THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Some Wonders of the Subtle Power Revealed to an Investigator.

MACHINE COUNTERS IN CENSUS OFFICE

Progress of Independent Telephony in the United States—Fires Traced to Defective Wiring—Electrical Notes.

Prof. John Trowbridge, director of the Jefferson Physical laboratory of Harvard university, writes to the Electrical Review as follows:

"The college professor finds himself today, in view of the remarkable practical development of electricity, at a certain disadvantage compared with the electrical engineer. The latter has at his command telegraph and telephone lines of great extent; he can experiment on cables, for instance, under conditions which cannot be produced in any laboratory; he can employ currents of enormous strength in practical investigations in heat and in metallurgy. The college instructor is limited in resources in the large field of the display of great electrical energy. There is, however, one direction in which he can enter into competition with the practical man on equal terms, and this field is that of high electromotive force. I have, therefore, entered this field with the desire of using to the utmost the facilities which the practical developments of electrical phenomena have afforded the investigator. For the past two years I have experimented with a storage battery of 26,000 cells, and the plant has proved so practical that I have lately doubled it, and I now have 26,000 cells in successful operation. This plant is the largest in the world at the service of the investigator in electricity, and it has opened a highly interesting field in the study of high electro-motive force. At the voltage of 3,000,000 sparks can be produced six and one-half feet long, which exhibit all the chief peculiarities of lightning. By means of suitable condensers I can obtain 6,000,000 volts, but I have discovered that voltage of this extent cannot be studied in a laboratory or in any confined space. It is necessary to place the apparatus in an open field and at least thirty feet from the ground, for the inductive action to all surrounding objects at such high voltage is enormous and the air becomes a fairly good conductor.

"One of the most interesting manifestations of this large battery is the production of the X-rays. The photographs taken by means of it show unusual contrasts and exhibit traces of the ligaments and muscles. I see no reason why, under the proper manipulation, one cannot obtain satisfactory photographs of the tendons and muscles, for the battery current and voltage can be regulated to any desired degree.

"The quantity discharge of the battery is also of great scientific interest. I am employing a condenser consisting of 300 plates of glass with a coated surface of sixteen to twenty inches. This has a capacity of about 1.8 microfarads. The discharge from this condenser charged to over 40,000 volts produces the highest instantaneous temperature which has been obtained and photographs of the spectrum of hydrogen can be obtained with one discharge. This battery opens an interesting field of inquiry in regard to the spectra of the vapor of the metals and also promises to solve certain electrical engineering problems, notably the change of magnetic permeability at periods ranging from 700 a second to over 1,000,000, under currents of varying strength."

Census Electrical Machines.

At the census office in Washington are a thousand or more electrical machines that can almost talk, and the labor they save is impossible to calculate. But for them it would require 10,000 clerks several years to tabulate and classify and compute the information sent in by the 50,000 enumerators regarding the 75,000,000 people who compose this great and glorious republic. The first thing to be done when the returns of the enumerators are sent in upon large sheets of paper will be to transfer the information they contain to strong manila cards about four by eight inches in size. The cards are impersonal, but each bears a number and represents a citizen of the United States. Eighty million cards have been provided. Upon this card are 240 symbols, which represent every item of information that could possibly be reported by an enumerator under his instructions—birthplace, age, color, sex, occupation, number of children, etc. For example, the "W" over at the left-hand upper corner of the card means white; "B," black; "Ch.," Chinese; "Jp.," Japanese; "In.," Indian. In the next row "M" represents male and "F" female. Over in the other corner are the signs for place of nativity, which can easily be identified, the upper letters representing the states and the lower ones foreign countries—"Eng.," England; "S. A.," South America; "Dk.," Denmark; "Sz.," Switzerland; "Php.," Philippine Islands.

This card is placed upon a machine that resembles one of those tracing instruments used for transferring maps, and the keyboard corresponds exactly to its lettering. The operator, glancing at the return of the enumerator, moves the key over the board and places it carefully upon the spot represented by the symbol wanted. This causes a little knife to pierce a hole in the card at that precise spot, and when the operation is completed the card resembles the perforated sheets that are used in orchestrions and automatic pianos.

When all the returns from a census district have been transferred in this manner from the enumerators' sheets to the cards the latter are packed away in a tin box, properly marked, each box being large enough to hold 2,000 cards, and it can be easily stored away with other canned statistics, each box bearing a label indicating its contents. The enumerating machine is about the size of an upright piano. Upon the upright part is a set of dials, like steam registers, one for each of the items embraced in the population schedules. When the operator runs through this machine the manila cards as above described and closes an electric circuit by moving a lever a little rod runs through each hole in the card and causes the dial at the other end of the wire to register one. Therefore when the operator has completed the pile of cards and has run them all through the machine the information they contain has been accurately transferred to the several dials, and the operator can take the totals off on a slip of paper prepared for that purpose. The dials will show how many of the people represented by those 2,000 cards were born in Ireland and how many in Ohio; how many are married, how many are naturalized citizens, and all the other answers to the inquiries imposed by congress upon enumerators. The economy of this remarkable method was illustrated beyond a question in the last census, and can be appreciated when it is known that Alexander Maurice, one of the clerks in the last census, averaged 13,256 cards a day—about six and a half hours' work—while the highest record for any given day was 19,671 cards. Anybody who will compare this work with the old-fashioned tally sheets, with closely packed lines of figures, which used to drive some of the census clerks blind and others crazy, can realize the value of the enumerating machine, which could not make an error under any circumstances. It is estimated that in the last census these machines saved not less than $600,000 in clerk hire.

Independent Telephony.

The expiration of the fundamental Bell telephone patents some few years ago has been followed, says the Electrical Review, by the installation of numerous independent telephone exchanges in various parts of the country, to the great advantage of people in the rural districts as well as in cities, towns and villages. Competition was inaugurated and the weight of a crushing monopoly was lifted from the public. "The result," says the Review, "has been a great cheapening of service in many cases and in a thorough ventilation and discussion of the whole subject of telephone rates and tariffs in all parts of the United States. There is hardly a city or town in which the question of telephone charges has not been taken up and ventilated, with the result that a more equitable and satisfactory tariff has been arranged; that important improvements lying dormant because of the absence of competition have been introduced into telephone exchange service, and that a general enlightenment of the public in regard to the telephone has taken place." The older company has been stimulated to improve its service, inventors have been encouraged, new manufacturing establishments have been created to produce up-to-date instruments and the general effect has been good.

One very gratifying result of the expiration of the Bell patents is described by the Review at some length. "The independent companies," it says, "have gone into districts hitherto unreached by the telephone and have carried to rural communities and even to farms the advantages and benefits of telephone service. They have fostered the construction and maintenance of the farmers' community system, by which scattered houses and villages in the country are brought into touch with one another. They have covered state after state with a network of toll lines, in general well built, which have been of inestimable benefit to the population of the districts through which they run, and to the local telephone exchanges which they connect." A Pennsylvania company is mentioned which will own and operate lines in twenty-two counties in western Pennsylvania, and has already begun the award of contracts for construction of lines.

The New Arc Lamp.

In the last four years the enclosed type of arc lamp has practically displaced the old open type for indoor illumination and is rapidly taking its place for street lighting. The difference between the two is very small, yet it accomplishes truly remarkable results in the economy and operation of the lamp. In the old open arc type there were two carbon rods, always in a vertical position, and as these wasted away the upper one was fed down by appropriate mechanism. One carbon, that by which the current enters the lamp, or the positive carbon, burns away about three times as fast as the other, and this is made the upper or fed carbon. The rate of consumption in ordinary commercial lamps is about an inch and a half an hour, so that a positive carbon rod twelve inches long lasts only about eight hours. As winter night are considerably more than eight hours long the lamps have been made double, that is, each contains two sets of carbons, and when one is consumed the other is automatically switched in, making the life of the lamp with a single trimming sixteen hours. Of course, such lamps have to be trimmed every day. The new enclosed type is in all respects similar to the older lamps, except that a cylinder of glass about four inches high and two and a half inches in diameter is placed around the arc. It is tightly fastened to the lower carbon and the upper one nearly fits a hole in a brass cover which is cemented to the glass globe. When current is turned on and the arc is formed the air in the globe is intensely heated and expands, finding its way out through the loose joint where the upper carbon enters. In a few minutes the attenuated air left behind is all consumed and turned into inert but transparent gases, and the arc continues to burn in an atmosphere which does not attack the white-hot carbon. The immediate effect of this is to increase the life of a single pair of carbons from eight to about 150 hours. At the same time the arc, being protected from air currents, burns more steadily, and for this and other reasons the regulating mechanism of the lamp can be simplified. Instead of requiring trimming once a day once in two weeks suffices, and as the carbon is burned slowly to form gases it cannot powder and drop dirt and sparks as the open lamps do sometimes. The simple glass globe was really a great invention, about the origin of which there is unfortunately still some dispute.

Fires by Electricity.

The report of the national board committee on lighting and heating has attracted a great deal of attention, says the Insurance Advocate. President Irvin made special reference to it and to the new plan of the board for securing uniformity of action in regard to protective measures in his address, remarking that he believed that much of the great fire waste of the country was traceable to imperfect electrical installations. The committee pointed out that the electrical bureau of the board had listed up to April 70, 1900, 2,650 fires of electrical origin, and quoted the Chronicle fire tables showing 3,622 fires, involving a loss of $22,516,559 during the past ten years. We agree with the committee that the danger has probably been underestimated rather than magnified. We think likely that the record of electrical fires is very imperfect, owing to the fact that electric wires are mostly out of sight, under floors and between walls, so that more often than not it is impossible to trace the origin of the fire to a certainty.

Last year the national board directed its executive committee to appoint a special committee to confer with representatives of the union, S. E. T. A., and other bodies, with a view to placing all tests of electrical devices in charge of the board. The special committee evolved a plan for the establishment of a board of consulting engineers, to be appointed by the executive committee, and to consist of representatives of the leading tariff associations and local boards. The national board itself is represented on this board of engineers, the executive committee having engaged Mr. G. E. Bruen of New York for the work. The tests will be made, so far as possible, in Chicago.

Mr. Bruen has visited a number of the leading cities of Texas and found there conditions that seem to call for immediate action. Similar conditions exist in other parts of the country. A form of permit is proposed requiring all installations to be made and maintained in compliance with the current edition of the National Electrical Code. The committee has sent a blank to cities of 20,000 population and over to ascertain whether ordinances are in force governing electrical installations, and whether, if any exist, they are based on the National Electrical Code.

Electrical Notes.

Contracts have been awarded for the machinery and buildings necessary to substitute electricity for steam power on the elevated roads in New York City.

A company has been formed in England with a capital of £2,000,000 to lay a new transatlantic cable between New York City and a point on the coast of Portugal. This will be the longest cable in the world, that from Cape Cod, Mass., to Brest, France, at present holding the record.

In Italy eighty-three miles of steam railroad track are now being changed over to electric traction. On small lines running into the mountains electric traction is being even more used, and projects for the construction of several hundred miles of such lines are under consideration.

The amount of heat given out by an ordinary incandescent lamp is greatly underrated in the popular mind. An ordinary 16-candle power lamp immersed in a quart of water will heat it to the boiling point in an hour. Celluloid in contact with a lamp bulb may be ignited in a few minutes, while silk shades close to the bulbs are scorched in a few hours. In Boston last year an incandescent lamp, hanging by its cord against a wooden partition, gradually scorched and charred the wood until it burned a hole completely through and set fire to it.

A Kansas City packing house employe has invented a combination electro-pneumatic device which picks the feathers off dead chickens as neatly and rapidly as the famous Kansas cyclone does the trick. The machine has a receptacle in which the deceased chicken is placed. Into this box are directed several cross-blasts of air from electrical-driven fans which revolve at the rate of 3,000 turns a minute. The miniature cyclone strips the bird of its feathers, even cleaning off the down, in the twinkling of an eye.

In boring a deep well in Germany the hardened end of a steel drill broke off at a depth of about 1,000 feet. As it was nearly impossible to drill out the hard steel, it was necessary either to remove it or abandon the boring. It was removed in a highly ingenious way. A soft iron bar, five feet long and two and one-half inches in diameter, was wrapped with a single layer of India rubber covered wire, thus making it an electro-magnet. The bar, with wires leading to it, was lowered into the hole, and current from a small dynamo turned on. The magnetized the bar, which was then carefully drawn up to the surface, bringing the steel drillpoint with it.

In Great Britain, according to a London newspaper, the effects of the war in taking away so many farm hands is being keenly felt, and some ingenious electrical devices are being used to perform the duties of the absent ones. At several leading dairy farms the cattle are now being fed by electricity, an automatic mechanism, operated by a clock being used. The apparatus is set for any required hour. At the appointed time it opens gates in hoppers over the cow stalls and horse troughs and lets the proper quantity of feed run out, at the same time ringing an alarm to wake the farmers. It is said that this automatic "hired man" is becoming very popular on account of the regularity of its habits.

It is very hard to estimate the brilliancy of a source of light. The following figures give an excellent idea of the comparative brilliancy—of candle-power per square inch of surfaces—of various kinds of lights. If we take the sun at 30 degrees elevation as 600,000, then the sun on the horizon is about 1,000; arc light, 10,000 to 100,000 (the maximum light being from a small part of the positive crater where the brilliancy is 200,000); incandescent lamp filament, 200 to 300; surface of melting platinum, 130; enclosed arc lamp opal inner globes, 75 to 100; Welsbach mantle, 20 to 25; kerosene lamp, 4 to 8; gas flame, 3 to 5; both the latter being very variable; candle and flame, 1; arc lamp frosted incandescent lamp, 2 to 5, and ordinary opal lamp shades, ½ to 1.

A German electrical paper describes a new form of arc lamp which has recently been patented, and is said to have great advantages. It does not consume carbon rods, like the ordinary lamp, but maintains its arc between platinum surfaces in a vacuum. The lamp consists of a glass bulb, in the interior of which, in place of the customary carbon rods, regulated by more or less complicated mechanism, are two L-shaped pieces of aluminum pointed with platinum. The arc plays between these in a vacuum, the bulb being exhausted highly. It is asserted that regulation, or starting the arc, rather, for it requires no regulation, is accomplished by a simple pendulum motion of the bulb. The lamp is said to be shadowless, and the incandescent portions do not wear out.

NO HARM FOR HAND LABOR

Street Cleaning Machines Are Said to Create Work Rather Than Idleness Among Toilers.

"This is our first experience in injunctions," said W. P. Spray of Indianapolis, who is in the city representing the Furnas Suction Street Cleaner company. "Where the machines have been introduced there have frequently been complaints from laboring men, but before the cleaners are in use long the men find that they have more work than before. I have never heard of a suit similar to the one the Omaha laborers have brought against the city and feel sure that the very men who are promoting the case will admit within a year that the street cleaner is a good thing for the street gangs. Where a few streets are kept clean people see what a great improvement it makes and additional cleaning is demanded.

"Where cleaning is done by machines there is such a saving that men can be employed to remain on the downtown streets during the entire day and keep the business streets free from all litter. In Indianapolis forty-three men and eighteen teams work in conjunction with the suction street cleaners. The result is that a much wider area can be kept clean with the same expenditure of money that was formerly used in sweeping a limited area by hand."

Bumps or Bruises,

Sprains or sores, burns or scalds, wounds or cuts, tetter or eczema, all quickly cured by Banner Salve, the most healing medicine in the world. Nothing else "just as good." For sale by Myer's-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha, and Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

MAGIC BREW BRINGS NO BOY

Mrs. Porter Pays Ten Dollars for an Heir and Draws Two Girls.

PRENATAL INFLUENCE FAILS OF ANY EFFECT

Colored Enchantress Who Promised to Regulate the Porter Family Must Explain Her System or Bear Penalty of Fraud.

If "Dr." Mary Frost, colored, 1802 Blaine street, can come into police court and prove to the satisfaction of Judge Gordon that her incantations are genuine, and that she can, through the medium of the spirits, exert a controlling influence upon the affairs of men, she will doubtless be acquitted of a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Otherwise she may be required to pay a fine, or possibly to expiate her dalliance with the black art by a term in jail. The complaining witness is Mrs. Lizzie Porter, 304 Bancroft street, who says that "Dr." Mary is a Frost in name and nature, and that she (the "doctor") has extorted $10 of her hard earned money.

The two women in the case have known each other for several years. Mrs. Porter was a frequent caller at "Dr." Mary's home, where, of an evening, she was entertained by the seances given by the latter, at which was produced the phenomenon known as "reincarnation." The spirits of departed friends and relatives of those present were made to stand forth "in their habit as they lived" and to hold converse with mortals. The fact that the "doctor" was able to raise from the grave not only spirits and reclothe them in their fleshy integument, but with garments, buttons, jewelry and hairpins, was certainly enough to commend her to a person more skeptical than Mrs. Porter. It was thus that the complainant acquired confidence in the voodo doctor and medium.

Potent Brew is Mixed.

Now it happened that John Porter and his wife Lizzie were parents of three girls, and were very desirous that their next child should be a boy. It was but natural, then, in such a contingency, that the woman should turn to her mysterious friend. She called on the spiritualist and stated the case.

Yes, "Dr." Mary could fix it all right. For the paltry consideration of $10 she would arrange it with Mrs. Porter's "guide" so that the next accretion to the house of Porter would be a son. The palm of the witch was crossed with the stipulated sum.

Then there was a weird conjuration in which figured two toads caught in the light of a waning moon, a black cat, a gleaming of fireflies and a smoking lamp. The customer was given a charm to wear around her neck. This was the half of a cloth tobacco sack filled with weed seeds, shot and a piece of pork rind.

Surely, thought the credulous woman, such sorcery as this would accomplish anything. But it didn't. It failed of its purpose, for on July 15 the stork brought to the Porter home two cute little baby girls with squinty eyes and faces black and wrinkled up, like the meat of a bad hickory nut.

This is the reason Mrs. Porter has caused a warrant to be sworn out for the arrest of "Dr." Mary Frost. In the language of the complaint, it is set forth that "the said 'Dr.' Mary Frost, full name unknown, did claim that she had power to and would change the fortune of the said Mrs. Lizzie Porter, well knowing that she had no such power." "Dr." Mary was not at home when an officer called yesterday with a warrant.

ONE HAND TO MIX AND SERVE

Practice of Allowing Apprentices to Serve Drinks Compounded by Experts Must Be Stopped.

A recent order of the director of the internal revenue will stop a practice common in many of the saloons of Omaha and other cities, or will require the payment of an additional tax to the federal government. In these saloons there is one competent mixer of drinks who will mix up a quantity of gin rickeys, fizzes, cocktails, punches and other seductive drinks and place them in the ice box to be dispensed by others less competent to blend together the component parts of the beverage. The order states that where this compounding is done in advance of orders the saloon keeper must pay a tax as a rectifier, whether the compounds are placed in a bottle, barrel or bowl.

HENNINGS POSTS NOTICE

Employes of His Department Requested to Abstain from Politics or Resign Their Positions.

City Treasurer A. H. Hennings has posted the following notice in his office:

That the newspapers, and citizens, of Omaha may not claim that the city affairs are being neglected, I have determined to request any and all employes of this department who aspire to political honors to tender their resignations prior to the opening of the campaign.

One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Try it.

MRS. NORBERG WEEPS FOR JOY

Her Husband, Whom She Thought Dead, is Alive and Doing Time in Chicago.

When Mrs. Julia Norberg heard that her husband, Charles A. Norberg, was in jail in Chicago, she wept for joy. For weeks she had mourned him as lost. She had given up ever seeing him again, and the thought of his lying in an unknown, unmarked grave in some outlandish corner of the globe, was languishing and melancholy. And she blamed herself for it, too, more or less, for had not she sanctioned his going away? It was for this reason that she hailed with delight the news from Chicago that Charles A. Norberg had been given two weeks in the house of correction for being drunk.

Norberg, a jeweler and watchmaker, formerly lived with his wife at 2621 Grant street. Misfortune came, however, and he lost his position. For several weeks the pair lived on their meager savings, and then it became apparent to both that something must be done. He would go to Chicago to seek employment.

It was exactly one month ago yesterday that Mrs. Norberg accompanied her husband to Council Bluffs and saw him safely away on the train. A week passed and no word from him. The tenth day came. Mrs. Norberg decided to act. Calling upon the chief of police she outlined the case to him, and on the same day told her troubles to a detective agency. Since then photographs of the missing man have been sent broadcast over the country; descriptions of him printed on postal cards have been scattered far and near; express companies that handled his baggage have been warranted and every conductor on the line between here and the Windy City has been cross-examined.

Meanwhile one of the photographs found its way into the hands of the Chicago chief of police, and through him it was learned that Norberg, in celebrating the acquisition of a new job, had made inroads on the Chicago liquor supply, for which he had been fined $20 and costs. Not being able to pay the fine, he is now doing time. When Mrs. Norberg learned this she burst into tears and sobbingly thanked Chief Donahue for his kindness.

POSITION IS A LUCRATIVE ONE

Phil E. Winter Receiving Congratulations Over His Washington Appointment.

Before the arrival of the dispatches from Washington announcing his appointment to an assistant attorneyship in the interior department under the attorney general, Phil E. Winter of this city had received official notification through the mails. His letter of notification arrived Sunday and on Monday he received a telegram from Senator Thurston apprising him of his appointment.

"All I know about it," said Mr. Winter, "is that I have been notified of my appointment and was asked to report in Washington within two weeks. I expect to go about August 10. I can't say that I expected the appointment, but my name has been on the civil service list for some time. In May I was advised by a friend that there was likely to be a vacancy and I asked Senator Thurston to watch my chance for appointment. The place is under civil service regulations and the holder of it is not subject to arbitrary removal for political reasons. I understand that the salary at the start is $2,000 per annum, subject to increase to $2,700, with continuance of service. I do not know to what particular branch of work I may be assigned.

"In any event, I do not now contemplate removal from Omaha and will arrange for continuing my business here and keeping open my office. One who has lived in Omaha from 1885 to 1900 does not feel like allowing himself to be pulled up by the roots and transplanted unless a distinct advantage is to be gained by it. I believe that Omaha is just on the verge of a period of great prosperity and advancement and do not feel like giving up my citizenship and residence here. However, some of my friends seem to think that the preferment offered carries a good prospect and I have received many congratulations from quarters which have surprised me."

Increase in School Attendance.

The records of the public schools show that the enrollment of the last year was 19,611, an increase of 869 over the preceding year. The pupils who attended the High school numbered 1,918, or 172 more than were enrolled the preceding year, and the increase in the grammar grades was 280. The entire enrollment was 5,865. In the primaries the attendance was 5,827, or 311 more than the previous year. The night schools had a total enrollment of 476, while only 238 attended these schools the preceding year. The enrollment of colored children was 582.

Herns Loses Large Sum.

Henry Herns, cashier of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing company, lost $500 in bills yesterday on his way from the company's office at Ninth and Leavenworth streets, to the First National bank. Herns was entrusted with two bags of gold coin, together with the bills, the latter being contained in a bank book. He held the book tightly pressed under his arm, but it fell to the pavement and has not yet been found.

Silent Now Forever.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 24.—Miss Susan H. Landis of Ephrata, who recovered her speech a week ago after a silence of nearly six years, is dead. In January, 1898, she lost her power of speech and the efforts of physicians failed to restore it. About ten days ago she called her sister, the first words she had uttered in six years.

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A LESSON IN VALUES.

DOLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford *not* to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

FIVE BATHERS ARE DROWNED

Small Boy Witnesses the Tragedy and is Still Prostrated by the Shock.

VENTURA, Cal., July 24.—News comes from the eastern part of this county of the drowning of five persons in Wiley's lake. The dead are: Mrs. Byron H. Wiley, aged 40 years; A. Wiley, daughter of Mrs. B. H. Wiley, aged 15 years; Miss Foshun, aged 18 years; —— Broderick, a young man; unknown boy, aged 13 years.

It was an exceedingly hot day and Mrs. Wiley's little party of five went in bathing. They went out to a raft, which suddenly began to wobble, and some of the bathers fell into the water. The others made a desperate attempt to rescue their companions and in so doing perished.

Master Wiley, a child about 10 years old, stood on the bank and witnessed the event, too frightened to run for aid. He has not yet recovered from the shock. The lake is situated near the Wiley residence, some six miles from Filmore. It does not cover an acre of ground and the deepest portion is but twenty feet.

HEAD OFF TRAIN ROBBERY

Police of Chicago Have Desperate Fight with Band of Highwaymen.

CHICAGO, July 24.—According to the police, a daring attempt to hold up the Big Four passenger train due here at 6 p. m. was foiled yesterday by the timely warning given the authorities. Six men and three boys, all armed with revolvers, waited several hours during the afternoon at the Drexel park station. They were observed and the police notified. A wagon load of blue coats hurried to the scene, and were met by a brisk fire, which they returned. After a few minutes of fighting the police rushed at their opponents. They captured three boys, each armed with two pistols. The six men, three of them colored, had fled. The boys told the police the men had given them the revolvers and told them to shoot when their seniors did. The police declare that the men evidently intended to stop the train and rob it.

REBELS IN COLOMBIA WIN

Advices from Panama Indicate the Defeat of the Government Forces.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A cable dispatch received by Dr. F. Lopez, consul general of Ecuador, from President Eloy Alfaro, seems to confirm the capture of Panama City by the Colombian rebels. The dispatch is from Guayaquil and reads:

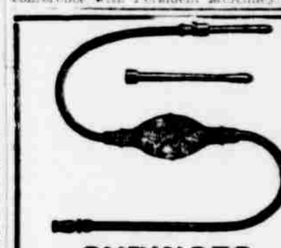
"Liberal triumph in Panama."

For President Alfaro to have received this dispatch, Dr. Lopez said, it must have been sent by the minister of Ecuador at Panama. This leads him to believe the reported capture.

The Panama Railroad company in this city received a cable dispatch from its agent in Panama to the effect that a battle had been fought at Corozal, which is three and a half miles from Panama.

Secretary Hay in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Secretary of State Hay arrived here today from Washington to attend the funeral this afternoon of his wife's mother, Mrs. Amasa Stone. After the funeral services Secretary Hay will leave for Canton for a conference with President McKinley.



SYRINGES

of all descriptions. A complete stock at very low prices.

This instrument, with two hard rubber pipes, 50c—postage, 10c.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,

Deformity Brace Manufacturers.

1408 Farnam OMAHA.

Op. Paxton Hotel.

The Last of the Tans—

This week will see the last of our tan shoes—The men's and women's have been going lively at $2.50 and $3.50—Tomorrow we add new lines that will make more buyers—All our boys, misses, youths' and children's odds and ends in tan are put on the bargain tables.

$3.00 boys' tans go at $2.25.
$2.50 youths' tans go at $1.75.
$2.00 boys' tans go at $1.50.
$2.00 misses' tans go at $1.00.
$2.00 children's tans go at 75c.
$2.00 misses' tan oxfords go at 75c.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

Music for a Song—

And sing it when you get ready. It's like this—The people of Omaha and the west need music and we're going to supply that need if we give it away—2,000 pieces for 1 cent each—3,000 vocal and instrumental, 3 cents each—11,000 pieces from 3 to 5 cents each—2,000 pieces latest copyrighted music, only 10 cents each, etc.—That's the way it goes—Price cuts no figure—Don't wait too long—Send for a catalogue—Select your music at home and save time—The latest music for a song and you do the singing.

A. HOSPE.

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

When the Whistle Blows—

Announcing the noon hour, don't spend valuable time going home for your lunch, but drop in here and get a nice dinner—You'll find we can please you—everything that one could wish for—with the best of service and served in a large cool dining room—Eat at Balduff's if you'd like the best—and the price is not any more than others charge—But it isn't necessary to only take lunch there, but eat all your meals at Balduff's—and you'll live longer, for the reason that what you get there is the best the market affords and it's cooked to suit your taste.

W. S. Balduff.

1520 Farnam St.

If Women Only Knew

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Omaha Homes.

Hard to do housework with an aching back.
Hours of misery at leisure or at work.
If women only knew the cause.
Backache pains come from sick kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills will cure it.
Omaha people endorse this.

Mrs. J. W. Edwards, No. 2732 Fowler street, says: "I must say that I had not much confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills before I used them, but I was so troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint and suffered so severely that I was compelled to do something and went to Kuhn's & Co's drug store for a box. They soon convinced me of their value and after completing the treatment I was not troubled."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

CULLED from the Field of POLITICS

The Norfolk News tells the story of a few democrats at Beemer, Neb., who wanted to ratify the action of the Kansas City convention and went to the blacksmith for an anvil. He was formerly a stanch Bryan man, but this year he informed his former partisans that he was entirely through with Bryan and his vagaries and would not allow his anvil to utter a sound against McKinley prosperity and the ratifiers were compelled to purchase cannon crackers from another McKinley man who formerly supported Bryan.

The following communication, evidently written by a Nebraska gold democrat, appeared in a late issue of the Chicago Chronicle:

AURORA, Neb., July 15.—I see by your editorials that you take Mr. Morton of this state and several other prominent democrats in other states to task for not supporting the same candidate and the same issues they and you condemned four years ago. You and all democrats know it is the intention to give up 16 to 1 if those who favor it get an opportunity. As you say, it may take six years. If elected this time Mr. Bryan will stand for re-election four years hence and offer us the same doctrine. Hundreds of the best democrats in Nebraska, who built up and led the party to victory, refused to support the ticket in 1896 and still refuse to support the same issues now. If these issues must be killed again by a vote of the people, I, for one, believe in doing it now. Had you and other democrats all over the land taken the stand Mr. Morton did and stuck to it as he has done we would have had no such combination of issues to contend with. Nebraska is doubtful ground this year.

A. M. GLOVER.

E. B. Schamp of Lincoln, who was in Omaha yesterday, and is indignant at an alleged interview with him about the recent mid-road convention in the Grand Island Republican, He says:

"The Grand Island Republican claims to have had an interview with me and that I said that I was dissatisfied and disgusted with the Grand Island convention and charging me with having made the assertion that there had been $6,000 sent into the state to bear the expense of the state convention and that the Omaha delegation had been boggish in gobbling the entire amount when their car fare and hotel bills and everything else had been paid, and that I was left to hold the sack and pay my own bills. Now that statement is wholly false. I did not say anything of the kind. I went to the Grand Island convention with the expectation of paying my own bills and never had the least thought of my bills being paid by the committee.

"I did say this—that we had to have a state organ and we wanted one published by somebody in whom the people had confidence. I did not say anything about Mr. Deaver because I am interested in Mr. Deaver's paper and am an agent for the paper and would not, therefore, be likely to say anything against the paper or Mr. Deaver or any of the Omaha delegation. I did not have any interview with anybody and the whole thing is a lie and I feel pretty warm about it. This alleged interview was copied by the Lincoln Post. I do not know that there was any money sent into the state because I was not on the committee and could not say that as much as 6 cents was sent in."

Frank Ransom's place on the fusion ticket as a silver republican elector is the only sop that was thrown to the Douglas county fusionists at the recent state conventions in Lincoln. This selection by the conference committee was looked upon by the democrats of the county as little less than an affront. The democrats had a preferred candidate in the person of Joseph A. Connor and when the conference committee's report on electors reached the democratic state convention it expressed its dissatisfaction in no uncertain manner. Prominent democrats from all parts of the state declared that the democrats of Douglas county should by all means have representation on the ticket and a motion finally prevailed directing the conference committee to substitute the name of Connor for that of Ransom. This it was found impossible to do, for the reason that when the conference committee of the democratic convention went out to carry out its orders it found that the populist and silver republican conventions had adjourned, but the democratic repudiation of the conference committee's work still stands as a matter of record.

John O. Yeiser has not yet announced his candidacy for governor two years hence, but he is still wearing the Bryan hat he donned just before the late convention and has his hair in curl—a sure sign that he has a gubernatorial boom congealed somewhere in pickle. When asked if he is a candidate for the nomination two years hence, he simply shut one eye with an eloquence that could be heard through the ten floors of corridors in the New York Life building and that was the only word he said. There is hope for him, however, for immediately after the recent conventions had not nominated him, Casper E. Yost of the Telephone company donned a Yeiser gubernatorial badge, which he wore around Lincoln with great eclat.

Here is the way J. Sterling Morton sends his compliments through his paper to the Papio statesman: "The two populists of the name of Howard, now speaking in Nebraska, are not jointly or bothly running for congress against Hon. David Mercer of Omaha. The Howard from Alabama is a marked man who wrote 'What Would Christ Say if He Came to Washington?' The Howard from Papillion is not marked, but hopes to be branded M. C. in the autumn, when he will probably write what Edgar said for Bryan's sake and the pills he swallowed with a smile."

Dave Mercer has engaged a room in the Paxton block, where he will open headquarters for his congressional campaign. He has not yet announced the membership of his committee, but it is understood that T. W. Blackburn will be retained in his present position as chairman.