sliced by machinery to the thickness of "Saratoga potatoes." These thin slices are then spread upon canvas and exposed to the sun for twenty-four hours, when they are ready to be placed in bags and shipped to the consumer.

Of course the process of decay begins in a hide the instant it is removed from the animal, and the object of tanning fluids is to arrest decay. The sooner the process is completed the stronger and more perfect the leather, and for fifty years scientists have sought a chemical combination that would immediately arrest such decay. What they failed in nature accomplished in her desert storehouse. The culture of canaigre has opened up a great desert agriculture, established a new industry and source of the consumer.

After the cuttings are taken from the upper part of the root the lower portion is succeeding the cutting and cast of Labor, at their recent annual conventice, set apart the last Sunday in June as a kabor memorial day. The next convention, set apart the last Sunday in June as a kabor memorial day. The next convention, set apart the last Sunday in June as a kabor memorial day. The next sunday in June as a kabor memorial day. The next convention, set apart the last Sunday in June as a kabor memorial day. The next convention will be held in Chicago on the first Tuesday in November.

The new dairy mad of Minnesota, issued by the State Dairy commission, shows 445 or the state Dairy commission, shows 445 or the set of the total convention will be set as the next touched. The next treatment of the state Dairy commission, shows 445 or th

beneath the East river.
Although it is the purpose of the Brooklyn. As a result of a conference between Secretary James J. McHugh of the Stonecutters' New York & New Jersey Terminal Railway union and the heads of all the central bodies of Chicago, including the Building Trades council and the Chicago Federation of Labor great skyscrappers on the most crowded part of the island of Manhattan and again below and many prominent local leaders, it has been decided to formulate a demand in the name of organized labor that a clause be inserted nals in Jersey City, one-half of the work will



More men are now employed at the Carson City Nev. railread shops than at any time during the last three years.

The because in the treasury of the national The because of the national The because of the impossibility of the second to the se which will almost entirety do away with the the work, and to serve afterward as a sta- however, will be in charge of the other force, reaching up to the surface at convenient

> rivers the cheapest and easiest kind of soil through which to dig. A great shield of the dimensions of the In great shield of the dimensions of the tunnel will be thrust out beneath the bottom of the river. Inside this will be a couple of airtight compartments into which compressed air will be forced by two pumps on the surface. This will equalize the pressure within and without the tunnel and will prevent either earth or water from rushing

in on the workmen. The earth will be taken out by pick and shovel and biuled away by a hoisting engine to the surface.

As fast as the workmen remove the soil the soil about the rim of the shield the latter will be driven forward by hydraulic jacks, so that the men will constantly have a hydraulic roof over their heads. Behind them will come another force of men constructing the wall of the tunnel proper. This will con-sist of steel phies, ten by eighteen inches in flat dimension, and an icch and a quarter in flat dimension, and an inch and a quarter thick. As fast as each plate is fastened on the ends will be "grouted" on the outside by waterproof cement and a covering of cement will be spread on to make it perfectly waterproof. Itside there will be another lining of cement which will be kept freshly painted to make the interior of the tunnel dry and pleasant. Electric lights will be put in and the whole interior of the passage will be kept brightly lighted. The usual damp and dreary effect of underground passageway

will be entirely done away with. LENGTH AND COST. The ventilation of the tunnel will be

provided for by shafts with section pumps at each end. It is not expected that these will need to be regularly operated, for the rapid passage of cars through the tunnel will change the air every three minutes, but will change the air every three minutes, but whenever the pumps are needed all the air the tunnel can be pumped out and the place thoroughly renovated in eight minutes. Instead of a single passage large enough for a double-track passage way nineteen feet high by twenty-five in width, and will admit of the passage of a double line of cars.

THE GREAT TUNNELING SHIELD. The most interesting part of the work,

The length of the tunnel beneath the East river will be a little over 3,000 feet, the New 000,000. The line will extend diagonally heath the most congested section of the greater city, and will be a great relief to the traffic in that section, which is already far too great for the bridge and the ferry lines. TOLD OUT OF COURT.

"I heard that Allerbee treated his law-yers to a fine dinner after they won that money for him."
"You heard wrong, then. The lawyers treated Allerbee.

"I was up to him," said a witness before Lord Mensfield in an examination described by the London Lew Notes. "Up to him," said his lordship: "what do you mean by being up to him?" "Mean, my lord, why I was down upon him." "Up to him and down upon him," said his lordship, "what does this fellow mean?" "Why, I mean, my lord," said the witness, "hat as deep as he thought himself I stagged him." When his lordship still insisted that he did not understand what was mean; the witness exclaimed; "Lord, what a flat you must be!" If he only had said "on to him, his lordship would have "tumbled to him." his lordship would have "tumbled to him."

A curious case is reported, says the London Law Times, in the Year Book, 4 Henry VII 5, in which an ecclesisstical chancellor, Archbishop Morton, threatened a defendant with punishment in the next world as the common law could not reach him in this. The suit was against an executor who had released a debt due to the testator without the assent of the co-executor. It was argued that the law gave no remedy against an act. The chancellor said: "Sir, I