FUNDS TO RUN THE SCHOOLS

Board of Education Resolves on Its Probable Needs.

REQUISITION ON THE CITY COUNCIL

Special Meeting Fixes the Amount of Money Needed at $455,000, of Which $155,000 is to Be Raised by Levy.

The special meeting which the Board of Education held last night to discuss the school levy was not a largely attended affair. The bare quorum which was present when the gavel fell was slightly reinforced later on, but the attendance of councilmen and citizens was limited to Councilman Lobeck, who took no part in the proceedings. This being the case, the question of the levy was easily disposed of. Burgess offered the following resolution, which was adopted without extended discussion:

Resolved, That this Board of Education, in compliance with section 4,875 of the Compiled Statutes of the State of Nebraska of 1897, report to the city council the funds needed for the support of the public schools, the purchase of school sites, the erection and furnishing of school building, the payment of interest upon bonds and outstanding warrants and the creation of a sinking fund for the ensuing year, as follows:

For the support of the public schools	$376,800
For the erection and furnishing of school buildings	25,000
For the payment of interest on bonds	29,350
For the payment of interest on warrants	3,850
For the creation of a sinking fund	20,000
Total amount required to be furnished	$455,000

And that the president and secretary of this board be and are hereby instructed to furnish the city council with a copy of this resolution.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE.

The following statement was also filed to indicate the items upon which the estimate contained in the resolution were based:

Advertising	$ 228
Books	9,000
Cartage and team work	1,200
Census enumeration	1,000
Construction	25,000
Drawing supplies	500
Electric power	500
Election expense	1,700
Examining committee	425
Express	50
Freight	250
Fuel	10,500
Furniture	1,800
Improvements	5,000
Insurance premiums	400
Interest on bonds and warrants	33,200
Janitors	25,000
Kindergarten supplies	1,300
Light	550
Maps, charts and globes	500
Messenger service	20
Music supplies	1,000
Page service	25
Piano repairing and tuning	100
Postage	200
Printing	1,600
Rent (Davenport site)	500
Repairs, material and labor	25,000
Salaries of officers and clerks	10,400
Sinking fund	20,000
Stationery	3,000
Supplies	2,800
Teachers' salaries	260,000
Telephones	400
Miscellaneous	600
To apply on deficit	7,852
Total	$455,900

Figuring the receipts from saloon licenses at $250,000, and the state apportionment at $50,000, the council is expected to provide $155,000, less the probable receipts from police court fines and general licenses.

The department of household economics of the Women's club asked for the use of a vacant room in one of the school buildings. The request was refused.

County Superintendent Bodwell was given the use of the assembly room for a convention of the Douglas county teachers to be held early in February.

The committee on teachers and examinations reported that immediate measures must be taken to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Lake school. On motion of Johnson the superintendent of buildings was instructed to have either the Fort Omaha or Pleasant annex moved to the vicinity of Lake and fitted up for use.

COST OF THE OMAHA SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Pearse Gives Some Comparisons with Other Cities.

Superintendent Pearse has prepared a detailed report of the conditions as they exist, with a comparative showing of the cost of education in Omaha and in other cities. He endeavors to show that some previously promulgated comparisons in which Omaha appeared at a disadvantage were misleading. This is what he says:

A short time ago an article containing a comparative table, showing school expenses in a number of cities, was published in one of the daily papers of a Minnesota city. The Omaha Board of Education, as at present organized, has wished to know the true conditions. In order to verify or disprove the facts as set forth in the table referred to, letters of inquiry were sent to each of the thirteen cities mentioned in the table, and to a number of others. The replies to these inquiries are now in the office of the Board of Education. The statements are signed by responsible officers of the Boards of Education in the cities named, and are open to the inspection of any interested citizens of Omaha.

The table was, no doubt, published in entire good faith, and according to the best knowledge of the person making it, but the figures received show that, as is usual in compilations of the sort, made by persons not familiar with the details of school management, the table is unreliable and misleading in many respects.

For instance, the table makes it appear that, in the city where the paper making the report is published, the cost of education per child was for the year reported, $20,80; in an adjoining city, $20,85; while in Omaha the cost is given as $29,76. The facts are that in the two cities referred to the cost given is that for each child enrolled, while the figures for Omaha are those for the cost of each child in average daily attendance. The number enrolled is always much greater than the average number attending school each day, so of course the cost estimated upon enrollment is always much less than that estimated on average daily attendance. The cost per child in Omaha on the same basis as that quoted for the other two cities was $22, a very different showing even upon the basis used for the comparison, which, as will be shown later, is not the best basis.

The table makes it appear, too, that in the two cities referred to the number of children per teacher is 43, while in Omaha it is only 37. The returns show that, in the two cities, 43 is the number of different pupils enrolled through the year to each teacher, while the number reported for Omaha is that in average daily attendance for each teacher. The Omaha number corresponding to that given for the two cities is 48.

Enrollment is not a reliable basis on which to count expenses. Using it, children who are in school only a few days in a year count as much as those who attend the year through. The only satisfactory basis is the average daily attendance, which determines how many desks, school books and other school supplies must be provided, how many school rooms must be warmed and cared for and how many teachers must be employed.

FROM TWENTY-FIVE CITIES.

Inquiries were sent to all cities (except one, located in the far south) reported in the census of 1890 as having 100,000 and not more than 500,000 people. Also to three other cities of a little less than 100,000, but included in the comparative table referred to above. If the four cities having more than 500,000 people had been included the showing of the replies would have been more favorable to Omaha, for in each the cost of education per pupil would have been more than here.

From these twenty-five cities, including Omaha, twenty-four have reported up to this time. The summary of these reports is as follows:

CITIES.	Total Expense	Paid for Sites, Buildings, Permanent Improvements and all other purposes not properly counted as a part of the year's expenses	Net Cost	Ave. Daily Attendance	Total No. Teachers	Cost per Pupil on Average Daily Attendance	No. Pupils per Teacher on Average Daily Attendance
Omaha	$ 261,694	$ 11,603	$ 250,088	12,762	322	$27.47	39
Newark	648,353	71,166	577,187	20,729	523	27.84	39
St. Louis	1,837,602	316,056	1,521,546	54,861	1,504	27.72	31
Providence	958,240	357,999	600,241	17,097	597	35.10	28
Detroit	1,001,349	277,685	723,664	32,035	745	26.76	36
Milwaukee	690,744		690,744	28,868	818	23.54	35
Syracuse	385,034	73,568	311,466	14,166	393	22.00	36
Cincinnati	1,161,970		1,161,000	35,236	960	32.94	36
Allegheny	540,000	149,000	391,000	13,966	365	27.94	38
Rochester	524,584	57,346	467,236	17,879	696	26.13	27
Denver	378,783	72,354	306,429	9,045	276	33.87	32
Minneapolis	820,070	98,636	721,434	25,495	767	28.30	33
San Francisco	1,222,881	189,959	1,032,922	33,531	974	30.80	34
St. Paul	466,047	28,722	437,325	18,244	520	23.97	35
Kansas City	778,675	218,594	560,010	15,506	425	22.05	36
Cleveland	1,183,808	208,264	975,542	38,612	1,052	25.26	36
Indianapolis	483,700	83,600	400,700	17,282	546	23.18	31
Washington	1,110,196	151,237	958,959	33,187	1,071	28.89	31
Pittsburg	1,576,401	294,156	1,282,245	30,783	808	41.65	38
Columbus	486,933	74,882	412,051	14,635	434	28.05	34
Louisville	526,360	83,007	443,353	20,942	556	21.17	37
Boston	2,603,690	955,628	2,077,372	62,576	1,690	33.19	37
Jersey City	490,381	161,695	328,686	19,646	517	16.73	38
Worcester	471,674	118,119	353,562	14,147	466	24.99	30

From this it will be seen that of the twenty-three cities eleven spent less per pupil in average daily atendance than Omaha, while twelve spent more; a showing which places Omaha below the average in the cost of conducting schools.

FACTORS IN THE COST.

Two facts, which must be noted, would excuse a much less favorable showing for Omaha than is made above. First, Omaha is a scattered and not a compact city. The 100,000 people here are spread over twenty-four square miles of territory. If they were living upon only eight or ten square miles the cost, both of the school and of maintaining the city government, would be very much less. An idea of how much more expensive it is may be gathered from the fact that in some of the suburban schools the cost is as high as $40 and even $50 per child in average daily attendance, while for the larger schools in well populated parts of the city the cost is only $17 or $18. Second, Omaha provides for all pupils the text books, pens, ink, stationery and other necessary articles for school use. In many cities this is not done; pupils buy their own. Most of the cities in which the cost of education is lower than in Omaha do not provide free text books and supplies. The plan of free text books is a good one, it makes the schools really free. The plan is growing in favor and is becoming more general. The community can provide the books and stationery in this way at one-half or one-third the cost that is necessary where individual pupils buy. The cost, however, appears in the record of school expenses and increases them somewhat.

In "economy" instruction none of the cities ranks better than Omaha. Only one ranks as well. The number of pupils in average daily attendance to each teacher is, in Omaha, 39; in Newark, 39; in the twenty-three other cities reporting it ranges from 38 to 27.

In many of the cities reporting a less expense the causes are easily seen; in some the information at hand is not full enough so any cause can be assigned.

In Detroit the expense is less than in Omaha. In Detroit 300,000 people live on 29 square miles, 10,345 people to the square mile. In Omaha 140,000 people live on 24 square miles, 5,833 people to the square mile. This difference in density of population would cause a much greater difference in cost than is shown.

Milwaukee shows a cost per pupil that is less. In that city, however, 240,000 people live upon 22 square miles, 10,900 persons to the mile, as against 5,833 in Omaha. Milwaukee does not furnish free text books and other necessary articles of school use.

Rochester quotes a less expense. In that city 165,000 persons live on 18 square miles, 9,166 to the mile, as against the 5,833 of Omaha. Rochester does not furnish free text books or school supplies.

ST. PAUL'S SITUATION.

St. Paul shows a less expense. St. Paul is a scattered city and the expense there is low for their conditions. They have been and still are in dire financial straits and have used temporarily heroic measures which cannot be permanent. It has been in some directions like shortening sail by chopping down the masts. It may serve the turn in a storm, but navigation is not likely to be satisfactory when the storm is over. St. Paul does not provide free text books and school supplies.

Kansas City shows smaller expense. That city has 160,000 peole upon 13 square miles, 12,307 to the mile. Kansas City does not provide free text books.

Cleveland shows less expense. There the population is 211,250 to the mile. Cleveland does not furnish free text books or supplies.

Indianapolis shows less expense per pupil. In that city 10,000 persons dwell on each square mile.

In Louisville where expense is less, the population is 10,000 to the mile. That city does not supply free text books or school stationery.

Jersey City, showing a less expense, has 15,000 people to the square mile and supplies text books and school stationery only in part.

So the comparison might be continued. A more compact population would be the most frequent cause of difference. Not furnishing free text books and supplies would frequently appear as a cause. Lower salaries to teachers (Omaha pays lower salaries than the average) in some cases cause the difference. A smaller yearly interest charge would appear in many cases.

The showing is one for which the Board of Education of Omaha has no occasion to apologize. For an expenditure of money, which, in spite of conditions tending to cause a larger expense, is less per pupil in attendance than the average for the cities of the country, the people of Omaha have good schools—schools which are in all quarters ranked among the best. They are not "cheap" schools either in quality or in cost, but they show a management that is prudent and more economical than in most cities. In the item of instruction no city in the country can make a better showing of economy.

In providing for the expense of another year it must not be forgotten that about 1,100 more pupils are in school now than were in attendance one year ago. It is not at all improbable that the crowd which will flock into the city on account of the exposition as soon as warm weather comes will so increase the number that we shall find it necessary to provide for over 2,000 more children than were taken care of in the schools last year. If the same rate of cost continues it will be necessary to provide from $55,000 to $60,000 more for carrying on the schools than was expended last year.

Social Hop.

A social hop was given by Mondamin lodge, Fraternal Union of America, at the Patterson hall last night. The music was furnished by Mondamin Lodge, No. 3, orchestra, under the direction of Prof. H. Christensen. The executive committee was composed of Dr. A. E. Mack, J. W. Doran, George Rossiter and Mrs. Mary Desmond.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MESSAGES SENT BY MACHINE

Lightning's Wings Fastened to the Words of Commerce Hereafter.

WONDERS OF THE SYNCHRONOGRAPH

Report on the American Invention Which Has Achieved Marvels in the Transmission of Intelligence.

Attention of students of science in general, and of telegraphy in particular, has recently been attracted to the synchronograph, the very successful invention of the two young Americans who have the credit for having invented a method for transmitting intelligence by telegraph many times more rapidly than is done under the systems now in general use. The inventors are: Albert Cushing Crehore, Ph. D., assistant professor of physics at Dartmouth college, and George Owen Squier, Ph. D., first lieutenant of artillery, U. S. A., and instructor in Department of Electricity and Mines, United States Artillery school.

In a report to the postmaster general of the United States, which was read at the recent annual meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the inventors tell of the tests of the synchronograph made on the telegraph lines of the British government during the last summer. This report is of such general interest concerning the perfection of the telegraph that some pertinent excerpts are herewith reproduced.

In April, 1897, a paper was read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, describing the general principles of the synchronograph and the experiments at that time completed in developing it. The next step desirable was to test the system upon long telegraph lines having considerable distributed capacity, the length of the only line used up to that time being thirteen miles. Since then opportunity has been presented to make these trials on actual lines of considerable lengths and having different distributed capacities.

Through the courtesy of W. H. Preece, engineer-in-chief of the British Postal system, every facility has been afforded for conducting the experiments on the telegraph lines of the British government. The tests were made over loops of varying lengths from the general postoffice, London, where both transmitters and receivers were located. The tests were made on August 8 and 23, 1897, when the lines were available throughout the day. The longest loop tried was 1,097 miles, from London to Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and return to London by a different pole.

RESULTS ON WHEATSTONE RECEIVER.

It was found in the course of these trials with the different apparatus that it was possible to operate the Wheatstone receiver without alteration by means of the synchronograph, and a test was made over the longest line to compare the efficiency of the two transmitters when operating the same receiver under identical conditions of line. The surprising result was discovered that the synchronograph could operate the Wheatstone transmitter on any line, provided the mechanical limit of the receiver is not already reached.

The Wheatstone system operated from London to Aberdeen ordinarily employs two automatic repeaters to increase the speed. Without any repeaters the synchronograph operated the Wheatstone receiver over this line practically up to its mechanical limit. By the synchronograph method of transmission it thus becomes possible to operate Wheatstone receivers at the present speeds without repeaters anywhere in the British Islands. One of the most important results of the trials to be described has been to emphasize the probability that the sine wave possesses superiority over other forms of wave for any speed, slow or fast.

On August 12, it was decided to try the synchronograph with the Wheatstone receiver. This was done, and without any alteration of the receiver, whatever, it responded readily to each wave of current from the alternator. Messages were then correctly transmitted and received. This was done by two different methods. First, the messages were interpreted by the portions of current omitted, the omission of a single mark denoting a dot and two marks a dash, the marks themselves meaning spaces. Second, the presence of the marks was used for dots and dashes, and one mark denoted a dot while two or three consecutive marks denoted a dash. The marks are all regularly spaced and the eye experiences no difficulty in reading the dash, even though it is made up of two or three separate consecutive marks instead of a single long mark, since the length of the dash is of more moment than the continuity of the mark. These preliminary tests developed the fact that messages could be received by the Wheatstone receiver in the laboratory faster with the synchronograph than with the regular Wheatstone transmitter.

INCREASE IN WHEATSTONE SPEED.

The present perfection of the Wheatstone system is much superior to that obtained with the original instruments. This improvement is due to Mr. Preece, who has gradually increased the speed from 100 or 200 words to 600 words per minute. On the longest line tested, 1,097 miles, the Wheatstone transmitter and receiver sent over this line 185 words per minute, voltage 100. The synchronograph and Wheatstone receiver sent over this line 540 words per minute, voltage 215, coils in parallel. The synchronograph with chemical receiver sent at the frequency of 723, or the limit at which it was safe to run the alternator. This result was higher than expected from the approximate law indicated by the preceding trials and a reason for this was sought. The line was broken at Aberdeen and records were still received. It was then restored at Aberdeen and broken at Glasgow, when as before no record was obtained. The cause of this was thought to be the inductive effect of that portion of the line beyond Glasgow, where the iron wires going and returning were unavoidably upon the same poles.

The results of the experiments described show that the use of an alternating electromotive force, which does not rise suddenly and fall off as abruptly as is the case with that of most transmitters, but which rises gradually from zero to a maximum and falls again to zero as gradually, is the best kind of wave for use on actual lines with distributed capacities.

The synchronograph, which employs this kind of an alternating electromotive force made and broken always at the neutral points, has thus far proved to be better than other transmitters for the transmission of electrical waves over a given line at any speed, slow as well as fast. An examination of the various methods employed for increasing the speed of working on submarine cables shows not only that in such methods the waves are made of equal lengths, but that an endeavor is made to compensate for the square tops of the electromotive force waves of the transmitter, which is usually accomplished by the aid of condensers or auxiliary electromotive forces judiciously arranged in shunt circuits. In other words, the attempt is made by these devices to approximate a sine wave as nearly as possible, while the remedies which can be applied by such means at best only approximate this form of wave. The synchronograph adopts a smooth wave, approaching practically the sine wave in form as its fundamental principle, and supplies a simple method of using the waves generated by an alternating dynamo.

ADVANTAGES OF SYNCHRONOGRAPH.

The substitution of the synchronograph for the Wheatstone transmitter on the identical lines, using the same receiver in each instance, showed a speed of operation by the synchronograph about three-fold faster, provided the mechanical limit of the receiver was not already reached. The causes of this great increase in speed are differences in the waves which pass through the receiver; since the only way by which the identical receiver can distinguish between the transmitters is by differences in the actual waves received. There are at least two causes which account for the slower speed with the Wheatstone transmitter, the fact that different frequencies or wave lengths are used in the transmitter and departure from the sine form of wave. Another cause for gain in speed by the synchronograph is the fact that higher voltage was permitted with it than with the Wheatstone transmitter, although it is difficult to estimate the precise amount of gain due to this.

The synchronograph and the Wheatstone receiver will operate on a line 1.7 times as long at the same speed as the Wheatstone system. The curves are limited to 600 words, which is the mechanical limit of the receiver. With copper wire 800 pounds per mile, the synchronograph can operate to the limit of the Wheatstone receiver any distance less than 1,800 miles. The Wheatstone system using the same wire can operate to the same limit any distance less than 1,260 miles. The synchronograph will operate the Wheatstone receiver at a speed of 125 words per minute on a line 3,000 miles long of 800 pound copper wire. This is as high speed as is now used with Wheatstone systems in this country, and no repeaters are required in case of the synchronograph.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS PROPOSED

In view of these trials with the Wheatstone instruments it will be of interest to extend the experiments to other forms of instruments such as are now used or proposed for cable or automatic working. The gain in speed expected is less than with the Wheatstone system, since in long cables the transmitters used already employ waves of equal lengths.

It was interesting to observe whether a high frequency current, such as was used in these experiments, passing in a continuous loop of 1,000 miles through a thickly-settled country, would cause any material disturbance in the telephone circuits of the region, but no such disturbances were reported, although orders were given for this to be noted.

It is believed that the government control and operation of the telegraph would prove a great benefit to the people of the United States. The natural relation between this service and the general postal service requires that they should be under the same department for the most efficient and economical management.

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

The Power of Ready Cash.

A clothing sale that will have the true ring of reliability in every detail. A clothing sale that has good reasons for its existence.

Here is the story in a nut-shell: Winter clothing at this late day is of little value to a manufacturer.

We made a "cash-on-the-spot proposition to a few of the most reliable manufacturers and it was accepted. The merchandise is in our store.

Sale begins Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.
Men's $7.50 Beaver overcoats at, $3.95.
Men's $7.50 Frieze ulsters for $3.95.
Men's $10 all wool Kersey overcoats at $5.00.
Men's $2.50 all wool pants for $1.25.
Men's $3.50 fine pants at $1.75.
Men's $5.00 very fine pants for $2.95.
Boys' 25c knee pants at 5c.
Boys' 60c all wool knee pants for 25c.
Boys' very finest up to $1.25 knee pants at 50c.

HAYDEN BROS.

TALKS ABOUT THE KLONDIKE.

Illustrated Lecture on the Alaskan Gold Fields.

A lecutre, illustrated by various contrivances, was given on the Klondike last night by Edward Shields, who has spent the last ten years in Alaskan travel. Patterson hall was crowded with those interested in the subject and the theme was set forth with the aid of a powerful stereopticon, about fifty views being presented fortunate in selection and development. A projectiscope was also introduced as a feature of the program.

Mr. Shields opened with Portland, Ore., as a starting point and with illustration and description conveyed the audience through the intermediate steps to the Sitka glaciers and the separation of the Skagway and Taiya trails. The first route was traced over the Chilcoot pass to Lake Lindeman and so on to Dawson City. The Skagway trail was then considered by way of Lake Bennett and finally to the same terminus. The hardships of travel were pointed out and no encouragement was given to intending pilgrims unless they were abundantly supplied with a grub stake. A price list of common articles on the Skagway trail was given of considerable magnitude. Horseshoe nails were quoted at 25 cents apiece. Apples brought $1 apiece and the hire of a double team was valued at $25 a day.

Miss Helen Lamar, an elocutionist, is of Mr. Shilds' party and gave a strong declamation upon the "Sailor's Return," aided by a series of illustrations by the stereopticon. Charles H. Whiting sang a solo upon "The Stranger's Story," illustrated in the same manner, which was generally appreciated.

HALF RATES SOUTH.

Via the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad.

Tickets sold EVERY DAY during January to all points on the "Port Arthur Route" south of Gentry Ark, for one fare (plus $2) the round trip. For rates and all information call at "Port Arthur Route" office, 1415 Farnam street, (Paxton Hotel block) or write

HARRY E. MOORES,
City Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
Omaha, Neb.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Tickets will be sold on the first and third Tuesday of February and March via the Union Pacific to points in Kansas and Nebraska; points in Colorado west of and including Leadville, Salida and Alamosa; points in Wyoming west of and including Laramie; points in Utah (except on Southern Pacific company) points in Idaho east of and including Weiser and Market Lake; also Ontario, Ore. Minimum selling rate, $9.00. For full information or tickets call at city ticket office, 1302 Farnam street.

A Paradise for Smokers

is the Parlor Smoking and Library Car on the New Pennsylvania Limited. The buffet provides the cigars, the cosy chairs and loungers, a place to stretch out, and the daily papers and choice works of fiction add to the solace. H. R. DERING, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago, will furnish the information about the new train.

HENRY WILL BE BROUGHT BACK.

He Worked an Old Trick with a Modern Variation.

Requisition papers were received by the chief of detectives last night for the conveyance to this city of Alexander Henry, arrested in Council Bluffs last week for presuming on the confidence of Frank Handy on an incoming train just outside of the Union depot. In his company was also arrested Tom Brennon, who did not ask for requisition papers, and is now in the city jail.

The game worked by the men here no mark of originality and involved the coffin of a dead relative. Henry entered the train a short distance out of the city and found Brennon and Handy seated together. He asked Brennon for a loan of $11.50 in order to spare him the embarrassment of abandoning the body to the baggage master, but the latter only had a check for a large amount and referred the stranger to Handy. Earnest assurances of reimbursement were made and Handy had gotten so far as to count the money out when he was struck by the similarity of the occurrence to some old newspaper story and hesitated. He said that he was not sufficiently satisfied as to the stranger's standing in the community. Henry saw his plans going awry, and seizing the money he hurried to the door and leaped from the train. He was charged with larceny from the person.

Royal Baking Powder is economy itself.

DREXEL SHOE CO.

A Shoe Sale at These Cut Prices Can't Help Drawing the Crowds.

WOMEN'S $4 TURNED BUTTON SHOES 98C

No One Attempts to Meet Our Prices—The People Know It—Therefore a Continued Crowd is Our Reward.

We place on sale tomorrow 100 pairs of ladies' white kid slippers with cross straps and white satin bows at 50c a pair. Samples of them in our west window.

Tomorrow we load up the 98c table anew with choice bargains for ladies and misses. The balance of the ladies $2.50 and $3.00 bronze strap slippers go on sale at 98c.

All the ladies' $4.00 and $5.00 enamel and French calf lace shoes go for $1.98.

All the ladies' $5.00 patent leather, tan and willow calf shoes go in one lot for $2.50 a pair.

Ladies cloth top oxfords that were $2.00 are now 98c.

Misses' $2.50 lace shoes with wide toes are $1.25.

Men's kid slippers and ties that were $2.00 are now all piled on one 98c table.

Boys' and youth's shoes fill another table with "your choice for 98c" displayed above them.

This is a clearing sale for us and a money saving sale for you.

A lot of children's $1.25 spring heels, sizes 6 to 10, are now 75c.

A table full of ladies' warm lined slippers, 98c now regardless of their cost.

The ridiculously low prices we have put on many lines of shoes is done to close them to the last pair as well as to maintain our reputation as the greatest value-giving shoe store in the west.

A man's genuine box calf, rubber inserted soles, our regular $4.00 shoe, for $2.48.

The same shoe in viel kid, calf lined, rubber-inserted soles, $5.00 and $6.00 lines, for $3.50.

We've taken all of our $6.00 and $7.00 patent leather, enamel leather, viel kid, French calf, pointed toes, and bunched them at one price, $2.98.

All of our $4.50 and $5.00 genuine box calf, calf-lined, double-soled shoes, $3.48.

All of Hanan & Sons shoes, double sole enamel, that have been $7.00, now $4.95.

All of Hanan & Sons box calf and winter tans, double-soled, calf lined, the best winter shoe ever sold for $6.00 and $7.00, now $4.95.

All of our boys' $3.00 pointed toe, welt soles, $1.75.

Same shoe in youths size, $1.25.

All the boys' $2.00 and $2.50 pointed toes, $1.25; youths, 95c.

Our boys' steel clads, solid as steel. Tuesday at $1.50.

DREXEL SHOE CO.,
1419 Farnam St.

The Mercer hotel will be opened for business February 1 under the management of Dick Smith. Regular boarders can secure special rates by applying at once at the hotel.

Fast Time, Through Cars,
via the UNION PACIFIC to Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Puget Sound points. For rates and full information call at City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

CRIBBAGE BOARD WITH A HISTORY.

George W. Heston's Relic of the Days of the Rebellion.

George W. Heston, an employe of the county clerk's office, has a cribbage board that he would not sell for its weight in gold. This board is not prized so highly because of its intrinsic value, but because of the history that centers about it.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to go south in the early '60's George W. Heston, then a young man, was living in Philadelphia. About this time ex-Senator Edward D. Baker of California visited Philadelphia and commenced the organization of a regiment. Colonel Baker bore all of the expenses, clothing and equipping the men. Mr. Heston was one of the first men to enlist and in May, 1861, he went to the front with the regiment, going as a three-months man. He was in several battles and during the following summer was captured at the battle of Ball's Bluff. He and his fellow soldiers were taken to Richmond, where they were thrown into Libby prison, remaining there seven months and three days. It was while in this prison that Mr. Heston made the cribbage board that he now exhibits with so much pride and which bears the following inscription: "Made in Libby prison at Richmond, Va., in the fall of 1861, while a prisoner of war. It was made out of a piece of a tobacco box a penknife and a file being used in its construction."

Speaking of the board, Mr. Heston said: "It was a thing that gave me much pleasure during the seven months of my confinement. While in prison I had nothing to do and playing cribbage was the only pastime. I played Sundays and week days and from early morning until night. When I pass away this old board will be handed down to my children as one of the most valuable of their heirlooms."

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an extra dry wine of a delicious and fruity flavor. No menu is complete without it.

Pullman Tourist Sleepers.
leave Omaha daily for Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and other western points via the UNION PACIFIC.
For tickets and full inforamtion call at City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Monday, January 24, 1897.

WARRANTY DEEDS.

C. C. Westergaard and wife to J. N. Barnett, e ½ lot 24, Oak Hill No. 2	$ 1,000
J. J. Stock and wife to E. P. Gillette, n 7½ feet of w ½ s ½ and s 7½ feet of w 110 feet of n ½ block Q, Shinn's 2d add	500
J. A. Nelson to E. L. Nelson, lot 12, block 6, 1st add to South Omaha	600

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS.

Andrew Miles ex et al to Alice Winbigler, lots 13 and 14, block 1; lots 10, 11 and 12, block 4, West Side add	20
S. E. Rainey and husband to Anna Van Schaack, n ½ lot 4, block 198, Omaha	1
Same to Emma Van Schaack, s ½, same	1

DEEDS.

Sheriff to V. H. Laederich, lots 2 and 3, block 3, Hillside add No. 1	486
Sheriff to Randolph Savings bank, n ½ lot 26, block 2, Hawthorne add	50
Total amount of transfers	$2,658

Burlington Route
Go to California Sensibly,
cheaply, quickly, comfortably—with one of the Burlington overland excursions. They leave Omaha at 4:35 every Thursday afternoon in clean, modern, not crowded tourist sleepers. Through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change. Porter with each car. Excursion manager with each party. Berths $5. Tickets $40.
Call and get full information.
Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam St., Omaha.
J. B. REYNOLDS, Pass'r Agt.

Bee, January 24, 1898.

Minneapolis

Is a bright little spot on the map about half way between here and Heaven. The temperature up there is frequently below zero—still it is considered a hot town. In her young days Minnie was a shy little girl and used to be in the same religious class with St. James and St. Peter, and a few more of the saints. Of late years, however, she has been cutting up considerable, wearing long dresses and things, and generally going at a pretty fast gait. She even went so far as to show her heels to Saint Paul. A deputation of the best business men of Minneapolis are invited to Omaha this week to size up our Great Transmississippi and International Exposition, and incidentally to partake of Omaha's hospitality and goodcheer. We bid them the best of the times. If there are any clothing merchants in the party we offer them the freedom of The Nebraska and anything else we own around town. We will be pleased to show them through the livest and brightest establishment in the business and if they think we are selling goods too cheap for comfort—well we don't lay them under any obligations to follow our example at home. Speaking of getting rich, we don't make much profit on those all wool suits, marked four dollars, in our Farnam St. window—east. In Minneapolis they would cost you about 6-70-5.

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

IODINE VASOGEN 50c

25c Laxative Bromo-Quinine, wh sell	14c
25c Cascarets, we sell	19c
25c Bromo Seltzer, we sell	19c
25c Allen's Footease, we sell	19c
25c Ruby Pearl Tooth Soap, we sell	14c
25c Chamberlain's Cough Cure	14c
25c Carter's Liver Pills, we sell	12c
25c Allcock's Porous Plasters, we sell	19c
25c Piso's Consumption Cure	13c
25c Mennen's Talcum Powder	11c
50c Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets	32c
50c Pyramid Pile Cure, we sell	24c
50c Syrup of Figs, we sell	32c
50c Yale's Face Powder, we sell	23c
50c King's New Discovery, we sell	39c
$1.00 Scott's Emulsion, we sell	67c
$1.00 Wine Cardui, we sell	64c
$1.00 Pierce's Favorite Prescription, we sell	62c
10 Frog in Throat	5c
2 boxes Menthol Cough Drops for	5c
$1.00 No-to-Bac, we sell	65c
25c Swans Down Powder, we sell	14c
50c Woodbury's Facial Soap, we sell	44c
50c Malted Milk, we sell	29c
$1.00 S. S. S.	74c

Write for Catalogue.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.
1513 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.

50 Highest Awards
OVER ALL AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN COMPETITORS
TO
Benson's
the best POROUS PLASTER
When juries of scientific experts representing the highest development of medical practice and the thousands of sufferers relieved, so unanimously decide BENSON'S the best Porous Plaster, you may be the surest guarantee they will relieve the ailments for which they are recommended, whether Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Muscular Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Other Lung and Chest Difficulties, Kidney Affections, etc.
The only efficiently medicated plaster and external remedy worthy of confidence.
Insist upon a BENSON. Price 25 Cents.

KLONDIKE.
Outfit and start from VANCOUVER because—
1.—VANCOUVER is the easiest place on earth to get to.
2.—VANCOUVER is the nearest port to Alaska.
3.—VANCOUVER goods are the cheapest and best.
4.—VANCOUVER goods pay no customs duty, being Canadian made, and not manufactured in the States.
5.—VANCOUVER freight is last on board, and therefore is first disembarked. Practical men will note this point.
6.—VANCOUVER runs its own steamers, and all north-going steamers as well—
Call at VANCOUVER.
Maps and information free from
W. GODFREY, Pres. Board of Trade,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

DUFFY'S
PURE MALT WHISKEY
All Druggists.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder should be used by every one who values a good complexion. A sample of each, sufficient for 3 weeks' use for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d st., N. Y.

The New York Dental Co's
Painless Dental Parlors
The only institution in Omaha that extracts teeth WITHOUT PAIN at half the usual fee.
Everyone Needs
Dental work done—it's an absolute necessity. No use to fear pain any more. Don't hesitate on account of finances. Our prices are within your reach. All work guaranteed.
New York Dental Co.,
DR. CLEMMER, Mgr.
16th and Douglas Sts.—Over Cartwright's Shoe Store.
Sundays, 9 to 1 p. m. Lady attendant.

Medical Treatment
Of Catarrh and other Chronic Diseases is given by Dr. Shepard after the most approved methods. Free consultation and low fees. Those who desire are welcome to call and inspect the largest and best equipped offices in the west.
SHEPARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE
311-312-313 N. Y. Life Bldg. Tel. 1138.

PRINTERS
can run presses and electric light dynamos with
"COFFIELD"
GAS and GASOLINE ENGINES.
Require no engineer, are simple, economical and powerful. Please write us for pamphlet.
W. P. Callahan & Co., Dayton, O.