

Gurgle--Gurgle--Gurgle!!

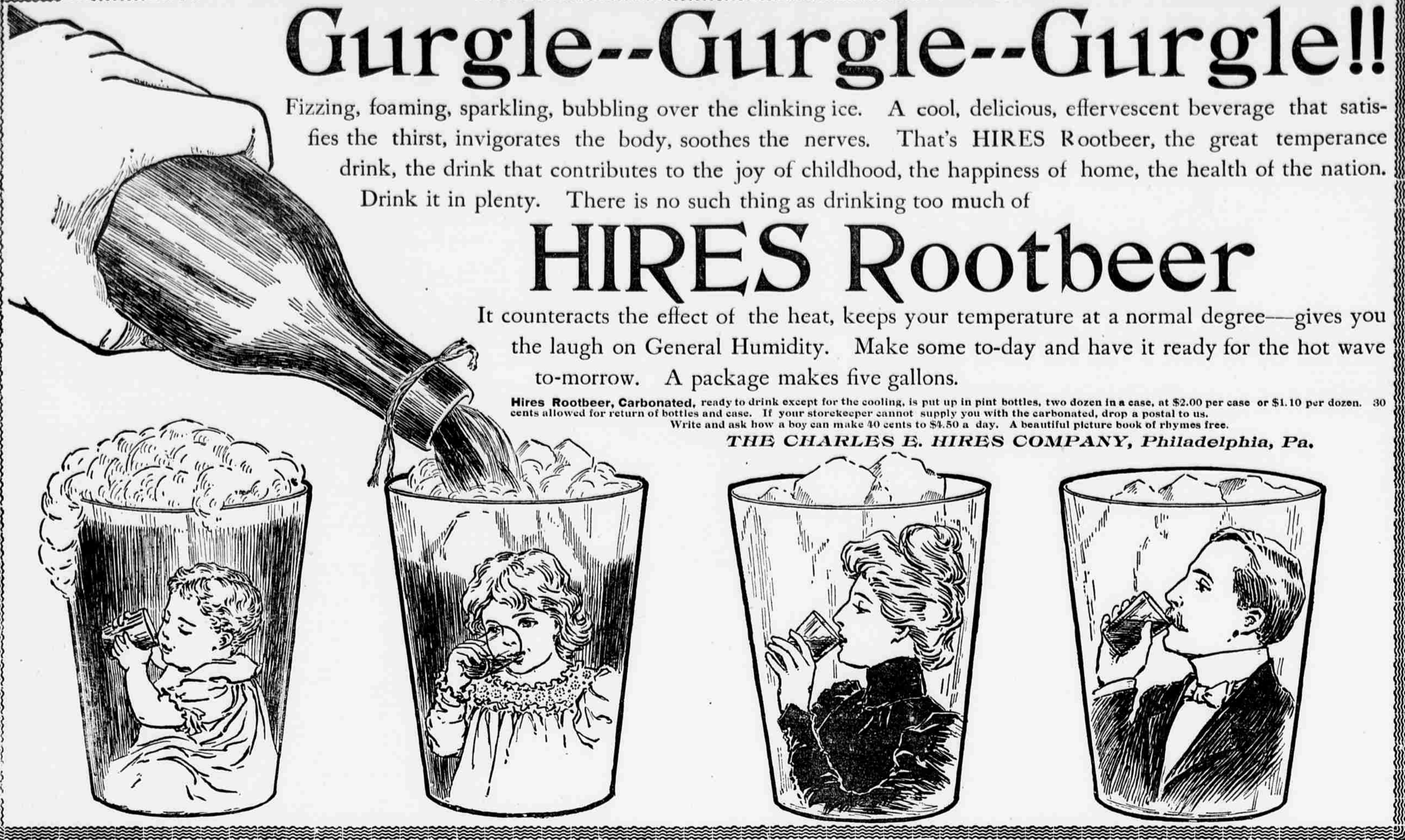
Fizzing, foaming, sparkling, bubbling over the clinking ice. A cool, delicious, effervescent beverage that satisfies the thirst, invigorates the body, soothes the nerves. That's HIRES Rootbeer, the great temperance drink, the drink that contributes to the joy of childhood, the happiness of home, the health of the nation. Drink it in plenty. There is no such thing as drinking too much of

HIRES Rootbeer

It counteracts the effect of the heat, keeps your temperature at a normal degree—gives you the laugh on General Humidity. Make some to-day and have it ready for the hot wave to-morrow. A package makes five gallons.

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THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.



IN THE WHEELING WORLD

Boston is considerably larger and older than Omaha, with a spider-web layout of streets bewildering even to a native, yet Boston has not yet reached the bicycle lamp stage of progress and profanity. The question of light or no light is being discussed quite warmly, however, the wheelmen in opposition to light, the lamp dealers in favor. Bicycle riders fear they will be obliged to carry a headlight at night, and are vigorously discouraging the use of lamps by riders who regard them as a necessity. One method used by expert wheelmen when they encounter a man with a lamp on the fork of his front wheel is to crowd him into a properly tight place and then ride so close as to break the lamp off without having a collision or doing other damage.

The Boston Transcript throws an editorial searchlight on the subject, viewing it from all sides, and succeeds in reaching the conclusion that it is a mighty difficult problem to solve rightly. "There are two sides to this bicycle light question," says the Transcript, "but it is very difficult for persons who ride to recognize the view of those who don't. To be excluded wholly or partly interested in the manufacture and sale of lanterns, and riders who simply do not want to be bothered with a lantern or who want to escape the expense. The matter of personal safety is the only consideration that deserves attention and the safety of the bicyclist deserves to be regarded quite as much as the safety of the pedestrian; for in cases of collision the man on the wheel is as likely to receive as much injury as the man on foot, and in most cases gets the worst of it."

"Notwithstanding the carrying of lights is universal on the other side of the water and is required in most of the large cities in the United States, the bicyclist persists in their contention that the light makes it harder for the rider to keep from running into pedestrians and more difficult for the pedestrian to prevent himself from being run into. It is harder for the rider, it is claimed, because the little circle of light in which he is enclosed makes all outside of it darker by contrast than it otherwise would be, so that it is difficult, if not impossible, for him to penetrate the gloom. On the other hand, it is said, the danger to the pedestrian is increased because the light on the wheel divides the responsibility and confuses both the wheelman and the walker. The light being carried for the walker's warning, the wheelman will naturally feel that he is doing his part in carrying a headlight, and that it is for the pedestrian to get off the track."

"The bicyclist does not rest their case upon theory alone. They assert that it has been absolutely demonstrated that accidents are more numerous where lanterns are used than where they are not. Whether this be true or not, it is the nearly universal opinion of persons who ride the wheel that the carrying of lights is no protection to anybody, while for the bicyclist it is a great inconvenience—if not a positive nuisance."

Sterling Elliott of Boston gives positive assurance that the August meet of the League of American Wheelmen at the Hub will be a bumper on wheels. "Arrangements will be made for the comfort and entertainment of guests, which will favorably compare with what has heretofore been done in that line. The races will be the races of the year, and will be held on the famous

Charles River track, which is located on the bank of the Charles river, and almost adjoining Harvard college."

A Chicago genius has in operation an electrical contrivance by which bicycles stored on his premises cannot be disturbed by thieves without giving an alarm. A bell and battery were put in position above the door inside the office and the wires were connected with a little button set in the floor in the wheel recess and extending a fraction of an inch above the flooring. When a wheel was placed in position with the front tire directly on this button the weight of the machine depressed the button and broke the connection. But if that wheel was raised the button at once arose also, completed the circuit and rang the jingling alarm. Nothing simpler or more deadly to the bicycle thief.

Managers of Woodside park, the famous oval of Philadelphia, have decided to cast its fortunes with the National Cycling association. Heretofore Woodside park has been a stronghold of the league.

Omaha scorers try to excuse themselves by saying they don't intend to overspend their mounts, but good roads make them forget themselves. As there are roads paved with good intentions the scorers should take a whirl thereon for a change.

Not even sport is free from trusts. A prize winning trust of sufficient size to frighten all their fellow competitors has been formed by two prominent professional cyclists now following the circuit of the National Cycling association. The combination is unique in the history of trusts and likewise in the annals of cycle racing. That it is richly remunerative to its promoters all the other prominent professionals on the circuit can attest to their sorrow. Floyd McFarland, the attenuated rider from San Jose, Cal., and Orlando Stevens, the stocky athlete from Ottumwa, Ia., compose the trust, and so far their combination has been entirely satisfactory to themselves. After less than one month of racing, the pair have earned upward of \$3,000, which is considerably more than half of all the money prizes given at the meets attended by them. Half a hundred or more other riders who earn their daily bread by their speed on the wheel have had to be content with the minor portion of the money awarded. Among these latter are several stars who are credited with possessing more speed than either McFarland or Stevens. Up to the present time McFarland has been doing the bulk of the winning, more or less ably assisted by Stevens, who has not yet attained his partner's form. Several times, however, the former has sacrificed himself for the sake of the latter.

"A League member residing in Omaha," reports the Wheel, "had his wheel stored with the wheel belonging to the landlady. Landlady had dispute with a painter regarding quality of some work he did—kept out \$16 of his pay. Painter went to court and got judgment. Landlady still refused to settle. Mr. Constable entered house and seized both wheels, against all threats and explanations. He also used some bad language. Constable and bondsmen not worth a dollar. League member can replenish his wheel but will be out the cost of the repairs suit. He wishes to know if there is

any way in which he can get even all around."

Some riders complain of not being able to ride "hands off" and blame it to the construction of the wheel. Riding in this fashion is an accomplishment that should not be practiced, but one that it is well to possess. Those who blame the wheel for their inability will in many cases find that it is the fault of their position. It is difficult to ride without having hold of the bars when the rider has a forward position and many riders favor this. By putting the saddle way back on the seat post and sitting upright, throwing the weight backward as much as possible, what has before been difficult will become easy. The position of the saddle, which determines the distribution of the rider's weight, makes the greatest difference in the way a wheel steers, but few riders appreciate the fact. A wise dealer made a profitable use of this knowledge the other day. An Englishman, who was seeking a wheel to purchase, told him that he had been trying one of a certain make, but did not like it at all because he could not ride "hands off." He complained that he had found the same fault with all American wheels and he did not like a machine to be so wobbly. The dealer noted the man's position on the wheel he had brought from England with him and had one of his men fix up a wheel with the saddle way in the rear. Without explaining he asked the man to try it, with the result that the wheel was sold on the spot. The forward position has become so popular that dealers send wheels out fixed for it and riders are bothered because the machine seems unsteady, which is a mistake.

Handle bars on the first American bicycle, manufactured in 1878, measured 17 inches over all and narrow widths continued in use until 1882, when a Columbia high-grade wheel was introduced with 22-inch bars. These were at first regarded as anomalous, but wheelmen soon grew to like them and popular sizes gradually increased until the extreme was reached in 1892, when 28 and 30-inch bars were the fashion. The following year shorter bars were again in evidence and within two years following bars were shortened eight inches. In 1897 the width of handle bars had returned to the original 17 inches. This year the tendency is again toward increased length, the 19-inch bar being the one generally in use. A return to the extreme width of 1892, however, is regarded by manufacturers as improbable.

CHESS.

The score of the sixth game completed in the Kansas-Nebraska correspondence tournament, between C. Q. De France of Lincoln and O. A. Bayless of Lawrence, Kan., is as follows:

ZUCKERTORT'S OPENING.
White—De France. Black—Bayless.
1-Kt-K3. 1-P-Q4.
2-P-K3. 2-P-K3.
3-P-Q4. 3-P-K3.
4-Kt-K3. 4-Kt-K3.
5-P-K3. 5-P-K3.
6-P-K3. 6-P-K3.
7-P-K3. 7-P-K3.
8-P-K3. 8-P-K3.
9-P-K3. 9-P-K3.
10-P-K3. 10-P-K3.
11-P-K3. 11-P-K3.
12-P-K3. 12-P-K3.
13-P-K3. 13-P-K3.
14-P-K3. 14-P-K3.
15-P-K3. 15-P-K3.
16-P-K3. 16-P-K3.
17-P-K3. 17-P-K3.
18-P-K3. 18-P-K3.
19-P-K3. 19-P-K3.
20-P-K3. 20-P-K3.
21-P-K3. 21-P-K3.
22-P-K3. 22-P-K3.
23-P-K3. 23-P-K3.
24-P-K3. 24-P-K3.
25-P-K3. 25-P-K3.
26-P-K3. 26-P-K3.
27-P-K3. 27-P-K3.
28-P-K3. 28-P-K3.
29-P-K3. 29-P-K3.
30-P-K3. 30-P-K3.

O. A. Bayless later won a Ruy Lopez from C. Q. De France in the Kansas-Nebraska match. This makes the score to date: Kansas, 3½; Nebraska, 2½.

The score of the twenty-second game completed in the Nebraska Chess association correspondence tournament, between A.

Rasmussen of South Omaha and C. L. Owen of Central City, is as follows:

WHITE—Rasmussen. Black—Owen.
1-P-K4. 1-P-K3.
2-P-Q4. 2-P-Q4.
3-P-Q4. 3-P-Q4.
4-P-Q4. 4-P-Q4.
5-P-Q4. 5-P-Q4.
6-P-Q4. 6-P-Q4.
7-P-Q4. 7-P-Q4.
8-P-Q4. 8-P-Q4.
9-P-Q4. 9-P-Q4.
10-P-Q4. 10-P-Q4.
11-P-Q4. 11-P-Q4.
12-P-Q4. 12-P-Q4.
13-P-Q4. 13-P-Q4.
14-P-Q4. 14-P-Q4.
15-P-Q4. 15-P-Q4.
16-P-Q4. 16-P-Q4.
17-P-Q4. 17-P-Q4.
18-P-Q4. 18-P-Q4.
19-P-Q4. 19-P-Q4.
20-P-Q4. 20-P-Q4.
21-P-Q4. 21-P-Q4.
22-P-Q4. 22-P-Q4.
23-P-Q4. 23-P-Q4.
24-P-Q4. 24-P-Q4.
25-P-Q4. 25-P-Q4.
26-P-Q4. 26-P-Q4.
27-P-Q4. 27-P-Q4.
28-P-Q4. 28-P-Q4.
29-P-Q4. 29-P-Q4.
30-P-Q4. 30-P-Q4.

Problem No. 64, by C. H. Coster, an exceedingly pretty end game. White to play and win; only one method will be found possible:

BLACK.
1-Kt-K3. 1-Kt-K3.
2-Kt-K3. 2-Kt-K3.
3-Kt-K3. 3-Kt-K3.
4-Kt-K3. 4-Kt-K3.
5-Kt-K3. 5-Kt-K3.
6-Kt-K3. 6-Kt-K3.
7-Kt-K3. 7-Kt-K3.
8-Kt-K3. 8-Kt-K3.
9-Kt-K3. 9-Kt-K3.
10-Kt-K3. 10-Kt-K3.
11-Kt-K3. 11-Kt-K3.
12-Kt-K3. 12-Kt-K3.
13-Kt-K3. 13-Kt-K3.
14-Kt-K3. 14-Kt-K3.
15-Kt-K3. 15-Kt-K3.
16-Kt-K3. 16-Kt-K3.
17-Kt-K3. 17-Kt-K3.
18-Kt-K3. 18-Kt-K3.
19-Kt-K3. 19-Kt-K3.
20-Kt-K3. 20-Kt-K3.
21-Kt-K3. 21-Kt-K3.
22-Kt-K3. 22-Kt-K3.
23-Kt-K3. 23-Kt-K3.
24-Kt-K3. 24-Kt-K3.
25-Kt-K3. 25-Kt-K3.
26-Kt-K3. 26-Kt-K3.
27-Kt-K3. 27-Kt-K3.
28-Kt-K3. 28-Kt-K3.
29-Kt-K3. 29-Kt-K3.
30-Kt-K3. 30-Kt-K3.

WHITE.
1-Kt-K3. 1-Kt-K3.
2-Kt-K3. 2-Kt-K3.
3-Kt-K3. 3-Kt-K3.
4-Kt-K3. 4-Kt-K3.
5-Kt-K3. 5-Kt-K3.
6-Kt-K3. 6-Kt-K3.
7-Kt-K3. 7-Kt-K3.
8-Kt-K3. 8-Kt-K3.
9-Kt-K3. 9-Kt-K3.
10-Kt-K3. 10-Kt-K3.
11-Kt-K3. 11-Kt-K3.
12-Kt-K3. 12-Kt-K3.
13-Kt-K3. 13-Kt-K3.
14-Kt-K3. 14-Kt-K3.
15-Kt-K3. 15-Kt-K3.
16-Kt-K3. 16-Kt-K3.
17-Kt-K3. 17-Kt-K3.
18-Kt-K3. 18-Kt-K3.
19-Kt-K3. 19-Kt-K3.
20-Kt-K3. 20-Kt-K3.
21-Kt-K3. 21-Kt-K3.
22-Kt-K3. 22-Kt-K3.
23-Kt-K3. 23-Kt-K3.
24-Kt-K3. 24-Kt-K3.
25-Kt-K3. 25-Kt-K3.
26-Kt-K3. 26-Kt-K3.
27-Kt-K3. 27-Kt-K3.
28-Kt-K3. 28-Kt-K3.
29-Kt-K3. 29-Kt-K3.
30-Kt-K3. 30-Kt-K3.

Solutions to problem No. 63 have been received from F. W. Biddle, Omaha, and D. F. Logan, Norton, Kan.

Solomon's Temple.
"A biblical student of this city," says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, "declares that if the descriptions of Solomon's temple are accurately given in the bible and by the secular authorities, the total value of that edifice and its contents must have exceeded \$50,000,000,000. In the first place the value of the materials in the rough is estimated at \$12,500,000,000 and the labor at \$3,500,000,000. According to Villalobos, 10,000 men were engaged in dressing cedar lumber, 80,000 were engaged in cutting stone and 60,000 in bearing burdens, for a period of seven years, who, in addition to their wages, received 50 cents a day for food. According to the same authority, which is corroborated by Josephus, the vessels of gold were valued at 140,000 talents, which, reduced to American money, is equal to \$2,326,481,015. The vessels of silver are calculated at \$2,321,715,000, the vestments of the priests and the robes of the singers at \$10,000,000 and the value of the trumpets of gold was \$1,000,000."

Calmness of Genius.
Chicago Tribune: "If you go into that town just ahead," said the farmer's wife, who had given him a drink of cider and some doughnuts, "they'll make you work on the stone pile."

"Madam," replied Tufford Knutt, straightening himself up and speaking impressively, "you may lead me up to the stone pile, but they ain't people enough in the blamed town to make me work on it."

And he trudged on toward the town just ahead.

Cure for Bad Habits.
A Cincinnati man recently advertised his desire to sell a valuable secret for 50 cents. He stated that he would tell how he was cured of smoking, drinking, swearing, staying out at night, going to the races, gambling and how he gained twenty pounds in weight in two years. Several persons sent him 50 cents each and here is the secret they received: "Just cured of all the bad habits named by an enforced residence for two years in the Ohio state prison."

TESTING TEXTILE FABRICS

Simple Method of Determining the Honesty of Woven Articles.

TEMPTING PROFITS IN SHODDY GOODS

Importance of Maintaining the High Reputation of American Looms—Crowding Foreign Goods in the World's Markets.

It is the proud boast of the American weaver that, short as has been the time allowed him for competition with his foreign brother, and heavy as has been the pressure of prejudice against him, he has made, by reason of honest and astonishing machinery, the most giant strides in textile production. Our looms and dye pits today turn out practically every fabric for modern need and luxury, and by aid of time and tariff we are rapidly coming into our own. The consumer, because American goods are cheaper and better than the foreign product, is gradually losing faith in the legend of imported superiority, and if all things work together for good, the time seems approaching when the looms of the United States will very nearly supply the world.

There is, however, one danger that besets the manufacturer's path, the same which has so sadly injured the quality of the foreign weaver, namely, the temptation to adulterate. This is just where the mission of the consumer comes in, for it lies absolutely within the hands of him or her to check at any moment this weakness of the producer. Tests that made clear the frequent dishonesty of foreign weavers will, if applied, preserve our manufacturers from ever dropping into the same error, for with us the same temptation to adulterate is sharper even than in other countries—stronger because the overwhelming superiority of American machinery has perfected machinery that will give to the most abominably adulterated goods an appearance of finish and stability none but an expert can detect. We have devices for putting out the handsomest fabrics, seemingly of pure wool, that in reality contain 70 per cent of cotton. On the market today are so-called silks and linens that carry not a fiber of either in their warp or weft, but have been so skillfully woven and glossed as to perfectly simulate the real thing.

In no other country has positive genius been expended in concealing adulteration as in our own, and nowhere else have such magic results been attained. This is not the consequence of fraudulent intent, but is a perfectly legitimate manufacturing business, carried on to answer the demand for imitation and cheap goods by the poorer and bargain-hunting element of retail purchasers.

Temptation to Adulterate.
Now, however, when the world's trade is slipping into the hands of our manufacturers and the consumer is turning to the American loom for the English, French and German product, the temptation to adulterate will be, in many cases, irresistible, and who is to check it? The woman who shops may be. She is a powerful factor to be considered by the manufacturer. She spends in all branches of trade two-thirds of the money men earn and must be reckoned with by the weavers of the United States. She will undoubtedly try to protect herself as the great consumer, and in doing so she will indirectly fulfill a high mission in behalf of American trade and honor.

Of course in shops of good standing the effort always is to avoid as far as possible adulterated fabrics, but in truth, many retailers of high standing, and their buyers, are ignorant of how to detect even the commonest adulterations of stuffs.

precautions to see that she gets what she pays for. The means necessary to assure fair play are too simple not to be universally put in operation. All she need do is procure a sample of such goods as she proposes buying, submit it to the proper tests, and proof positive of the component parts of the material will be at once forthcoming.

To understand the application of these tests it must be remembered that all textiles are made of twisted yarns, the threads running lengthwise called the warp and those extending from selvage to selvage called the weft. Two-ply yarns are formed by twisting two single yarns together before the fabric is woven, and a common method of adulteration is in twisting a wool and cotton, or a silk and cotton yarn together. Such yarns are seldom used in the weft, so it will only be necessary to examine a warp yarn. Untwist the yarn, and if double two distinct threads will appear; if single, all the twist will be removed and it can be easily separated.

Tests for Shoddy and Shoddy.

Worsted, mohair, alpaca and shoddy are subject to the same tests as wool. The high-priced fabrics—silk, wool and linen, are adulterated with cotton most commonly. Untwist a single yarn and examine the average length of the fibers under a strong reading glass or microscope. If the silk and linen fibers average less than one and a half inches in length, the wool fibers less than one inch, and the cotton less than three-quarters of an inch, you may feel satisfied that the fabric will not wear well.

The simplest manner of testing a wool or part wool fabric for the presence of cotton is by fire. Remove two or three warp yarns, and, after determining whether they are single or ply yarns, take one and light an end. If it burns slowly, emitting the pungent odor characteristic of burnt hair, it is all wool. If it flashes up and burns rapidly without odor, it is cotton.

Analytical chemists and expert buyers use acids to determine the presence and amount of cotton in a so-called wool fabric. If the instructions here given are followed closely anyone can make the test satisfactorily. It is necessary to use sulphuric acid, and this is extremely dangerous to handle in its pure state. Even in the dilute form great care must be taken not to allow a drop of it to touch anything but the fabric to be tested, as it will burn and discolor.

To avoid trouble, let the chemist make a 50 per cent solution; 10 cents' worth is enough for several tests. A sample one or two inches square is sufficient for experiment; place this in a glazed earthenware or porcelain dish. Put in enough of the solution to cover the cloth well, then over a slow fire steep until a change is noted in the sample; afterward allow the solution to cool before removing the bit of goods. Compare the sample tested with the original cloth. If the former looks like a sieve it indicates that part of the warp yarns are cotton; if the fabric has fallen apart they are all cotton; while if only a little sediment remains the fabric is practically pure cotton. If unchanged after drying in a dark, cool place the stuff is all wool. The acid solution dissolves enough of the cotton in the fabric and its only action on wool is to turn it a dirty red color.

which cotton is given a luster almost equal to that of silk. Technically it is known as mercerized cotton, but sold under many aliases. Not only does it serve as an adulterant for silk goods, but knit underwear, hosiery, gloves, etc., made entirely of mercerized cotton are freely sold as pure silk. The test for silk that has been noted is sufficient to discover this fraud.

An adulterant of silk less commonly used is artificial silk. It is unnecessary to explain its structure or characteristics further than to state that some of it is so highly inflammable as to place the weaver's life in jeopardy. The test for silk does not affect it, and if a lighted match be applied to the yarn it will burn violently. Although scarcely within the scope of this article it may be stated that all cheap silks and many of the better grades are treated with chemicals to give them body or weight; while the rustic effect, recently so popular, is always obtained by a chemical process, and is not a natural property of silk. Many of the chemicals used for loading or giving the fabric body are injurious to the weaver when worn next to the skin.

Cotton Easily Detected.
The presence of cotton in a linen fabric is detected in thin linen fabrics that it seems surprising so few women know the test. Take a handkerchief you know to be pure linen, moisten the finger slightly and touch it lightly to one side of the fabric. It will absorb the moisture and a wet spot will appear upon the opposite side. Repeat the same test upon a handkerchief you know to be all cotton, or upon an equally thin piece of cotton cloth. Unless the finger be moistened a great deal more and be pressed firmly against the cotton, the opposite side will remain dry. Heavy damasks, crashes, towels, etc., may be tested in a similar manner, providing a small piece of sponge or cotton cloth be moistened slightly and applied.

The above test is useless in determining the amount of cotton in a linen fabric. For this purpose caustic soda or caustic potash, a 5 per cent solution is sufficient. Purchase 5 or 10 cents' worth and dissolve a heaping teaspoonful, or a piece the size of a walnut, in about a quart cup of water. Remove the several warp yarns and immerse them in the liquid for fifteen minutes. If the yarn be softened so that it pulls apart easily, it is pure linen. If it be as strong as before immersion, it is conclusive evidence that it is cotton. The solution is used to contract and gives it additional strength. Treat the warp yarns in a similar manner; then, to clinch the test, make a fresh solution and immerse a piece of the fabric one or two inches square. Remove it after fifteen minutes and test by pulling in the direction the warp yarns run; and then in the direction the weft yarns lay. If the fabric is soft and pliable in both directions it is pure linen, but if the warp or weft or both do not stretch, it is part or all cotton, as the case may be.

The above tests are recommended for application only to high-priced, guaranteed goods; cotton prices can never be expected to buy wool cloth, nor will the rate paid for linen purchase pure silk. But in this day of perfected machinery the consumer needs protection against unscrupulous producers, and if very generally used, these tests will assure success for the honest manufacturer, with corresponding failure for those attempting to deceive the public.

Possibilities of English.

A number of commercial travelers were telling stories in an uptown restaurant last night, reports the New York Tribune, and this was vouched for by one who used to be a railroad conductor in eastern Pennsylvania:

"My train had always reached Lebanon just after an express train, but the schedule was changed so as to bring my train into the station first. A valuable Pennsylvania Dutch woman was a regular passenger on market days, as my train stopped at her station while the express whizzed by. The first evening that I ran my train in ahead of the express she was much astonished and delighted. She rushed up to me and exclaimed in the high key and peculiar dialect of that region: 'Vy, you're early of late; you're first at last; you used to be behind before.'"