Sample Chunks of Mineral Riches Displayed at the Exposition.

Detailed Review of the Exhibits of Precious and Base Metals of Western States-An Instructive Summary.

The following detailed review of the minerals and mining exhibits at the Transmississippi Exposition was written by Marcus Benjamin for the Engineering and Mining Journal:

At no exposition since the World's fair, held in Chicago in 1893, has the mineral wealth of the United States been so satisfactorily shown as at the exposition that during the last six months has attracted visitors from all parts of the union to Omaha. Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico on the south and the Dakotas, Montana and Washington on the north exhibited their best for the purpose of showing their treas-

The building in which the exhibits were housed calls for a word of recognition. It was was designed by Mr. S. S. Beman, whose among Chicago architects. The extreme length of the building was 304 feet and its width 140 feet, while the floor space was 29,224 square feet. On the facade facing the lagoon was a circular dome 150 feet in circumference that formed a grand, open vestibule, which served as an approach to the building. The inner dome was richly ornamented with ribs and panels, while the outer one was formed by a series of steps rising in the shape of a cone to the apex. An outer row of dome columns was detached and the entablatures were broken at the head of each, over which was a statue on a pedestal, with a background formed by the stylobate of the dome. This treatment produced a monumental effect, and, while in both original and it.leresting. Flanking the central dome were beautiful Ionic colonnades, which formed covered ways along the entire facade, stopping at the corner towers. Over these colonnades were balconies that Santa Rita de Cobre mine, in Grant county, opened out from the interior galleries of the building. The four corners of the building were marked by square, plain towers, surmounted by ornate, open, columned pavilions that were circular in form.

Omaha's Great Smelting Industry.

The city of Omaha has as one of its most important industries the smelting of gold and silver ores, and the place of honor, in the center of the building, was given to an exhibit of silver ingots piled one above another, that represented one day's product of white metal from the Omaha and Grant Smelting company. The weight of the ingots was given as 3,488 pounds. Some idea of the work of this plant may be obtained from the following approximate figures of its output in 1897: Gold, 225,000 ounces; silver, 12,750,000 ounces; lead, 79,550,000 pounds; copper, 2,660,000 pounds, and blue vitriol.

Surrounding this pile of eilver were a series of glass cases, in which were shown typical specimens of metals and of gems. In one was an interesting series of gold nuggets from the Klondike region, representatives of every digging known at the time of the opening of the exposition. Adfacent were beautiful specimens of the soft tufted malachite, and the rarer azurite in various shades of blue, from the well known

The gem stones shown were remarkable. There were turquoises, cut and uncut, and also in the mother rock, in abundance. Most of these were from the mines near Cerillos, in Grant county, New Mexico. It was from these deposits that the pre-Columbian inhabitants of the "Land of the Sunshine" obtained the material from which they made their bead ornaments. Deep blue sapphires from Yogo Gulch, Fergus county, Montana, and handsome garnets of flery red were also shown in these cases. Perhaps less fashionable, but equally attractive, were cut specimens of the minor gem stones, peridote and phenacite. A lone diamond from California was shown. Jet from Utah, firm and equal in texture to that from the famous locality of Whitby; also specimens of the glass-like likewise from Utah, were evisences of the possibilities of the transmislissippi states.

Some ores of iridium and osmium from the western coast were shown. A commercial lemand for these rare platinum metals has been made, and these show that it can be

A fine suite of quartz crystals, including the rose varieties and the amethyst, as well as many attractive specimens from the Pike's Peak region, were noted as among

the beauties in the cases of the Mining

building. Colorado's Exhibit.

To the north of the central aisle was the me exhibit from Colorado under the impediate charge of Mr. Harry C. Smith. A niccessful effort was made to divide collection into two portions. First, in flat mases, was a mineralogical collection of 1,000 specimens, arranged according to Dana's classification, brought together to show the wide range of the wealth of the state; and, second, along the sides of the enclosure were series of upright cases, in which were specimens from different parts of the state, arranged so as to show the geographical distribution of the metallic wealth of Colorado

Among the minerals worthy of special note was a fine lot of agates. Twenty different associations of gold were shown, including also wire, leaf and placer forms. Conspicuous among the silver ores were specimens from the Aspen mines, notably from the Mollie Gibson. There were telluride ores from the Cripple Creek district and from Boulder county, as well as rich pyrites from Gilpin county. As might have been expected, there were splendid specimens of Amazon stone and the associated pink albite from the well known locality of Pike's Peak. The collection of zeolites was from the cabinet of the State School of Mines in Golden, and included some remarkable specimens of mesolite or thompsonite. From Salida there were sent several of the large green garnets from that locality, one of which, it was claimed, was the largest perfect crystal of garnet in the world. doubly terminated crystal of topaz from the Mountain of the Holy Cross was shown, and it was said to be unique. Several fine specimens of rhodonite were on exhibition, as well as a large crystal of argentite and some interesting specimens of ruby from Ouray

Among the specimens that represented the different parts of the state were choice ores from the Cripple Creek district, sulphides from Gilpin county, carbonates from Leadville and typical ores from Ouray county and the San Juan country. Other exhibits coal, coke and fire clay, as well as attractive specimens of onyx and some good building stones. A few fossils were shown, and,

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEALTH OF WESTERN MINES finally, a gold mine "in actual operation" was on exhibition as a "side show." Montana's Great Show.

Across the aisle was the section devoted to the exhibit from Montans. This was cared for by Mr. Samuel Anderson. On entering the enclosure was seen a typical lump of ore from the Never Sweat mine, one of the TEMPTING VIEWS OF NATURE'S STOREHOUSE Anaconda group. It weighed 4,000 pounds, and was taken from the 1,300-foot level. Besides containing 72 per cent of copper, it assayed from sixty to seventy ounces of silver to the ton and from \$2 to \$12 a ton in gold. Ingots of silver and copper were also shown. The exhibit, if not so attractively arranged as some others, was certainly an impressive one. Mr. Anderson assured me that the collection had been gathered in less than three months' time.

Among the treasures was a specimen of wire gold from the Monitor mine, in Madison county, which was undoubtely the finest of the variety ever found. Mention has already been made of the sapphires and garnets from Montana shown among the gems but here they were to be seen in profusion. Fully a handful of the blue sapphires from Yogo, in Fergus county, and an equally large quantity of the garnets from Pole creek, Madison county, were on exhibition, but more startling were the cut specimens of these beautiful gems, which, indeed, were magnificent, showing a fire equal to any Oriental stone.

Some crystals of molybdenite, for which there is now some commercial demand, were of the Greek Ionic style of architecture and on exhibition. Specimens of antimony ore were also shown. Asbestos, resembling that successful plans have given him high rank from Italy, from Gallatin county, and gypsum from Cascade county that yielded an excellent quality of plaster, were of special interest. Good sandstones for building purposes and some blocks of ornamental stones were shown. Much stress was laid upon an exhibit of coke from Belt.

In addition to the \$15,000 contributed by the state of Montana a private gift of a like amount was made by Mr. Marcus Daly, part owner of the Anaconda property, in order that the exhibit of Montana should be second to none, and the exhibit of the state was not surpassed by any in the Mines build-

Opposite and to the east of the Montana exhibit was that of New Mexico. Besides a harmony with the architectural style, was rather complete series of ores from different localities, there was not much of interest from a mineralogical point of view, although some attractive specimens of azurite, malachite and cuprite, combined from the were shown. This mine, which has been worked since 1808, is said to be the oldest copper mine in the United States. It is also from Grant county that the turquoises come, but, as they have already been mentioned, it is not necessary to add that a fine collection of these gems was also shown in the exhibit of New Mexico. Some attractive garnets were likewise on exhibition. A number of slabs of agatized wood deserve mention, as well as some interesting specimens of the so-called onyx, now commonly used for interior decoration of many of the larger office buildings, notably in Denver. Some of the specimens of gold quartz shown attracted considerable attention. The Territorial Bureau of Immigration has published series of small bulletins and of these the third issue on "Mines and Mining" gives a concise history of the present condition of the mineral developments in New Mexico. As a memento of the old Spanish civiliza

tion in New Mexico there was shown a church bell from Socorro, bearing the date of 1549. Even older than this was a bottle, said to have been made in Spain in 1387, which in those early days had been sent from Rome filled with holy water to Vera Cruz and thence overland to Socorro. Twice it had made the journey and now was preserved as a precious relic-perhaps the only remaining piece of glassware on the continent from the early Spanish explorers. The metallic and mineral wealth of New Mexico, as well as the rich historical association of that territory, were beautifully ful—many of them. He had no clear con-and characteristically shown by a small table ception of time—but he felt, rather than proves a success. Its patroness is the prin-aged 40, who belongs to a race winning made in Santa Fe. finely polished slab of gold quartz, beneath which, in filigree work of gold and silver wire, were represented on the four sides the following historical buildings: The "old house," the only remnant of the Pueble which preceded the Spanish city; the Chapel of San Miguel, the oldest church building in the United States; the ancient governor's palace, built in 1598, and the modern capitol of the territory. The table was begemmed with native stones, especially rubies, garnets and turquoises.

Utah's Elaborate Display.

Utah occupied the space to the west of that of Montana, and opposite that of Colorado. The great mines of Mercur made an elaborate display of their ores, and the different steps in the extraction of the metal from the ore by the cyanide process were attractively shown in the cases. Some characteristic specimens from Eureka Hill, and from the Anchor mine, near Park City, are worthy of mention. Specimens of native topazes were on exhibition, and an excellent quality of jet from Carbon county. Gilsonte, ozokerite and other hydro-carbon min erals, as well as asphaltum from typical

localities, were shown. The exhibits of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and Utah were the largest and most conspicuous of those made, but there were also good displays from nearly every one of the other transmississippi states and territories, although the specimens shown were, for the most part, masses of crude ore, which were attractive simply on account of their richness. Typical among these was galena, from Washington, that ran from 500 to 1,800 ounces silver to the ton, and also carried gold. Some good specimens of ituminous coal from that state were shown, and also some samples of platiniferous sands containing iridium and osmium. From British Columbia there was exhibited specimens of argentiferous lead from the Le Ro mine at Rossland.

One of the special exhibits in this build ing was a case containing some interesting specimens of serpentine made into thin bowls and small tumbler-like vessels coming from the Island of Santa Catalina, off the west coast of Southern California. These little vessels were so thin as to be translucent, and, moreover, they had the merit o being something entirely new; indeed, they were regarded as among the novelties of the

Another interesting mineral curiosity was shown in the mining exhibit of South Dakota. It consisted of a fan, the leaves of which were of mica s'ets, ornamented along the edges by a fringe of the same material, made by cutting the mica with scissors into thin strings that curled up and simulated feathers.

Miscellaneous Exhibits.

In the Mining building likewise was a small exhibit of some specimens of pottery made by Mr. George E. Ohr of Biloxi, Miss. These were of earthenware, very thin, and covered with a lustrous glaze. There are so few potteries in the southern states that it was a genuine pleasure to find something new from the gulf coast. Nearly a decade ago an attempt was made in New Orleans to produce porcelain equal to that from Sevres, and a well equipped pottery was established. Excellent work was done, but failing to receive a popular appreciation, it oon proved commercially unsuccessful, and today all that is left to tell the history of the venture are a few specimens that have survived in the cabinets of the collectors of American pottery. Let us hope that a more successful result may be the outcome of this new venture in Biloxi. Also in the ceramic line was a series of cleverly modeled animals in unglazed clay, made and exhibited by Mr. Frederick Schmohl of Chicago. They suggested the larger and more famous work of Mr. Ed-ward Komeys, and included a group of lions

There were two exhibits of pottery in the Liberal Arts building. One from Trenton consisted of a solid porcelain bath tub, sinks and similar articles for household The other was from Red Wing, Minn., and included water filters, umbrella stands, flower pots, and the less attractive but more useful crocks and jars, all in white glazed stoneware of unusual excellence. In this exhibit were also a number of small models of domestic animals, that had evi-

the modeler and were not for sale. As in Nashville, there were also in Omahe two exhibits of the so-called "Mongolian jade-stone carvings." According to the Chinese account: "In the Loo mountains of southern Mongolia, jade, so precious in the estimation of the Chinese, is found encased in a cofter stone, which is variegated in color and is called lade-stone. The stone is only found in small boulders. It is possible to carve this stone into any shape desired and the Wan Chou artists, having \$300,000. taken advantage of this fact, have carved the animals and birds, the flowers, fruit and foliage of the district. They have also typified in these carvings the legends of

dently been made to gratify the fancy of

statues their many gods." These carvings were of many designs, curlsize attracted attention from their oddity. The coloring of the stone was taken advantage of in carving and pretty and unique effects were obtained in consequence. Some of the pieces were of an intricate and delicate character and represented the patient

labor of months in their production. Before leaving the Mines building entirely t should be said that both in the gallery, as well as on the floor, were a number of exhibits of chemicals used in smelting operations. The displays of the Roessler & Hasslocher Chemical company, whose works are in Perth Amboy, N. J.; the Solvay Process company of Syracuse, N. Y., and the Pennevivania Salt company of Philadelphia were the most conspicuous. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston made ar nteresting educational exhibit illustrative of mining processes.

Among the state buildings on the bluff tract the one that contained the most fully typical specimens of the wealth of the state was that of Georgia. A great number of economic minerals were shown and of special interest were a series of specimens of bauxite from Floyd county. There were exhibited a number of articles in aluminum made from this mineral by the Illinois Pure Aluminum company, Lemont, Ill.; Sidney, Shepard & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Pittsburg Reduction company of Pittsburg, Pa. There were also some fine specimens of kaolin from Carr's Station in Hancock county.

In conclusion it may be said that displays of the mineral resources of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and British Columbia were made, so that with such material on exhibition it becomes at once evident that, in so far as the mineral and mining exhibits were concerned, the exposition could not fail of success, and, indeed, it was admitted that in some respects it was superior to the showing made at the World's fair, held in Chicago in 1893.

SOME RAPID DREAMING.

The Sort of Thing a Man May Imagine

How long does it take you to dream? Did you ever find out-or try? Mohammed, it is related, once fell asleen on a camel's back. Before falling off into dreamland he said he saw a palm tree-the only one in sight-about six camels' lengths away. He fell asleep and dreamed that he had gone to heaven-saw sights strange and wonderknew, that days and days had passed. And then he woke up.

The camel was just passing the palm tree-Mohammed had been asleep about four seconds.

Some one told the above story the other night, relates the Philadelphia Press, after the talk had chanced on psychology, mesmerism, thought-transference-the occult in general. And then one young fellow of 25 or thereabouts told this tale:

"I had a dream the other night that since I had it has kept me awake thinking. It was a mixture of the Faust idea and of my one master passion—money-getting. But the fact that it was over so quickly is the part that has puzzled me most.

"I had gone through a pretty hard day, and before dressing to go out that evening thought I'd lie on the couch for a minute-lie full length on my back and get a good rest that way. As I lay there I noted that the clock on the mantel was just strik-

"I fell seleep and dreamed that the devil

had come to me and said I could have all the money I wanted if I would be content to die on my thirtieth birthday. He told me to think the matter over and he sat down in my Morris chair, and, picking up a magazine, read it for a long time. In about an hour's time I told him that I would accept. He rose, put a packet of money on the mantel and told me that as often as I desired money I had but to look on the maptel and the amount would be there. And then he opened the door and went out. "I was thoroughly cognizant of the fact that I was only 25 years old and had five years yet to live-yet in that dream I lived them. I did not go the pace—I behaved myself—but lived sumptuously—took care

of relatives and friends-traveled all over the world. I even fell in love, but did not ask the girl to be my wife because I had always in mind the fact that I was to die as soon as I was 30 years old. "Year after year passed and I saw no more of my friend, the devil. As often as I wanted money I found it and I took it with

asmuch as I knew that the life I was leading was above repreach. "Thirty days before my thirtleth birthday went to my lawyer and saw that my will was in perfect technical shape. And then I concerned myself no more in respect to my death than I would to the purchasing of a

no misgivings as to my ultimate future, in-

new coller. "On the night before my thirtieth birthday gave a stag affair to about twenty men. was as gay as any man there and the quin and jest and story had gone around. Then my nearest intimate got up and propose my health. It was drunk and I was called upon for a speech. I rose, glass in hand. Just as I got to my feet the clock in the hall chimed out midnight-I was 30 years old. I tried to raise my glass on high, but it fell with a crash to the table. The lights danced in front of me, the men's faces faded away, a big blank pall came down and blotted everything and I felt myself falling. falling, falling-and then I woke with a

"I looked up at the clock on the mantel. it marked five minutes after 7—I had been asleep five minutes and had lived five

That was the man's story-you can believe him or not, you can reason out its meaning or not, funt as it best suits you.

He merely told the tale as illustrating how short a time as computed by human reckoning it may take to live a cycle of dream life. And may be that's what's meant by the scriptural phrase: "A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past." Well, it's worth thinking over, whether you believe it or not.

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and a British Peerage.

What the Trust Really Is-Plans for Beating the Yankee Yachtsmen -Willing to Spend Millions to Win.

LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Sir Thomas Lipton, the most astonishing citizen of London," has planned to do three astonishing things during the year 1899. First-To found the Alexandra trust; cost

\$1,000,000. Second-To win the America's cup; cost

Third-To gain a British peerage. The first is a plan of practical philanthropy, the second is in the spirit of goodnatured international rivalry for yacht sailtheir race and chiseled into miniature ing championship, and the elevation to the British peerage is an honor which probably awaits Sir Thomas as a reward at the hand ous and beautiful, and even those of ordinary of Queen Victoria if his boat shows her heels to the American sailors, and British supremacy is thus again established.

Sir Thomas' motto is, "The Lipton flag never has been hoisted in vain," and he firmly expects to carry out his three plans. When the queen's jubilee dinner for the London poor was in danger of falling through by the penuriousness of the English public Thomas Lipton came forward and gave £25,000, and thus made it possible for the committee to feed 110,000 of the poor of London. For that and other charities he

LIPTON'S GREAT AMBITIONS Russell, lord chief justice of England, and stands to cost \$100,000, twice as much more being ready for those who make and operate

for some years and as one whose parents gether. ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CHARITIES belong to the north of Ireland, though I sir Thomas Worth Twenty Million. was born in Glasgow, I have long had a prevented me putting it into execution. ceipts which daily roll into the counting Over ten years ago I went so far as to make house in City Road from the immense proan offer through Hon. W. J. Lane of the vision business of the company around the built and manned by Irishmen, but the matter fell through.

> challenge from an Irish yacht club, with an signer, will be fulfilled when the new Shamrock meets its American rival.

"I do not wish to speak boastfully, but I am prepared to spend £50,000 to £60,000 to his yacht and Alexandra enterprises. lift that cup. But money is not the only Mr. Lipton takes a few hundred consideration, as brains are needed, and thing that money and brains can devise will the task, but lift that cup we will, if skillful designing, good workmanship and seamanship on our side can do it."

Sir Thomas says one of the rules of his business life is never to deal with an unsuccessful man. George L. Watson and Beavor Webb, the famous British yacht dewas knighted, and then last summer he an- signers, have had their boats repeatedly nounced that he was ready to give half a beaten in the America's cup contests, and million of dellars in the starting of the so Lipton would not consider them for a Alexandra trust for furnishing cheap and moment when looking about for an architect

being ready for those who make and operate "England and Scotland have both fought her, and for the incidental expenses of the for the America's cup, but Ireland never," enterprise. Launching will be made in June, said Sir Thomas, when, after due persuasion, according to present plans. The Valkyrie The Alexandra Trust, the America's Cup he was prevailed upon to talk for publication on his Shamrock hopes. "I have been likely the old and the new contestants for a member of the Royal Ulster Yacht club the America's cup will spin about a bit to-

Twenty millions of dollars is what the gal during the mutiny, but had nothing notion of sending an Irish challenge for the Lipton fortune is accounted at present and more serious to do than disarm the suscup, but one thing or another in the past has this is being added to rapidly by the re- pected Sepoys. New York Life company, then a member of world. As one looks over the large and joined the Royal artillery. After that he Parliament for Cork, to race for the America beautiful room where scores of clerks and was again in India, returning to Woolwich cup, providing I could get a yacht designed, typewriters are at work on the corporation's only to be ordered to Egypt, where he accounts he sees a little of the perfection came unscathed through the battle of Telin the immense system which makes today's el-Kebir. For services in this battle he re-"What I have always aimed at has been a quotation of "Lipton, Limited," stock on ceived the medal and star and was menthe exchange sell at nearly two and one-half | tioned in dispatches. Irish built boat, by an Irish designer, sailed times above par. Sir Thomas insists that by an Irish skipper and crew, and bearing, 1 in every department of his mighty business after having knocked about at various milineed hardly say, an Irish name. All these antiquated English methods be cast aside tary stations he was sent with his battery essentials, with the exception of the de- and down-to-date American ways of doing business alone be employed, which accounts in large part for his being able to spend a million or two off-hand, as he is doing in

Mr. Lipton takes a few hundred of his employes now and again out to Osidge, his there will be more brains put into this boat | beautiful country residence at Old South- ask General Gatacre." than some people are aware of. Every- gate, where he invites them to take full possession of the place in the holiday he be done to make it the most perfect yacht gives them. The American and British flags that ever sailed. I know the difficulties in in the decorations always tell that the host and city offices.

And all this charity, this touching the pride of the Britisher in championing British of the officers' mess. seamanship, this tremendous activity in making friends with royalty, this genius the elevation to the peerage. I suggested the rumors about his possible elevation to professed never to have dreamed of such a

ENGLAND'S OLDEST SOLDIER.

Fought as Well as the Youngest at the Battle of Omdurman.

There has just come back from Omdurman the oldest of all the privates and noncoms in the British army-Corporal Kelly of the Thirty-second battery of the field artillery. The corporal is close on 62, and an Irishman, still fond of a scrimmage; a poral. 'gay old dog," too, who resents the impuation of age. A London Leader reporter teen at Woolwich just after his return, movbattery, who chaff him, pat him on the Injies to do the fightin'."

back and call him "Mick"-his pet name. With his forage cap drawn tightly across a gray head of hair and his gray moustache bristling flercely on a face browned by the Soudan sun, he was quite a little picture is his way.

The corporal started his military career in 1853, enlisting as a gunner into the service of the East Indian company, and proceeding straight for India. He was in Ben-

After eleven years he was back in England again-having previously transferred himself into the service of the queen and

In 1883 he was again at Woolwich, but to Egypt again in March, 1893. Here he was when the Soudan campaign broke out and the old corporal asked to be sent to the

His major laughed and told him he was a bit too old. "Too old, is it?" said the indignant corporal. "Be this an' be that, I'll

The general was sympathetic. "If you don't want him, Major Williams," he said, "I'll take him with me," so the fighting corporal went to the front and found in front of us and by no means underestimate is an Anglo-American. He likes fast horses the desert march the height of enjoyment. as well as a swift business and drives a He had a good word to say for everyone, speedy span imported from Kentucky daily and especially was he full of the kindness over the ten miles between his country home of Major Williams, who, when any fellow fell out on the march, tended him, stayed up with him and fed him with the delicacies

At Omdurman, Kelly served the battery, just like the strapping youths of a couple for money getting, is leading straight to- of years' service. For his service he is ward the greatest of all of Lipton's plans- going to get the distinguished service medal, and a post in the Tower as yeoman warder -i. e., if he will consent to doff the queen's him the other day, but of course he wisely uniform. He was mentioned in dispatched for his work in the Soudan campaign, and that he also possesses a good conduct medal. For most of his time he has been what is called a "rough rider"-1. e., a teacher of drill and riding to raw recruits, and a "breaker-in" of young and spirited horses. He cannot read or write-a characteristic of the bad old days when "a hunk of dry chuck" (bread) and "floating batteries" (bread and tea) were Tommy Atkins' fare. "But it's all changed now," says the cor-

And, finally, as to his future; he is far from inclined to the gilded case of the procame across him in the Royal artillery can- posed retirement in the Tower. "That's well enough for an ould man," says he, "but ing jovially amidst the youngsters of the it's the likes o' me they want out in the

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cess of Wales, a good person to know when family, commonly known about Scotland as one wishes to be a peer-and the trust was named in her honor. The Alexandra scheme is much along the line of the soup kitchens which have proved such a success in Vienna, but Mr. Lipton's wide business experience has suggested a great many details which will be new in such movements. He has given much sympathetic attention in the past to the fare of the lower classes, and says it is not only of poor quality, badly cooked and untidily served, but costs too much to those who can ill afford it. All of these faults he plans to remedy by a good bowl of soup, or bread or meat, well cooked and served for a halfpenny. For twopence fair meal can be bought, the diner having beyond this a considerable range in price and selection. This is the object of the

Alexandra trust. So soon as the necessary charter is secured a large dining establishment will be opened in the poorest quarter of the city, and other places of the kind will follow so soon as it is shown that the plan is a success. Sir Thomas designs to make the institution eventually self-supporting by the against him, and he wanted to leave his purchase of property in several places about

to do it. Opposition to the Alexandra trust has developed from the keepers of small fish shops and coffee houses, who say they will be driven out of business if Lipton enters the field. They have been memorializing the committee on charters asking that a permit be not granted, and their union is making ready to present their side of the matter before Parliament when it meets in February. These small victualers claim that food in London is cheap enough for anybody already, and that lowering the price of living will simply mean that the present number of loafers about the public

nouses will be immensely multiplied. Lipton is not discouraged by the opposition aroused, and says that the plan prove a public blessing if once tried, and this view is shared by the princess of Wales, the duke of Norfolk and Sir Francis Jeune, who are associated with the promoter of the enterprise. There is little doubt that the royal charter will be granted, and that the in 1895, and probably gave Lord Dunraven

Planning to Whip the Yankees.

By a little dinner party held in the Savoy botel a few nights ago the building plans boat must cross the Atlantic on its own for the Irish yacht Shamrock were finally bottom by the international rules, it must discussed and agreed upon, and the keel be made several tons heavier than the in the Harland & Wolff yards at Belfast, keel will be laid shortly now in the Har-Its plans have been approved, but just what land & Wolff yards at Belfast, where the select coterie, who after dinner at the Savoy She will be about ninety feet in length, havturned all of the waiters out of the room, ing a beam of near twenty-five feet, will the final building orders. Those present be included in her make-up and equipment. were Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the If necessary a balloon top-sail will be put Shamrock that is to be; William Fife, Ir., on of the best Belfast bleached linen, woven the designer; W. J. Pirrie, director of the from the beautiful blue flax grown on the Harland & Wolff ship yard; Hugh McGil- hills of Antrim and Down in the native disdowney, the Belfast yachtsman; Baron trict of the Lipton family. The Shamrock

"the Fifes o' Fairlie." Three generations of Fifes have built yachts for near a century at the little town of Fairlie on the Ayrshire coast, and the grandson, in the present manager of the yards, has turned out a number of winners. The Minerva and the Canada are among the canvas creations which have swept in to victory in the American regattas, and Mr. Fife cannot only build a yacht, but can handle her in service to the best advantage.

"It was only after careful consideration that we decided to give the designing order to Mr. Fife, whom we have every confidence in, and he thinks he can justify it. Fife believes that hitherto the best boat has won in the cup contests," said Mr. Lipton An Irishman for Captain.

The same rule of success has held in naming Captain William O'Neill to skipper the new boat. He comes of a seafaring family and is counted the smartest sailing master along the Irish coasts, although his initial races on the Thames in 1874 went command after the first defeat. Then his town. And he is quite business man enough | luck changed, and for half a dozen years he kept his boat, the Myosotis, at the of the winning list. Since then he has almost steadily kept first place with whatever boat he has been engaged to captain,

> with the Annasona, a Fife cutter. "I have laid down no new conditions as to the race, but will leave all arrangements to the helders of the cup." continued Mr. Lipton. "I know the states well, and a fairer or more sportsmanlike body of men never lived than American yachtsmen. I am sure I shall get fair play from them, as I know of no place where a Britisher can go where he will receive more true kindness or be better treated than at the hands of our American cousins." Information as to details of the Shamrock

winning thirty prizes in a single season

will be closely guarded until the new cutter is launched. The use of aluminum in the hull of the Defender saved the American yacht tons in weight over the Valkyrie III interesting experiment will be inaugurated his defeat. Designer Fife has made a study for years of the use of metal in racers, and it is whispered about that he will entirely match the Herreshoffs of Rhode Island when it comes to saving in weight. As the Irish bottom by the international rules, it must of the trim racer will now shortly be laid American vessel need be. The Shamrock's those plans call for is known only by a White Star liners have had their building. locked the doors and held a star chamber carry a canvas spread approximating 13,000 ession to go over the plans again and give feet, and every possible improvement will

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