NEWLY DISCOVERED GASES

Problem with Which Scientific Skill is Grappling.

ELEMENTS OF ARGON AND HELUM

Chemists and Physicists Probing Beneath the Superficial Surface of Nature—Review of Recent Discoveries.

The air about us has always been an object of interest to thinking man, writes Theodore William Richards, assistant professor of chemistry in Harvard university, in the Independent. The ancients deified its various manifestations under such names as Aeolus, Boreas or Zephyrus and all that pertained to the kingdom of these gods seemed to them pre-eminently mysterious. Later, in the gradual evolution of human thought concerning human environment, the air came to be considered one of the fundamental constituents of the universe and was incorporated by Aristotle in his natural philosophy as one of the four vague and unsatisfactory elements. The first man to observe that there were kinds of air fundamentally different from one another seems to have been Van Helmont, a Belgian alchemist of Shakespeare's time. He coined the word gas (from gistre, to ferment, or possibly from chaos), and called carbonic acid the "gaz sylvestre." Some years later Hooke, John Rey and Mayow realized that part of the air was capable of supporting combustion, while another part was not; but the world was not prepared to believe that the old "element" was chiefly composed of oxygen and nitrogen until another century had expired. About the time of Priestley's and Sheele's rediscovery of this fact, shortly before the Reign of Terror, Lavoisier had succeeded in convincing a reluctant world that matter is indestructible and that gases have weight. This was not an idea to be easily grasped by the unthinking mind of the populace, for a burnin candle seemed to be annihilated and a glass empty of liquid seemed to contain nothing. Only a little later it occurred to Cavendish to investigate the ordinarily incombustible part of air, in order to discover whether or not it is uniform in composition. By suitable means he found that almost all of the residue could be converted into niter, thus showing that most of it is certainly nitrogen. The small bubble which remained, less than 1 per cent of the whole, Cavendish ascribed to "unavoidable impurities." In those days chemists were usually unable to work more accurately than to within 1 per cent and hence Cavendish's experiments were considered conclusive. Argon had to wait 100 years more for its discovery, until Lord Raleigh was able to show by his exceedingly accurate experimentation that the incombustible part of air is heavier than the nitrogen obtained from niter. It was not long before the heavier gas causing this difference in weight was isolated, and the small bubble which Cavendish had rejected became the cornerstone of a new series of gases. This epoch-making discovery has been called "a triumph of the third decimal." Prof. Ramsay, in trying to find argon in a gas contained in minerals, supposed to be nitrogen, discovered the new gas helium, which had long been known to exist in the sun. Helium exists on earth only in small quantities, and oddly enough little, if any, is to be found in the atmosphere. One would naturally have expected to find so inert a substance remaining untouched in the gaseous state, like nitrogen and argon, after all the more active substances had combined to form the solid and liquid crust of the globe.

Argon and Helium.

The question of the homogeneity of these gases immediately became a matter of great moment. Are argon and helium uniform substances or mere mixtures of many substances each? The answering of this question was difficult because of the fact that each of these gases is wholly inert. Chemists usually separate one substance from another by acting upon the mixture with some agent capable of combining with the offending material and converting it into some other state in which it may be separated by filtration, decantation or one of the other physical processes at his disposal. No substance had ever before been discovered devoid of power to combine with other substances, and this inertness, which had undoubtedly delayed for many years the discovery of argon, became at once a stumbling block in the way of its purification and analysis. The only method of separating two absolutely inert gases is by the slow and unsatisfactory process of diffusion—a process which allows a lighter gas to pass more rapidly than a heavier gas through a porous septum. Argon and helium refused to be split up by any such treatment, and as long as they remained gases there seemed to be little hope of determining whether or not they are really homogeneous. As all the world knows, Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers solved the problem by converting the obstinate argon into a liquid capable of more varied treatment. The separation of the several impurities which have caused so much scientific excitement is precisely similar to the separation of alcohol from water, or naphtha from kerosene, by distillation. The only difference lies in the temperatures at which the respective distillations take place; for liquid argon boils at about 300 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, instead of some hundreds above. Whether or not the apparently new elements, neon and metargon, which have thus been found to exist in small proportions in argon (and therefore in still smaller proportions with krypton in air) are really elementary, or are mixtures of yet other elements, one cannot yet say. Enough has been done to show, with very little room for reasonable doubt, that since the beginning of the world its atmosphere has contained a whole series of inert substances which seem to play the part of wall-flowers in the festivities of nature. They are not needed or sought, and they seem to fulfill no useful purpose.

Objects of Great Interest.

To the chemist and physicist, especially to the natural philosopher who seeks the causes underlying the superficial facts of nature, argon, helium and their companions are objects of unusual interest. Their very inertness excites his curiosity and opens his eyes to possibilities undreamed of by his old philosophy. What can be the nature of a substance which has no affinities? Have its smallest particles no attraction for anything, or have they an attraction for one another so strong that no inducement can persuade them to separate and unite with particles of another kind? Might not clearer ideas of the nature of affinity itself—that incomprehensible force—be obtained by the comparison of the properties of these bodies with their better known active cousins? In such speculations one always ends in profound wonderment as to how nearly our convenient hypothesis of atoms and molecules really corresponds to the facts of nature. What are our atoms except infinitesimal congregations of varied forces? But then, what is a force, and how can we conceive of a force manifesting itself without "material" embodiment? These speculations belong rather to the realm of metaphysics than to sober, experimental science, whose present end is to observe and compare phenomena, without attempting to penetrate into the unknowable. The wise chemist accepts the atomic hypothesis as a convenient temporary pinrail to hang his thoughts upon, without pretending to regard it as a fixture.

Even the chemist, however, is tempted to imagine the earth as it would have been if all its components had belonged to the argon series. The atmosphere would have consisted of the newly discovered elements, the sea would have been made of higher boiling undiscovered members of the series, and even rocks and sand might have existed, if any of them were solid at ordinary temperatures. This world would have had clouds, winds, rain, tides and waves, but no life; for life exists only through chemical energy, which reproduces heat absorbed from the sun. Life merely guides the successive chemical reactions which build up its transcendently mysterious process; without the chemism all would be death.

Old Systems Discarded.

Leaving the realm of imagination, one finds facts enough to form the basis of more legitimate speculation. For instance, there is no place for these newcomers in the old "system of the elements," in which the seventy or more older elements are arranged in the order of the relative weights of the so-called atoms, their properties recurring at regular intervals. Perhaps this classification might be reconstructed in such a way as to admit the newcomers, if we could be certain of their atomic weights; but, unfortunately, a very essential part of the determination of an atomic weight is the analysis by weight of one or more of the compounds of the element in question, and the newly found gases combine with nothing. While it is thus impossible to determine the atomic weight of argon by any chemical process, nothing is easier than to discover the weight of its molecule. According to the very definition of the idea, each molecule, when in the state of a gas at any fixed temperature and pressure, occupies exactly the same volume as every other molecule, of any aeriform substance whatsoever. One may evidently then obtain the molecular weight of a gas by comparing the weight of a given volume of any gas with the weight of the same volume of a gas whose molecular weight is known. Since argon is not quite a third again as heavy as oxygen, and we are accustomed to call the molecular weight of oxygen 32, it is obvious that the molecular weight of argon must be about 40. In the same way the molecular weight of helium is about 4. The molecular weights of the newer elements are still too uncertain to be worth stating, the uncertainty being only due to the fact that none have yet been obtained in a pure state. Now a molecule may contain one or more atoms; for example, the molecule of oxygen gas is said to contain two similar atoms, while that of phosphorous vapor is said to contain four. The reasons for these assumptions are very definite, but are too complex to admit of explanation here. Gases having more than one atom to the molecule always seem to use up a portion of any energy which may be expended upon them in adjusting relations inside of the molecule, thus leaving less energy to influence the molecule as a whole. Because of this, it is possible from the rate of transmission of any form of energy (for instance, sound) through a gas, to form some clue as to the number of atoms in the molecule. Judged by this criterion, which is more satisfactory to physicists than to chemists, each of the new gases seems to contain only one atom in its molecule. If this is the case, it becomes evident that the atoms themselves are wholly devoid of affinity; the inertness of the gases cannot be due to any attraction of the particles for one another.

Adopting the numbers four and forty for the atomic as well as the molecular weights of helium and argon, we are still unable to find a place for them in the periodic system of the elements. Some one has suggested that these inactive substances would naturally form the connecting links between the powerful electro-negative and electro-positive elements which follow one another in successive portions of the table; but unfortunately their atomic weights do not put them in this position. Time will, perhaps, solve the difficulty; for the present one cannot but be impressed with the inadequacy of a widely accepted generalization to cope with the new situation.

Argon's Spectra.

One of the most certain of the criteria of the newness of argon and its comrades is the singularity of their spectra. Probably all gases are capable of yielding at least two spectra apiece, one being produced by the vibrations of light caused by intense heat (as in the sun's atmosphere or in the intense incandescence of the electric spark), and another being produced by the passage of a small quantity of galvanic electricity at a very much lower temperature. Each of the spectra of each of the argon group is utterly different from any spectrum previously known on the earth. It is interesting to know that many of the lines in the hot spectrum of helium had been observed long ago in the spectra of many stars, especially in some belonging to the constellation of Orion; and the yellow line of helium has been known in the sun for years. It is worthy of note, also, that the hot spectra of argon and its companions seem to require less heat than those of many other substances. This fact may be due to the assumed separate existence of the atoms in the new gases; for the hot spectra are supposed to emanate only from free atoms, and not from molecules. The hot spectrum of argon is rich in blue lines, while the cold spectrum is marked by the predominance of red.

At some future time, when mankind has solved the riddle involved in the existence of the fixed periods of vibration causing the multitudinous lines in spectra, all these observations will be rich in meaning. For the present we can only feel that the phenomena just mentioned bear the most intimate relation possible to the fundamental essence of material and force. In this field we have just begun to "pan out" a little gold from a lode which promises to yield untold richness.

The members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were astounded to hear, at its recent meeting, of the possible discovery, by Mr. C. F. Brush, of another gas in the atmosphere, a gas supposed to be far lighter than hydrogen and to permeate all space. It is needless to call attention to some obvious theoretical objections to the existence of this so-called "etherion," and the time is not yet ripe for an adequate judgment of the matter. Mr. Brush's observations are extremely interesting and important, even if the inference from them is not at once to be accepted. In such a case one must bear in mind the fact that in this world of marvels nothing is too extraordinary to be believed, provided that it is attested by sufficient experimental evidence. The only question in any case can be as to the sufficiency of the evidence to prove the point under consideration; and in this particular instance it is safer not to indulge in the precarious pastime of prophecy.

FEDERAL BUILDING NOTES.

Forty-seven candidates for the railway postal service were taking a civil service examination in the old postoffice building yesterday. Fred Wanamaker of Washington is in charge of the examination.

Phil Stimmel of this city has filed a petition in the United States court asking to be declared a bankrupt. He schedules a long list of liabilities, and has no assets except such as are exempt under the state law.

Reception Postponed.

The reception to primary Sunday school teachers arranged for by the Primary union at its organization at the close of the Sunday school congress last week, has been postponed until after Peace Jubilee week. Due notice will be given of the time of holding it. Sunday school superintendents are requested to report names and addresses of their primary teachers at once to the president of the Primary union, Mrs. George G. Wallace, 1916 California street.

P. E. O. CONGRESS NOW OPEN

Day's Program is Devoted Entirely to the Sisterhood's Affairs.

SEVERAL INTERESTING ADDRESSES MADE

Part of the Afternoon is Given Over to a Reception of Out-of-Town Members and the Meeting Makes an Auspicious Start.

The P. E. O. congress was held yesterday at the First Congregational church at Nineteenth and Davenport streets.

Preceding the morning meeting of the sisterhood there was an informal reception for out-of-town members. Members from far and near renewed their old friendships and formed new ones.

The meeting was called to order by the supreme president, Mrs. Flora C. Herring, who introduced the executive committee, Mesdames Herring, West, Campbell, Barnes and Bryant. Mrs. Herring spoke of the honor accorded the sisterhood in opening the women's congress and expressed the sisterhood's appreciation.

At her request the audience rose and sang the sisterhood's ode. Then Mrs. Berta C. Fox of Nelson, Neb., offered prayer invoking peace and comfort on the sisterhood and womankind. In conclusion she red the estimate of woman in the bible.

By special request Mrs. Belle Haecker of Hampton, Ia., sang the "Holy City," after which Mrs. F. B. Bryant delivered the address of welcome, saying.

"It is an old saying that a woman cannot keep a secret. Now who started this report, which has come to be a proverb? It must have been a man. But in this twentieth century woman can look with scorn on this imputation. If you don't believe it ask some of our members what P. E. O. means.

"Omaha is proud to greet you and offers you the freedom of the city. But please observe Mayor Moores' modest request that you leave the new station, for its the only one we have. Though if you come next year you will find another.

"Few people realize the vast resources of our state and of the west, but I am sure you will rejoice with us at their display in the exposition."

Woman's Work Exemplified.

Mrs. Kittie Loughridge Dutton of Hastings delivered the greeting from the Bureau of Education of the Transmississippi Exposition. She traced woman's work from the birth of Christ. "In the life of the mother of our Savior we see unceasing love and mercy for the poor and unfortunate. Woman has taken Christ's saying, 'The poor ye have always with ye,' to heart. To whom do people go for sympathy and consolation in time of trouble? To women. Look at the glorious work of Florence Nightingale during the Crimean war, which opened the way for the work of our American women on the Potomac and in the south, and of which the Red Cross is the capstone.

"You hear more concerning the hero than the heroine in times of war, but unjustly I think. What mother, sister or sweetheart hesitated when her dear ones were summoned in our last war? Did any of them flinch? No! They said 'Go! and God bless you!' All honor to the heroes—and to those who bore the heroes.

"Steadily has woman marched upward. More gates are open to her and we feel a just pride at the sight. Women, realizing that they should occupy the crowning place in country, church and home, evolved a plan and success will be theirs in the end. The P. E. O. is doing grand work toward this end and we extend greeting to all."

In responding to the welcome and greeting, President Herring said: "We should be proud and pleased at Omaha's greetings. We organized in 1869 at Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Since then reunions have cemented old friendships and been the cause of new and undying vows. Throughout our existence '7' has been our magic motto. Seven women formed the sisterhood; seven members are required to start a chapter, and the members must be admitted in multiples of seven. Seven chapters form a state chapter, and seven presidents of state chapters form the supreme council. Our object is to live on a broad plane. For we shall be judged not by what we have done, but by what we might have done. In the name of the sisterhood, I thank the chapter and citizens of Nebraska for their hospitality."

Aims of the Order.

The president of the Chicago chapter, Mrs. E. M. Pratt, was then introduced. She spoke on the objects and aims of P. E. O. 'As the Star of the East 1900 years ago shone on Him who brought peace on earth, good will to men, so our star has the same sweet thought. Love bears to spiritual life the same relation that electricity does to physicial. Love is the epitome of life and makes it one long, sweet song. We appeal not only for an intellectual but for a sweet, pure home life. For life is an education, not a holiday. It is the smiles and sympathy that women know so well how to bestow that count. Truth should be our highest aim. We should try to be a help to others. Self-sacrifice is woman's noblest privilege. It is not to the intellectual woman that men go for love and help, but to the warm-hearted and loving. The world is at our feet. Woman as an aid and counsellor of man, fighting side by side with him, can purify the world.

"God's idea of woman was as a helpmate to man. But we have fallen far short. Look at the family of the new woman. Oftentimes the husband must be nurse and comforter of his children.

"The glory of a home is the mother. I believe in the Trinity of the Father, Mother and child. That will create trust and truth at home. Let our aim be for the future what it has been in the past, 'Love and being loved.'"

Mrs. Herring then introduced Mrs. Walter Campbell, president of the grand chapter of Iowa, who read the pathetic story of "Tom Connell, an Irishman." It was a dialect story and Mrs. Campbell read it in a delightful Irish brogue.

The morning exercises closed with a clever monologue, "The Obstruction Hat," which Miss E. M. Crawford, the principal of the Nebraska School of Oratory, recited. Miss Crawford has a charming voice. So delighted was her audience that it insisted on an encore, to which she responded with "So Was I," the story of a timid schoolboy.

Music Sets Them Right.

Miss May Cobb of York, Neb., opened the afternoon session by an appreciative rendering of a polonaise by Mignon. So much did the audience enjoy her playing that they insisted on several encores. The music put the Sisterhood in a receptive mood for Mrs. Dysart's paper, entitled "Per Gradus." After paying a glowing tribute to the United States and its heroes she went on to say:

Clubs are of ancient origin. The first was in Paradise and ever since then they have existed. But there are clubs and clubs. There are desirable ones, like the P. E. O.; harmless ones, like the anti-matrimonial, and undeniably bad ones. With all her clubs, woman should never neglect her duties as housewife. Yet the old idea of woman's duty is wrong. She was brought up to work and her education was paid small attention. Her days were passed at the spinning wheel and all frivolities were discountenanced. Now woman feels her duties are toward those she loves. She has her clubs for the exchange of ideas and the world endorses this change. Marked progress has been made in her mental improvement and we all cherish influences leading to that.

Education and culture are the passwords to society nowadays. And we should all make an effort to put our education to some good uses. P. E. O. is a beautiful and ennobling aid. Good women aid us and add to our attractions. We are broadened by the mutual exchange of analyses and criticisms. This enables us to enjoy our homes. A bright and happy home should be the father's kingdom, the child's paradise and the mother's joy. Charity begins at home, but it does not end there.

The mystery in which our Sisterhood is shrouded is the open sesame to a happy life. As a book grows chapter by chapter so the P. E. O. grows. Let our ideal be a noble woman who excels in refinement, grace and loving kindness; not in one excelling in masculinity or intelligence.

Value of Club Life.

Miss Virginia Corbett of Bozeman, Mont., was unable to be present to read her paper on "A Laboratory Study," and it was read by her sister, Miss Ca l Smith. Miss Corbett's idea was to make a laboratory of the ages represented by Chauser, Shakespeare and George Eliot and study the types of women depicted by those authors. Through them all were found the bearing of all sorts of trouble without murmur or complaint. An unflinching adherence to duty. The value of club life was then shown; its aid in the mutual growth and the individual development. In this respect the value of the local P. E. O. chapters is infinite.

A rest from the task of following these discourses was furnished by Mrs. Alexander of Wahoo, accompanied on the piano by Miss Cobb. She whistled several pieces, which were enthusiastically received.

Mrs. McNaughton of Villisca, Ia., continued the program with a talk on "Backbone." "Man," said she, "without an actual backbone, would be like a pair of tongs. And without a mental one his actions are similar to those of the tongs. God has given us our lives and faculties. It is for us to develop our backbone. Our forefathers possessed it to a wonderful degree, and we have lately shown that we ourselves are not lacking in it.

"We women are very weak, but man is also weak, or Adam would not have been enticed by Eve to bite the apple. But it is for us, by mutual help, to build up our backbone, to enlighten our homes and to form high and noble ideals and then try to follow them. Let faith, love and truth be our guides."

Mrs. Herring next presented the original charter member, Mrs. Alice Babb, of Mount Pleasant, Ia. Mrs. Babb spoke feelingly of her emotions at her seeing her friends and the many different memories, some sad, others happy, which they recalled, and compared them to a wonderful cave, in which are stalactites so perfect that chords can be struck on them. Of the five cardinal virtues upon which the P. E. O. is founded, Mrs. Babb selected for her topic "Justice."

"It is justice," said Mrs. Babb, "that rules the world. Nations submit to laws; states are laid down by laws and property is protected by laws. Laws needed interpreters and the men so doing were called lawyers. But there was always a class of people that complained against them on the ground that they were unjust. Law is harsh at times. The old Mosaic law claimed an eye for an eye. Now lawyers often claim two eyes for one. Hereditary crime is the bugaboo of modern justice and the great problem is to tell where mercy should end and justice begin. Education seems the only solution. The mind's wants are more diverse than the body's, and when not properly treated become diseased.

What the Order Accomplishes.

"We are now in the social age. Let us not forget that we have risen wonderfully and the reason of it is love. First came the pilgrims. Their wives were always busy and severe. Then came the wife of the pioneer, who bore untold hardships without murmur and did a vast deal toward making the west what it is today. As they made money the idea came that they must educate their children. But let us pray that these children will never be ashamed of their parents, as some have been.

"One great benefit of the P. E. O. is that it draws mother and daughter together and the mother feels no longer compelled to sit in the kitchen while the daughter entertains her friends. There is no longer that sad separation of education. But by the aid of P. E. O. they are made one.

"This is a justice loving nation, as our war has proved, and the women with their Red Cross work are fit companions for these temperate men.

"Let not small annoyances sour your lives, and be always just and strong in character."

Miss Duval, in a paper upon "Woman's Sphere" traced the indelible mark woman has left on the world and showed that it was due to her love and tenderness. She said that woman's sphere was continually becoming more exalted and that in civilized countries she was now the equal and helpmate, not the slave of man. Then she warned woman against striving for what was utterly useless to them and said that no matter how humble, every woman had a mission to perform. "Mothers have fought a fight," said she, "such as men never could and they have proved themselves silent and uncomplaining under all trials."

Mrs. Munro of South Omaha then gave two delightful recitations and Miss Blanchard of Beatrice, Neb., played Chopin's Polonaise, op. 53. This finished the program and Mrs. Herring closed the convention, wishing all "God speed" until they met again.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases, and especially piles, there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeit or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

PENNSYLVANIANS AT A PICNIC

Keystone State Natives Have a Good Old Fashioned Basket Affair at Hanscom Park.

The visiting Pennsylvanians were entertained at a picnic at Hanscom park by the local Pennsylvania club yesterday, and most of the visitors improved the opportunity to spend the middle of the day in the pretty resort and cultivate acquaintanceship with their Omaha friends. A modicum of Nebraska sunshine would have contributed somewhat to their enjoyment of the occasion, but although the clouds were overcast the atmosphere was not uncomfortable, and the crowd had a very enjoyable social session. The park has just begun to don its gorgeous autumn coloring. While the grass retains its summer freshness, the leaves are tinged with streaks of red and yellow, and the park is even more beautiful than when it was one unbroken panorama of green.

At noon long tables were spread on the portico of the pavilion and the guests sat down to a bountiful feast, while excellent music was rendered by a local orchestra. Just before the visitors were seated J. N. H. Patrick's four-in-hand brought Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, General Manderson, President John W. Woodside of the Pennsylvania exposition commission and other distinguished guests, and at 2 o'clock there was a brief program of toasts, in which the social sentiment of the occasion was very happily expressed. There was no attempt at oratory, as the speeches were purely informal, but they abounded in felicitous allusions, which reflected the good fellowship of the reunion.

D. C. Patterson called the crowd to order and introduced John W. Woodside, who was given a hearty greeting. Mr. Woodside declared that he and his fellow travelers from the Keystone state fully appreciated the courtesy they had received at the hands of the exposition management, but they were overwhelmed by the cordiality of their reception by the Omaha people, who had once claimed Pennsylvania as their home. It had always been said that Pennsylvania has the finest men and women and the sweetest children in the world, and he was glad to see that that reputation was being maintained in Nebraska. He concluded by quoting a poetic tribute to Pennsylvania.

The next speaker was H. H. Baldrige of Omaha, who spoke briefly on "Nebraska." He referred to the magnificent struggle of the early pioneers, and called attention to the wonderful progress that has been made in the last 100 years. He declared that the greatest conquest that the people of this country had ever made was their conquest of their own territory, and those who had come from Pennsylvania had done their full share in achieving this grand result.

Postmaster General Smith was given a genuine ovation when he was introduced and the applause was frequently repeated during his address. He gracefully acknowledged the compliments that his address at the exposition on the preceding day had received from the previous speakers, but said that one criticism had been suggested which he was compelled to admit was just. He had been told that he had not mentioned the women, and now he wished to apologize and rectify his error as far as possible. This he accomplished by paying a vigorous tribute to the high qualities of the Pennsylvania women with a graceful reference to the toothsome repast from which they had just risen.

Continuing, the speaker said that he had thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Omaha. He had been made to feel at home, and he expressed his gratification at discovering how great a proportion of the sturdy population of Nebraska had come from the Keystone state. In conclusion, he paid a very complimentary tribute to General Manderson and, as the latter gentleman was then introduced, he improved the opportunity to return the compliment with interest. General Manderson spoke in happy terms of the great pleasure that the local Pennsylvanians had experienced in being permitted to entertain their guests and declared that their long separation had not extinguished their interest in their native state.

SCOTT LETS KADLEE LOOSE

Gives Prisoner His Release Because Court is Not in Session at the Present Time.

Judge Scott ordered the release of Frank Kadlee on habeas corpus and set forth his reasons in the order.

These reasons were, first, to the effect that there was not presumptive evidence of Kadlee's guilt of larceny in taking from his roommate the watch and chain specified in the complaint, as no criminal motive could be proven against him; second, that the prisoner had already been locked up for ten weeks, and, third, that inasmuch as the criminal branch of the district court had adjourned until November and the prisoner is thereby deprived of his constitutional right to a speedy trial an unnecessary hardship was being placed upon him, resulting in a deprivation of his natural rights.

Kadlee showed to the court that he really had not intended to commit any crime—he had simply taken that method to force his roommate to return to him his spectacles which the other had appropriated. He is a baker by trade, with only a linen suit on his back, with which to face the coming winter, and has several children to maintain, and a wife in suffering circumstances in Chicago.

Yeiser Petition Apparently Defective.

The amended petition expected from John O. Yeiser in the direct legislation matter asking for the submission of the proposition at a special city election simultaneously with the general election on November 8, was presented to Judge Scott, but judicial action was deferred until Saturday morning, when City Attorney Connell will endeavor to show that the number of 2,801 signatures does not really represent 15 per cent of the voting strength of the city.

Some 300 names were lost from the petition in some way. Mr. Yeiser will state that they were lost by the officers of the city council. Apart from this Mr. Connell will try to show that all the names are not those of qualified voters. For a second cause of action Mr. Yeiser has attached the second petition with its 3,104 names.

Judge Scott said again that he believed the people should have an opportunity to vote on the initiative and referendum, if it can be shown they want it, and if the court could be satisfied on this point he would issue the peremptory mandamus to City Clerk Higby.

Goss Appointed Receiver.

In the suit of the Hamilton National bank against the stockholders of the defunct American Loan and Trust company, C. A. Goss has been appointed receiver in the interests of the plaintiff and such other creditors as may join the bank in the suit. Carroll S. Montgomery says the action of the bank is simply to try in the district court what it failed to accomplish in the United States circuit court, namely, to base its claims against the stockholders on the ground that the loan and trust company was practically a banking institution.

Notes from the Courts.

Suit to recover $1,000 on stock in the East Omaha street railway has been brought by Charles O. Wallander in the district court against Christian C. Lazarus. Wallander charges that on August 3 last he was induced to subscribe for the stock on the representation of Lazarus that the latter was superintendent of the company and would give him that position at $70 per month. Wallander was then a new arrival in the city, he says.

After several days' trial in the county court the suit of Hester & McCaslin against Kimball Brothers, to recover $870 on a subcontract for the plastering and staff work of the Nebraska state building at the exposition, is now ready for argument. The argument will be made before Judge Baxter this morning.

James H. Van Dusen and Willis Todd went before Judge Keysor yesterday with a petition for a mandamus to compel the city of South Omaha to pay to them a judgment for $864.87, alleged to have been rendered in favor of Charles C. Lund and assigned to the relators. An alternative writ was issued, made returnable before Judge Keysor Monday next.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once.

Stealing Overcoats Now.

The cold wave is drawing the hobo criminal element to the theft of clothing. One of this class stole a heavy overcoat from a back room at the Henshaw hotel Wednesday night. Tuesday night four cases of the same sort were reported from various sources.

A scantily attired hobo passed the clothing store of William Friedman, 1417 Douglas street, Wednesday night and saw an overcoat hanging on a dummy marked "cheap at $5." Removing the coat and donning it, he hung the sign back on the figure and wrote across its face in pencil: "I will send you a check for $5 when I reach Florida." The scrawl was signed: "I Steal."

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for bruises.

FURNITURE CARPETS
HOME FURNISHERS

Thousands of Families

Deny themselves the comforts of a home because they can't pay cash for what they want and can't afford to buy from people that ask two prices on time. Let us figure with you. Make a list of the articles you want, get the lowest cash price offered in Omaha and we will meet the price with the samequality and you can have them on the following terms:

OUR EASY TERMS
$15.00 WORTH $1.00 A WEEK | $30.00 WORTH $1.50 A WEEK
" 50.00 " 1.75 " | " 75.00 " 2.00 "
THE WAY WE DO BUSINESS
YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT

The largest and best selected stock of Furniture, Carpetings, Stoves and General Housefurnishings in the west. Everything as represented or your money back if not satisfied.

The Omaha Furniture & Carpet Company
FARNAM ST. BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH

Are You Satisfied?

There's a deal of satisfaction in knowing that you have the best—it's not only because we say the Jewel steel range and cook stoves are the best, but every user of a Jewel range or cook stove in Omaha—and there are over 500 now in use—agree with us—only the best cold rolled steel is used in the building of the Jewel—no sheet iron to get like the ocean in a storm—but steel of the right weight and thickness that can be bent when hot—but it won't break—a range that will burn hard or soft coal—or wood—with a patented oven that is warranted not to warp.

A. C. Raymer,
WE DELIVER YOUR PURCHASE.
1514 Farnam Street.

Sweeping the horizon with a glance through a fine marine glass on the seashore is always eminently amusing—if your glance is not good bring your eyes to our scientific optician and he will remedy any ills that may have befallen them—when he has tested your eyes and fitted them with glasses you can sweep the horizon without further aid—he wouldn't be with us if he wasn't the best optician in Omaha—Eye examinations free.

The Aloe & Penfold Co
Leading Scientific Opticians.
1408 Farnam Street, Opposite Paxton Hotel. OMAHA

The Electric Parade—

Can be no brighter—more handsome—than Drex L. Shooman's line of patent leathers—one in particular—so appropriate for the Ak-Sar-Ben ball—is an all-patena leather ladies' strap stepper—with even the strap patent leather—the Louis XV heel—in the new shapes—a swell shoe—at only $3.00—then, too, we have a complete line of satin slippers in all the desirable shades at $2.50—Men's patent leathers for the ball—all kid or cloth tops—a wide range of styles and prices—We always show the new footwear.

Drexel Shoe Co.,
Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.
1419 FARNAM STREET

If Teddy R was Here—

he would never go back to New York until he had one of those special sale pianos—maybe he would see the big bargain in the fine, square Molter piano we offer tomorrow at $85—$15 cash and $6 a month—an elegant tone—while down this way just step in the store and see the number of instruments we are selling now at special prices—one of the best bargains we have for tomorrow is a slightly used Kimball piano at $315—the Kimball needs no special recommendation—it has won its laurels upon its merits.

A. HOSPE,
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas

Carpet News—

We are the only exclusive carpet house in Omaha—we have the finest and largest stock of carpets in varying degrees of quality—the degrees start with good, then go up—we would like to sell you a carpet—look about and see if you have not room for one—change the parlor carpet to some other room and put some fresh brightness in the parlor—the best room in the house ought always to be carpeted the best—take time to look at our new stock while in Omaha.

Omaha Carpet Co
Omaha's Exclusive Carpet House,
1515 Dodge St.