THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Some Inventions Designed to Increase Messages on Telegraph Wires.

TREBLING THE WORK OF THE QUADRUPLEX

Development of a Machine for Printing Telegrams—Electricity in Plant Life—Projected Palace of Electricity at Paris.

A series of important experiments are about to be made over the wires of the Pennsylvania railroad to determine the value of the multiplex device invented by Professor Henry A. Rowland of the Johns Hopkins university.

By means of this invention it is possible to send eight telegraphic messages over the same wire at the same time, four in each direction. The messages are sent over a keyboard similiar to that of a typewriter, which is at the sending end of the instrument, while at the other end is a small machine which records the message in printed form, it being possible either to print the message upon a sheet of paper or upon a long tape like that which is used in the ordinary ticker service. "There is no longer any question of the value and thorough utility of the machine," said Professor Rowland in an interview, "and many experienced telegrapers who have seen it work pronounce it absolutely perfect. An ordinary typewriter operator can send messages at the rate of forty words a minute, while all the time seven other messages are going over the wire, each separate and distinct from the others. I wanted to try the message over a very long wire, but could not make satisfactory arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph company for the use of their plant. However, the Pennsylvania railroad has placed its private wires at our disposal. So we have decided upon a wire between Jersey City and Philadelphia for the first trial and after that, if we want to, we can try a longer wire by using a system of loops."

The quadruplex device, now in use in some telegraph offices, has been considered a giant stride in the development of telegraphy and has resulted in the saving of much time and money. The capacity of the new arrangement of Professor Rowland may be further comprehended when it is stated that his invention will do three times the work which the quadruplex machine will do.

Another Printing Telegraph.

F. Hachmann, mechanical electrical engineer of Whitefish Bay and Milwaukee, has been interviewed by the St. Paul Pioneer Press. "Yes, I have made some inventions," said he, producing a card whereon he was described as "inventor of police alarm indicator, fire alarm indicator, hotel indicator, printing telegraph and the improved continuous rail." "The printing telegraph is probably the most important. I have made a little machine something like a typewriter. On that machine you send a telegraph message just as you write on a typewriter. Only you can send all the letters of any word at the same time—that is, unless it's a very big word. It it has more than ten letters—well, a man has only ten fingers. With some practice you can send 200 words a minute. The circuit is broken once only, you see, to make any letter. The present telegraph code breaks the circuit about three times on the average for every letter, and the operator with the present system can send only forty words a minute unless he's an expert, and the expert rarely does better than seventy-five or eighty words a minute. At the receiving end of the wire with my system the operator—but there won't be any operator. The message will print itself at that end as in a stock ticker, only much faster and on either tape or a letter sheet. So really anybody who can spell can send his own messages with my machine if the operator doesn't happen to be handy. As for the expert operator, he could send 250 words a minute—perhaps more. I've been working only six months on my printing telegraph. I didn't want much said about it until I could get it patented everywhere. Just the other day I got my last patent in England, the last of twenty-two patents covering all the civilized nations. We have already put the machine in on six stations of the Milwaukee road to test them. They worked perfectly. They need no metallic circuits, no change in the wiring. They are small and simple. In a month or two I'll begin putting them into the telegraph offices in the Twin Cities and elsewhere. It will send three times as fast from one end and will dispense with any operators at the other end; besides, it will not require an expert to run the machine. The machine only costs $10 to manufacture, but it will be rented for $6 a month. That will make the expense for each machine about $30 a month. Now, the average operator under the old system gets $50 a month." Professor Barrett, who had charge of the electrical department at the World's Fair said he thought it was the greatest improvement ever made in telegraphing.

Twelve Messages on a Single Wire

Experiments are at present being conducted on the Paris-Bordeaux line with some very interesting machines, which the inventor, M. Mercadier, has been working on for many years. With these instruments, called duodecaplex, twelve Morse transmitters can work simultaneously on a single wire, each sending its signals to the proper receiver at the end of the line. The result is brought about by the use of alternating or, at any rate, interrupted currents. Each transmitter receives its current through a tuning fork having a special note, its vibrations being electrically maintained. These vibrations furnish a current of the proper period to cause resonance at each application in the proper receiving circuit, which has its self-induction and capacity adjusted for this result. This receiver is a telephone (a monotelephone, as it is called by Mercadier) so constructed and arranged that the acoustic resonant qualities also help to damp out from the signals received everything not intended for it. These signals are read in the ordinary way by ear, aided by rubber tubes like those used on phonographs. The sifting out of the signals, it seems, is very perfect, each receiver giving no evidence of those signals not intended for it except a slight murmuring very indefinite and not at all bothersome.

Protection of Kite Wires.

One of the unsolved problems of new electrical science is how to preserve from destruction by lightning the wire attached to meterological kites. These kites give their most valuable indications in the upper air regions in the neighborhood of an area of thunderstorms and that is where it is most dangerous to use them. It is stated that at Cincinnati, O., 12,000 feet of kite steel piano wire in mid-air was destroyed by lightning and at Lansing, Mich., where 75,000 feet of wire had been paid out by the weather bureau, it was destroyed in the same way, and the official observer escaped serious injury only through the opportune release of an iron guiding bar. The obvious remedy for this destruction would be to withdraw the line at the approach of thunderstorms, but such a sacrifice of important data is not to be contemplated. It is now suggested to use a cord of silk, which has twice the strength according to its weight as compared with tool steel. One of the objections to this method which will have to be met was noticed by Prof. Marvin, who was one of the first to substitute silk for wire. As the silk cord was necessarily of a much larger diameter than wire, there was a proportionate wind effect, which diminished the altitude of the kite. Prof. Marvin's next idea was the retaining of the steel wire as a whole and the insertion of an occasional stretch of fifty to 100 feet of silk cord. Here the fact was ignored that the electric current traveling along a wire may be of such a voltage as to give a tiny spark or a destructive lightning flash. A moderate discharge might destroy the continuous steel wire, but a stronger flash will jump over the fifty or 100 feet of silk cord and still destroy the wire, so that the introduction of a silken loop simply delayed the dissipation of the line for it, might be, a few minutes, and brought the solution of the problem of perfect safety no nearer. Prof. Rowland expressed the opinion that there is apparently no way to make the kite line perfectly safe except to make it either too poor a conductor to transmit any electricity or so good a conductor that it will transmit the entire lightning flash without becoming overheated. The question in its present open condition presents an interesting study for electricians; but in the meantime the meteorologists continue to fly their kites in electrical storms; they say that even if the line is burned up they can always go and hunt for the kite which has secured the record.

Electricity and Plant Life.

That the application of electricity to the culture of plants is rapidly approaching a practical stage is apparent in Prof. S. Lemstrom's recent paper on the subject. Experiments carried out in Finland prove, among other things, that electricity given to plants during days with a clear burning sun may damage them very much if enough water is not given at the same time. Prof. Lemstrom's theory as to the beneficial influence of electricity on plants is that either the gases in the air are transformed to ozone and nitric oxides, which, being heavy, fall on the plants and increase the activity of their vegetation, or the electricity induces the juices of the plants to ascend more rapidly in their capillary tubes. Six fields of fifty meters each were used for the experimental demonstration, three being treated with electricity and three without. In the former there was found a general increase in the seeds of at least 40 per cent in the volts from 25 per cent to 75 per cent, depending on the kind of plant and on the nature of the soil; in beans, 75 per cent; in strawberries and raspberries, as high as 75 per cent, the time for their ripening being shortened at least one-third. In the culture of tobacco, where especially the precaution as to an ample supply of water on bright days was found necessary, the plants under the influence of the current showed at least 40 per cent better growth than those cultivated without it. The length of time the current was usually turned on during the day was four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon. The total number of hours was 161.

Palace of Electricity at Paris.

The Colossal Palace of Electricity, which was designed by M. Eugene Henard, will be one of the most remarkable features of the Paris exposition in 1900. Like most of the new buildings on the Champ de Mars, it will be built with an upper floor, to which access will be had by broad stairways and by viaducts connecting with other exhibition halls. It is estimated that 12,000-horse water power, which is equivalent to a flow of 300 gallons of water per second, will be required to operate the mighty machinery. This water will be raised from the Seine by an immense pumping plant and will be made to do double duty by adding to the scenic effects of the grounds. At the Chateau d'Eau there will be a beautiful cascade, about 100 feet high, on which at night the electric lights will play. All the lower part of the Palace of Electricity will be hidden by the Chateau d'Eau, above which the central hall will rise to a commanding elevation. This facade will be 390 feet long and will be surmounted at its highest point, more than 230 feet above the ground, by a colossal statue of electricity. By day this facade will be outlined against the sky in a lacework of metal and glass, and at night it will glitter like a diadem of jewels flashing the colors of the diamond, ruby and emerald.

Electric Hot Pressing.

The time is rapidly approaching when the tailor who has any pretensions to be considered up to the times will look down on any other means of pressing the suits of his customers than by electricity. Already he is using the electrically heated "goose," but a still more ambitious system of hot pressing has been introduced in dyeing and finishing factories, which may furnish a hint on which a practical system for the tailor may be based. In place of iron plates heated in very hot ovens or hollow plates heated by steam, which have hitherto been used for this purpose, sheets are used consisting mainly of pressing plates heated by electricity. The presses are charged with cloth in the usual way, but the plates are cold when placed in position and are afterward connected with the switches. The plates are arranged not only above and below the piles, but between the layers, so that the heat becomes quickly and evenly distributed. The current is easily regulated so that the desired temperature can be maintained for any length of time. If the regulator is properly used the plates will never become overheated and what heat is applied is made the most of instead of being to a great extent wasted, as in the old process. Beyond this the work can be put through much more expeditiously, the cloth is more evenly and efficiently finished and the cost of the plant and operation is very economical. It is claimed that to heat a hydraulic press charged with heavy goods to a height of ninety inches with seventy plates, in thirty-five minutes, costs only 7 cents.

Electric Gas Lighter.

A novelty in gas lighting is an electric rod, which serves as a lighter, obviating all danger of fire incident to the use of matches and tapers. The lighter is twenty-three inches long over all. It consists of a handle and a straight rod, which curves at the top. In the handle is a sealed storage battery which is good for 5,000 lightings before it needs to be renewed. Fresh batteries can be obtained when needed and it is only necessary to drop the old one out and slip a new one in. The pressure of a ring on the outside of the handle completes the circuit and causes current to pass through a minature coil of wire, a tthe top of the lighter, heating it to a cherry red, which instantly ignates gas from the ordinary or Welsbach burner.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them.

Seven Sisters Slope

Yes they are going.

This is the last week of the exhibit of the Seven Sutherland Sisters at the drug store of Sherman & McConnell, on Dodge street. Every lady in Omaha who has not seen these ladies and talked with them should do so at once, as they are able and willing to give many hints about the care of the hair and the method by which their own beautiful hair was grown.

The following cut prices are being made during the sale on the 7-sisters goods:
$1.00 size Hair Grower 85c
50c size Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner 45c

Call and see the beautiful hair, and consult the ladies on the care of the scalp. Consultation free.

Sherman & McConnell DrugCo

Middle of Block.

1513 Dodge St., OMAHA, NEB.

WINNING UNDER A HANDICAP

Republican Campaign Succeeding Against the Chairman of the Committee.

MISTAKES APPARENT TO THE OFFENDER

Committeemen Plan to Take Some Charge of the Work and the Move Frightens the Chairman Into Calling a Consultation.

If the republicans carry Douglas county by a good majority, as they doubtless will, it will not be because, but rather in spite of the leg-pullers and heelers who constitute three-fourths of the campaign executive committee. It is over a month since the county committee organized, but the committee has not yet been consulted with reference to the conduct of the campaign. On the contrary, the chairman and his appointees on the executive committee have assumed to themselves every feature of the campaign work, with the result that little if anything has been accomplished by the committee.

So great was the dissatisfaction among members of the county committee at the stubborn refusal of the chairman either to enter upon a vigorous campaign, or to call the full committee together, that a movement was started several days ago to have the committee convene itself and take affairs into its own hands. Chairman Burbank, on getting wind of this move, seized his only opportunity to head it off by issuing a call for a meeting of the committee next Saturday afternoon.

Dissatisfaction, however, is general at the way in which the chairman is managing the campaign. In previous years not only has it been a custom to call frequent meetings of the full county committee, but the different ward members were freely consulted on everything pertaining to their own wards and were made responsible for the work done in their own districts. This year, in his supreme confidence that he alone can carry the entire county in his pocket, Chairman Burbank and his associates on the executive committee have not only ignored the respective committeemen, but have refused even to inform them what is being done in the different wards.

Campaign so Far a Failure.

Ward meetings have been held without notifying the ward committeeman, with a natural result that meetings for the most part have been absolute frosts, from the standpoint of attendance. One meeting in the First ward, for example, not long ago, attracted just twelve people, in addition to the speakers and candidates; and another in the Second ward got together an audience of thirty, including every one on the program. There have only been two or three meetings in the county since the campaign opened at which the attendance exceeded fifty people.

This is due, perhaps, to a certain extent, also to the fact that the meetings have not been advertised or brought to the attention of the people who might be gotten out. Aside from a few posters which have been hung up in the street cars at the instance of John L. Webster, the attorney for the street car company, and a few dodgers scattered about here and there, no advertising whatever has been done. In every previous campaign every meeting arranged was advertised in the newspapers, and the respective ward committeemen made personal efforts to get good audiences.

Another thing that is troubling the committee is the question of finances. The assessments were made upon the different candidates at the first meeting of the executive committee, but only a small part of the money has been covered into the treasurer's hands. The reason for this is that the candidates themselves have no confidence in the executive committee, and are reluctant to pay in money which they do not believe will get beyond the leg-pullers in the committee itself. The way in which the committee has spent its money so far is not calculated to reassure them. It rented a headquarters at $100 a month, without anybody to occupy them. Even the chairman fought shy of the place until within the last week, for fear the ward workers might trouble him. Money has been thrown away on halls for meetings which have produced no results, and a man was employed to take charge of the poling of the city who only announced his conversion from populism a few weeks ago, when there were plenty of good republicans ready to occupy the place. The registration, too, has been disappointing, because no systematic work has been done to get republican voters registered.

Personal Attendance Asked.

In the call for the committee meeting Saturday, Chairman Burbank says: "I very much desire that you be personally present at this meeting, and trust you will so do, and bring with you full and complete reports as to the condition of your party in your respective precincts and wards." It is probable that most of the committee will be present personally, but they are also likely to ask the chairman and executive committee for full and complete reports as to the condition of the campaign, and to demand some information as to what the committee proposes to do during the remainder of the campaign.

OPERATES AFTER TUESDAY

Involuntary Bankruptcy Provisions Become Effective—Some of the Details of the Process.

That section of the bankruptcy law referring to involuntary bankruptcy will become effective November 1. The provision for voluntary bankrupts went into effect July 1, but the law provided that no petitions under the involuntary section could be filed until four months after the statute was signed and approved and in force. Under the voluntary section of the law twenty-three cases have been filed in the United States court for Nebraska, but with two or three exceptions, these are petitions by men who are seeking to rid themselves of a number of small debts of long standing which they find themselves unable to pay, and they have no assets from which any dividend can be realized.

Under the prvision which becomes operative the first of next month a petition can be filed against an insolvent or one guilty of an act of bankruptcy, such as the assignment of his property to defraud a portion of the creditors and upon default by the defendant, or after a fair trial, he may be declared a bankrupt and his property disposed of accordingly. Parties owing debts amounting to $1,000 or over, except farmers and wage earners, are subject to this provision of the law. Companies and corporations are also amenable to this section, as are private banks, buf not national or state banks. Companies and corporations, on the other hand, cannot take advantage of the voluntary section of the law. Petitions under the involuntary section of the law must be filed within four months after the alleged act of bankruptcy is committed.

Referees in bankruptcy, who operate more generally under the voluntary section, have a long list of duties assigned to them, and in important cases their work possesses considerable responsibility. They are allowed just $10 on each case, which must be deposited with the clerk of the United States court when the petition is filed. Where dividends are paid out of the property of the bankrupt the referee will be allowed a small per cent of the sum in addition to this fee. The clerk of the court is allowed $10 for his work and there is $5 for other work, which makes the total cost of a bankrupt case $25 aside from attorney's fee. The fee is left entirely with the court, notwithstanding several attorneys, ambitious to make a specialty of this class of business, are sending out circulars to prospective clients, agreeing to act as attorney for $50.

VETERAN OF VICKSBURG

Colonel Montgomery, Who Was One of Pemberton's Commissioners, to Arrange the Surrender.

Colonel L. M. Montgomery, special agent of the Treasury department at Washington, with headquarters at St. Louis, is in the city checking up the office of the collector of customs. He has charge of a district composed of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and goes from Omaha to Denver in pursuit of his official business.

Colonel Montgomery has been for a long time in the government service, and has traveled abroad a great deal, through which he has acquired a fund of reminiscences which are decidedly interesting. To begin with he was one of two commissioners appointed by General Pemberton to negotiate articles for the capitulation of Vicksburg with commissioners from General Grant. He describes Pemberton as a haughty and austere man, a martinet of an officer. It became his duty to introduce Pemberton to Grant, and after this ceremony had been performed on neutral ground between the battlements of the two armies he says Grant took out his cigar case and offered Pemberton a cigar, but although the latter was almost suffering for a smoke his pride would not let him accept the offer. He and Grant had been classmates at West Point and he felt the humiliation of having to surrender to the hero of Appomattox. "We hadn't had anything in the way of tobacco but the raw leaf," continued Mr. Montgomery, "and when General Grant turned to me and offered me a cigar I told him if he would excuse me I would take two, which I did. Grant always remembered the incident and when on his tour of the world I met him in Paris he recognized me and recalled the incident."

When a child Mr. Montgomery was taken to Paris with his parents and arrived there at the time Louis Phillippe fled the country in the disguise of John Smith. He went there again later when the commune held the city and while his family was in Paris he was not allowed to enter the gates. He was personally acquainted with Louis Napoleon and says the unfortunate emperor spent three months on the colonel's plantation in Louisiana while in this country, at which time Napoleon told him he had been betrayed by his army. This fact was recalled by Mr. Montgomery in connection with the present state of affairs in France. Mr. Montgomery, a man now in Chicago and another now in New York were each at about that time offered commissions in the French army, but each declined. Mr. Montgomery was also personally acquainted with General Boulanger, having met the dashing officer first at Algiers when he was a major.

Later the colonel was one of the commissioners to Europe to invite the descendants of old patriots to participate in the celebration of the surrender of Yorktown which was held in Virginia. He hunted up the descendants of Lafayette and others who assisted the early revolutionists in their struggle for liberty, and then went to do the same service in Germany. He said the feeling was so bitter between the two countries that it was difficult to get the French to take part when they learned that Germans were to be there, and when the German flag was raised at Yorktown in honor of the visitors from that country the French turned their backs upon the banner.

Mr. Montgomery was specially warm in his commendation of the characteristic of General Grant which made him ever loyal to his friends. He said he was brought in contact with Grant many times after the incidents at Vicksburg, and this characteristic impressed itself upon him more than any other, and said it was this trait of the man's character which caused his later misfortunes, as unprincipled men took advantage of the great soldier's confiding simplicity. When John Russell Young wrote the story of Grant's tour around the world and incoporated a sketch of his military career, he requested Mr. Montgomery to write that part concerning the surrender of Vicksburg, which he did.

Mr. Montgomery will remain in the city until Saturday, combining a visit at the exposition with his official duties at the customs office.

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

Row with a Broker.

M. Coriat, the ticket broker at 1317 Farnam street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of malicious destruction of property made by T. F. O'Connor of Bruce, S. D. O'Connor alleges that he visited the scalper's office to sell a return ticket to Sioux City. While there another man entered for the same purpose, and the two engaged in conversation. Coriat, it is alleged, grew angry at this and said O'Connor was trying to influence his customers. This the latter denied and showed the broker his ticket, which he said he had entered the place to sell. Coriat, according to O'Connor, grabbed the ticket from his hand, tore it up and drove him out of his office.

To Save Your Digestion
Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

MAYOR ENSOR GETTING EVEN

Peculiar Grounds Alleged in Injunction Petition Filed in District Court.

PUNISHING A MEMBER OF WALKER JURY

Allegation that Building Inspector, at Behest of Mayor of South Omaha, Stops Repair Work on Hoctor-Johnston Company Building.

Mayor Ensor's alleged connection with the recent fatal prize fight in South Omaha furnishes the somewhat peculiar grounds on which a temporary injunction has been issued out of the district court restraining Building Inspector George S. Dunscomb of the packing house city from interfering with the Hoctor-Johnston company in the work of altering the interior of its office building.

According to the allegations set up by the plaintiff company they sought permission to make these changes some time ago and the building inspector permitted them to do so without securing a permit, saying that the work did not come under the provisions of the fire limit ordinance. The office building is a frame structure, but no additions were to be made to it. The company set a gang at work upon the alterations and they were not molested until a day ago. Then the building inspector ordered them to cease work and did not permit them to return to it afterward. The reasons for this, as outlined in the petition, were as follows:

That the building inspector is a pliant and obedient tool of one Thomas H. Ensor, mayor of South Omaha, who is the instigator and director of the wrongful and malicious acts of the defendant in said particular, solely and simply because the secretary and treasurer of the plaintiff company was a juror in the coroner's investigation into the cause of one Walker's death in a prize fight in South Omaha, and as such juror concurred in finding against and recommending to hold one J. E. Carroll, acting chief of police of South Omaha and a pet of said Ensor. That said verdict had scarcely gained publicity when said Ensor dispatched to the defendant a letter directing him to stop work on said building at once and that defendant accordingly stopped the work as aforesaid. That when plaintiff asked defendant why he had stopped the work the defendant said that he had been ordered to do so by the mayor, that it was because of the verdict in the coroner's investigation, and he said that the said agent of the plaintiff should have brought in a "minority report," as he termed it, and in no instance did he claim that the work was stopped because of a violation of the fire limits ordinance.

It was further set out that Ensor had boasted that he would not permit the work of changing the building to continue. On this showing a temporary injunction against the building inspector was issued and will be in force until further orders.

Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time and you will not get consumption. 25c.

FIND POISON AS THE CAUSE

Coroner's Jury Attaches Blame to No One in Young Harry Hoffman's Death.

The inquest held yesterday in Coroner Swanson's office over the death of little Henry Hoffman, who drank a cup of poison by mistake last Sunday morning, failed to bring out any new facts that would fix the responsibility of the lad's death upon any one but himself.

There were several new developments, however, regarding the time and manner of the poison drinking, making it plain that the boy's life could probably have been saved had it not been for one or two unfortunate circumstances. This was shown in the testimony of Herbert Devine, the 14-year-old boy who was in sole charge of Mr. Ryan's store at the time the Hoffman lad entered and took the drink. He told how the latter came into the store Sunday morning and, having asked for a drink and having been directed to the work shop in the rear of the store, went back to get it.

Devine said that when the Hoffman boy returned to the front part of the store he asked what that funny tasting stuff in the stone jar was, and being told that it was poison said that he had swallowed a little. Little Devine then remarked that the poison would make him sick and perhaps kill him, and the Hoffman boy replied that it would be no great loss if he did die. He then went out the door. At that time, according to the testimony of the Devine boy, there was nothing in the appearance of his friend to show that he had taken enough of the drug to make him sick. Had the effects of the poison been evident at once so the physicians could have been called and told what the boy's ailment was it is more than likely his life could have been saved, but he was not taken sick until a few minutes later, and being then among people who did not know what the trouble was, he was not given the proper treatment and died without having regained consciousness.

Several other witnesses were called, among them the physicians who attended the boy and the man in whose store he had taken the drink. The latter testified that the solution was cyanide of potassium, used to clean jewelry, and that it stood in a stone jar somewhat resembling the jar that the boy was accustomed to drink from.

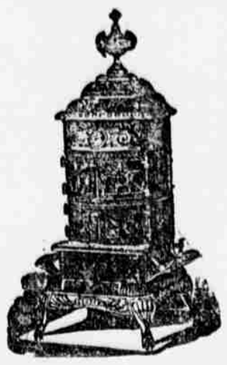
After being out a few minutes the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the lad died from the effects of drinking poison as shown in the testimony, but they did not find anything in the evidence to show that any one but himself was to blame.

THE REGAL VENTILATOR.

The handsomest and most economical stove in the world. Don't let anyone tell you that they have one just as good. Here is our guarantee:

It will Heat 3 Rooms with 2 Tons of Coal a Season.

Guaranteed to Heat 3 Rooms a Season with 2 TONS of Coal or your Money Back.



Guaranteed to Heat 3 Rooms a Season with 2 TONS of Coal or your Money Back.

Remember **our** guarantee means something—it means you can save from 1 to 2 tons of coal each winter—while the price of the stove is no higher than others want for the old kind Over 500 of these stoves sold in Omaha last season. Let us show you how it works.

Weekly on monthly payments if you like—No extra charge.

The Omaha Furniture & Carpet Company

FARNAM ST. BETWEEN 12TH & 13TH

STRIKES OUT THE WORD GOLD

Board of Education Caters to Demands of the Populists in the Wording of the Bonds.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at noon yesterday to so amend the school bond proposition as to satisfy a class of populists who have been frantic because of the fact that the word "gold" had appeared in it. The original proposition provided that the principal and interest of the bonds should be payable in "the gold coin of the United States." The populists threatened that if the detested name of the yellow metal was not expunged from the proposition they would fight to defeat it on purely political grounds.

Chairman Penfold of the committee which had drawn up the proposition declared that the committee had not put the word in for political reasons, but simply because it was thought that a better premium could be secured. The proposition had been copied exactly after one that had been presented to the people of Kansas City, and had passed because the populists in the city down the Kaw were not disposed to become so inflammable when the word gold is mentioned or appears in the types. He, however, moved that in order to still all opposition to the bonds the proposition should be rescinded.

This motion prevailed, and then for an hour the members discussed what the principal and interest should be payable in. Finally, upon motion of Burgess, it was agreed that the bonds should stand and fall in the form of the government war bonds—that is, that the bonds should be payable "in the coin of the United States." So amended the bond proposition was again passed and will be presented to the people.

Three Confidence Men Captured.

The capture of Peter Wade, John Walsh and Thomas Anderson, alleged confidence men, by Patrolmen Kissane and Kelly Captain Mostyn regards as an important one, as it breaks up the gang of confidence operators that have been working very successfully of late, and makes public their rendezvous.

All the three men were captured in the two rooms used to fleece victims at Eleventh and Douglas streets. When arrested they had Nelson Anderson, an aged farmer, and his son, from Iowa, in their rooms, and were trying to get his money by means of a poker game. When the officers entered the room a pile of chips and three decks of marked cards were lying on the table where the farmer was seated. The officers have positive evidence against the men, as they saw them accost the farmer on the street, heard them coax him to their rooms and followed and arrested them in the act of fleecing him.

COURT NOTES.

Application has been made to the county court for the appointment of an administrator for the estate of John H. Weseleo, who left some $2,000 in property.

In a petition for a new trial that has been filed in the district court in the case of Maria Hellman against David Adler and son 1,123 pages of typewritten testimony accompanies it.

Application has been made in the probate court to have the will of Valentine Grief probated. Grief was one of the old settlers of Douglas county and lived near Elkhorn. He died on October 21. The deceased leaves considerable property in the county, all of which is bequeathed to his wife.

Are You Ready—

To buy a piano?—You won't have another such opportunity as we are now giving to buy first class instruments at actory cost—we've sold many of the bargains already—there are many left—but Saturday night sees the end of this ruinous price cutting—for we'll have room then for all our exposition pianos—you can have your choice of a Knabe—Kimball—Kranich & Bach—Hallet & Davis—Krell—Howard—Hospe—Lindell—Wheeler—Schirmer—United Makers—Victor—and many others—prices run from $138—$148—$158—$168—$178—$188—$198—$218—$238—$248—$268—$278—$298—$318—$335—$372—on terms of $25 cash and $10 a month—no trades or commission at this sale.

A. HOSPE,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas

The New Shoes Arrive—

Ladies' genuine box calf—cork filled—fall and winter shoes—this shoes combines style and durability—something never before made in a box calf—or heavy shoe—the ideal winter shoe—no rubbers—no wet feet—can't be beat for skating—we want the ladies to inspect this shoe—we know it will please the eye and be comfortable to the feet—we have made the price on this shoe $3.00—while the price is very small you can depend upon the value being there—about the same as in most $4.00 shoes—a genuine box calf shoe $3.00.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET

Take Care of Your Eyes—

Have them examined by a competent optician—and have the little defects remedied at once—it's the little things that grow large and cause so much trouble—by proper attention now you may be able to avert the painful surgical operation that is sure to follow where neglect is allowed—our optician is reliable and competent—if you don't need glasses he will tell you so after he has made a thorough examination—which he does free of charge—we grind our own lenses and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.

The Aloe & Penfold Co

Leading Scientific Opticians.

1408 Farnam Street. Opposite Paxton Hotel. OMAHA

It Won't Be Long—

Till you can make snowballs—but you can't burn them—even the Jewel base burners won't burn snowballs—yet they are the greatest fuel savers in the world—so easy to regulate—we are the Omaha agents for these famous stoves and have them in all sizes and styles—$20 to $40—the Jewell cook stoves are perfect bakers—burn either wood, hard or soft coal—$10 up—Jewel steel ranges with the patent sectional oven—$24 and up—we can only ask you to call and look at the "Jewels"—it they don't come up to your expectations—why, don't buy.

A. C. Raymer,

WE DELIVER YOUR PURCHASE.

1514 Farnam Street.

Stop Beating Your Old Carpets—

They won't look much better—you lose time and money—you never can make it as clean and healthy as a brand new carpet—you'll save money—to say nothing of gain in satisfaction—by coming here and selecting one from among the numberless styles and qualities we offer—come in and see if our goods don't match our ads—we have pleased others and we can easily please you.

Omaha Carpet Co

Omaha's Exclusive Carpet House,

1515 Dodge St.