Electric Battery Designed to Dispense with Steam Power.

PROBLEM OF DIRECT ENERGY SOLVED

Interesting Details of the Invention of a Chicago Chemist, Which Promises Another Revolution in Electricity.

Hugo Jones, assistant city chemist of Chicago, claims to have made substantial progress in solving the problem of procuring electricity direct from coal. For years this has been the dream of electricians and will make futile Thomas Edison's labors in that direction.

According to Chicago papers the claim

If Mr. Jones' invention can reduce the loss the new battery. The substi- principle. tution saves one costly step in the process of getting out the energy of the coal, and also saves entirety a chemical product. In the Jones battery coal is mixed with sulphate of lead in a reduction retort and the mixture is heated. The coal converts the sulphate into lead and sulphur dioxide, which produces the electric current and then again forms sulphate of lead. This process is capable of being continued indefinitely, the only thing consumed being the coal. The lead sulphate, being insoluble, drops to the bottom of the battery and accumulates. It can easily be removed hodily, but may remain at the bottom for a long time.

Combination of Elements.

All this time the battery can be kept running, while an ordinary battery stops as soon as the acid liquid has taken up too much metal. In the Jones battery the liquid never becomes saturated. The battery and the reduction retort are in the new device placed together, the battery cells being set around the retort. In this way the heat given off by the retort is taken up by the cells and utilized, being partly converted into electricity by means of chemical reactions. In the ordinary battery, sulphate of zinc instead of sulphate of lead is mixed with the coal. When the mixture is heated the zinc sulphate is separated into zinc and sulphur dioxide. The sulphur dioxide is lost in the process and along with it energy which could be otherwise transformed into electricity. Mr. Jones' substitution of lead saves the sul-

phur dioxide. Another advantage in the use of lead sulphate is the fact that this sulphate is decomposed by coal at a lower temperature and more easily. The placing of the cells difference in productive capacity, it being around the retort is another feature of Mr. Jones' battery which differs from the ordinary zinc battery and saves much energy. The new battery may be compared to a furnace using coal, but giving off electricity instead of heat. Nothing is consumed except coal and the oxygen of the air. The lead is easily recovered as sulphate and used over again. The work is done by the coal.

Expert Opinion

Commenting on the invention of Mr. Jones the Western Electrician said re-

"If the sulphur dioxide were wasted, as it has hitherto been in the reduction of sulphates, over half of the available energy would be lost, for the potential energy of the sulphur dioxide is greater than that of the lead. Besides the energy, the substance itself would be lest and would

have to be again supplied. 'The battery promises to be economical therefore, and its yield is high. Its net efficiency is said to be about 35 per cent, or about four times as high as that of boiler, steam engine and dynamo combined, while it is less expensive and occupies less space than those machines. Besides the utilization of the sulphur dioxide, there are other economical devices which account for the high yield claimed.'

Chicago city officials are keenly interested in the invention and will conduct a practical test of the apparatus at an early While practical men have pronounced their views, the modest chemist refrains from exultation and insists that many improvements must be introduced before he will subject the operation of his battery to a public test.

Big Bill for Cont.

The biggest single bill that the city of Chicago must meet regularly is for coal. Last year \$600,000 made up this fund and the total amount will not be far short of that figure when the comptroller figures up the books for the annual statement to the city council. A general adoption of the new dynamo at the water-pumping stations as



woman is inseparably re-lated to the local womanly health. When the delicate womanly organism is diseased, the body loses plumpness, the cheeks lose their roses, and a nervous and fretful condition becomes habitual.

Thousands of sick women who have been cured of diseases peculiar to the sex by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription have testified to the restoration of the general health when the local dis-

ease was cured. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals in-flammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I used four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of
'Golden Medical Discovery,' "writes Mrs. Rimer D. Shearer, of Mounthope, Lancaster Co.,
Pa., "and can say that I am cured of that dreaded discase, uterine trouble. Am in better health
than ever before. Everyone who knows me is
surprised to see me look so well. In June, when
I wrote to you, I was so poor in health that at
times I could not walk. You answered my letter and told me what to do. I followed your
advice, and to-day am cured. I tell everybody
that with God's help Dr. Pierce's medicines
cured me, If these few words are of any use to
you, you are welcome to use them. They might
help some other poor suffering woman."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical "I used four bottles of ' Favor-

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CURRENT DIRECT FROM COAL Coolness in Summer

business in summer are likely to be devised in the future. And it is strange that greater headway has not already been made Tribune, upon existing facilities-ventilation, fanning and the artificial reduction of temperature. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether even these are utilized as intelligently and fully as they might be.

This is particularly true in regard to ventilation at night. A large number, perhaps the great majority, of the places of residence face either to the north or south. In the summer time, and especially during the prevalence of extremely warm weather, whatever breeze there is coms from the chemists. Mr. Jones has taken out a patent south or southwest. This may be light, on a battery which he thinks will revolu- but if it has a fair chance it will afford tionize modern methods of power and which appreciable refreshment to the inmates of a house at night. If the windows looking to the southward are wide open, but the doors connecting with the interior are the other. is made for Mr. Jones' battery that it will closed, little or no benefit will be derived. yield 35 per cent of the energy that is stored Or, if these windows and the doors of the up in coal, or four times as much as the south rooms are open, but the doors of the present combination of boiler, steam engine north rooms are shut, the necessary ventilation will not be secured. If, however, the way be opened for a draught clear from 80 and 90 per cent to 65 per cent the through the house from south to north a result would be further improvements and a much larger volume of outside air will revolution in manufacture such as has not enter than would otherwise be possible, been experienced since the invention of the and in instances the mercury would fall Sulphate of lead in- several degrees. Yet there are thousands stead of sulphate of gine is used of housekeepers who fail to recognize this

> their possibilities are not fully realized. These devices create a vigorous breeze in their immediate vicinity. Such zephyrs, like those produced by riding in a trolley car or on an excursion steamboat yield perceptible results. They cause a rapid evaporation of moisture from the skin, and thus reduce its temperature. When there

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scales, producing a momenclature and tech-

nology which would be meaningless to the

the subject by these considerations reduce

my attempt at article-writing to mere nar-

The Amalgamated association was orig-

inated August 4, 1876, in the city of Pitts-

burg. Pa. Its purpose was to render uni-

those who became its members. This was

made difficult by the location of plants.

Some were in places where fuel, transpor-

cost were more favorable to the owners

conceded by all interested that a large out-

put of manufactured commodities was de-

cidedly advantageous to the workmen, by

facility of operation, and to the manufac-

turer, by ability to control the market, in

securing large orders, which the smaller

above conditions resulted in such dispari-

ties of daily earnings that dissatisfaction

was engendered and complaints proceeded

of the men and conferences with the manu-

facturers, eventuating in the following law:

or new methods of operation are employed,

which shall reduce the work of the men

and increase the output of the mill, there

As our scales are annual contracts, the

conservatism of the association is evi-

lenced by the provision just recited and

the progressiveness of the American mill

worker is differentiated from the tardiness

or reluctance of the foreign workman, who

always makes a grievance of an attempt

specialization.

stood by anyone.

to introduce invention, improvement and

This and other conciliatory legislation se-

cured for us recognition and just treat-

ment as well as fair compensation from

our employers, and our organization in-

creased numerically, financially and socially

unionism when associated with ecclesiasti-

cal and political institutions—until the

years 1890-1893 inclusive, when we lost

the steel mills of Carnegie by the Home-

stead strike-lamentable affair-and the sheet interests of Apollo and Leechburg,

Pa., which have been centered in Vander-

grift, Pa., the largest sheet manufactory

in the world. Exactly why we lost the lat-

ter does not seem to be thoroughly under-

The history is as follows: One of our

men employed by Mr. George McMurtie of

Apollo, Pa., violated some rule, was dis-

charged, and a strike inaugurated, which

was of brief duration, as the president of

the Amalgamated association, upon learn-

ing the cause of the trouble, immediately

notified Mr. McMurtle that the men would

be required to resume work immediately

and a superior workman supplied for the

position of the recalcitrant employe. This

action was consonant with our law and

practice, but all overtures were rejected

and a protracted struggle ensued, during

alluded to and all new plants erected by

Mr. McMurtie were guarded carefully and

prevented from joining the organization.

mills of Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburg

and a few others, the latter now under the

control of and operated by the American

Steel Hoop company. When business de-

pression and an evil competitive policy of

of the investor and the wages of the men

the latter lived from hand to mouth, relief

in a somewhat similar manner we lost the

we were dispossessed of the mills

shall be reconstruction of the scale."

"When improved machinery is introduced,

from both sides, necessitating conventions

producer could not cover in a restricted

rative.

I regret exceedingly my inability to prop-

Entirely new methods of cooling the at- is much humidity in the air the difference nent in the world of science as Alexander "every little counts" during a hot wave.

But the great advances to be made in the art of keeping cool will unquestionably come from the use of some such refrigerin that direction. Certainly there is room ating apparatus as is now employed in cold a house, not bottom. Then, as it evaporates, for great improvement, says the New York storage warehouses. In these a tempera- it would settle gradually from the upper to ture of about 35 degrees Fahrenheit is the lower floors. Second, it would be demaintained day after day and month after month. Flat coils of pipe, through which cold brine is kept flowing, stand on either side of the room. The pumps which supply the fluid are situated at a considerable distance and are automatically controlled by electricity. It would require only a slight modification of the steam and hot water radiators now employed in hotels and dwelling houses for heating purposes to convert them into coolers. Brine or other fluids from which the heat has been abstracted in the basement could be forced through them and the occupant of a room could regulate the chilliness of his surroundings by turning the valves in one direction or

Another way to deal with the question is that already in use at the St. Nicholas rink. There, nearly two feet below the floor, is a sheet of ice. Over its surface air from outside is drawn. This is then driven into the auditorium by two powerful rotary fans. By varying the speed of the latter a greater or less effect is produced on the temperature. Usually the therthan it does outside, and a difference of 30 degrees is said to be attainable. Were it Electric fans have come into extensive skating in winter, it might be thought ise in the last two or three years, but wasteful to devote so much space to cooling purposes in summer. Still, the system is not wasteful in that respect, because the however, and not scientific floor is only a short distance above the ice -about twenty inches.

atmosphere in summer. A man so promi- climate of his residence."

Regulating Temperature in Dwelling Houses.

mosphere of dwelling houses and places of will scarcely exceed 4 or 5 degrees, but Graham Bell recently expressed much confidence in that possibility. He has not worked out the scheme at all in detail, but he makes two fundamental suggestions. The tank of fluid should be placed in the top of sirable, if not necessary, to keep all doors and windows closed on the lower floors, to prevent the escape of the cold air. Tripler and others have demonstrated that air can be liquefied at a very low cost, and when methods of storing and using the commodity have been perfected it would seem to be a simple matter to have one's daily supply delivered in case or bottles at the door. One of the great beauties of the plan is that it is customary to abstract as much moisture as possible from the air that is to Consequently it is exceptionally dry when it evaporates again. This quality would add greatly to the comfort produced by liquid air were it once employed as has been suggested.

> Even were it not reduced to liquid form compressed air would still be an excellent agent for cooling purposes, in the judgment of Mr. Bell. Were there a pipe line all over town, such as is needed for the distribution of water or gas, a company could furnish the commodity to its patrons with the utmost case. The idea is not new. It mometer stands from 10 to 15 degrees lower has been tried in Paris, and there has been a good deal of talk about it in New York and Brooklyn within the last ten years. It not that this particular building is used for was once proposed, for instance, to furnish cold storage to Brooklyn's great market, but the scheme fell through. The difficulties were probably of a financial nature,

> Whichever expedient be found the simplest and cheapest in the end, there can be no doubt about the correctness of Liquid air may eventually offer the Mr. Bell's opinion that "It should certainly simplest and cheapest means of chilling the be possible for man to control the internal

Iron Workers and Strikes

principles of action and, especially, its posi- the men who labor at skilled jobs in the

tion as an arbiter in the contentions of rolling mills. I request careful attention

capital and labor. The inability arises to and scrutiny of the subjoined prevalent

facturing of tin plates-and when the coali- ner with partner, in all honesty and fair tion of firms presented the trust to the in- ness aim to do that which is just to both."

from the variety and complexity of our conditions. ordinary student of economic problems—

consequently the limitations placed upon non-union. I employ the phraseology of the trade unionist. The American Steel rules for formulating scales. Hoop, American Sheet Steel and National Tube were also of this class, and are so tonois or Federal Steel and the American Tin Plate companies were similar; but we orform the work, conditions and earnings of ganized seven mills of the first, two of the second and, I think, six of the last. The new lodges were recognized and treated for tation, labor and other items of producing than to those in other places; also by the the "Amalgamated" agreeing to the ar-

posed upon all who join our ranks. We organized about 300 employes of the term. As our people work by the ton, the Carnegie Homestead mills, but this lodge committee, which examines the suggestions, nected themselves with us. This, we claim, was a violation of the "Anti-Discrimination Law" of Pennsylvania, regulating relations of employers to organized bodies of labor d making it a misdemeanor to discharge for this cause, or require them to leave such organizations, or compel them to refrain from joining. We have covered the men of Lindsey & McCutcheon's mills, and Painter's mill, Pittsburg, both owned by the American Steel Hoop company. This company is willing to sign our scale for six mills doing similar work, but refuses peremptorily to do so for the two named.

or refusing to work with the men who had

worked in the unorganized mills, but re-

ceived them upon the usual conditions im-

In June, 1900, the men of Wood's mill, McKeesport, Pa., owned by the Sheet Steel They were received, but no attempt was made to secure improvement of mill sur--if such a term can be applied to trade by the same firm.

and murderous light-kindled, perhaps, as idleness, much by misguided judgment as by insatiate price-cutting had reduced the profits desire for affluence and power—when capital and labor unitedly became responsible for to a minimum, so that it was profitless for all the misdeeds consequent upon Homethe former to remain in the business and stead's gigantic blunder.

The Amalgamated association laid carewas sought and obtained by the formation fully to heart all the bitter experiences of of larger incorporated companies or trusts, that hour, and, being made wiser, is en-The Amalgamated association, reduced in deavoring to follow the peaceful and more strength by the defections spoken of, was profitable path of business method. As one rehabilitated by an accession of workers manufacturer, Colonel French of Chicago, from an industry introduced during the has said: "We are endeavoring to treat period of depression-namely, the manu- on the broad equities, and, dealing as part-

erly convey satisfactory ideas of the Amal- dustrial and commercial world we essayed Intercourse with such men as Colonel gamated association's organic autonomy, to imitate the example by organizing all French has been salutary and beneficial.

President Shaffer on

His Association's

With the Illinois Steel company and the Republic Iron and Steel company we have agreed upon wage settlements which virtually reduce the possibility of strikes, or even the cessation of operation of plants and our law compels us to extend to all with whom we treat any and all privileges accorded to one. In order to elucidate this it will be necessary to explain our

The manufacturing territory of the day. The Republic Iron and Steel, the Illi- United States is divided into districts, with a vice president over each. These districts are composed of subordinate lodges one or more to each department of a mill comprehending certain crafts. The tricts are merged into a national lodge, by the trusts excepting one mill of the to which all are responsible. Each year American Tin Plate company situated in the lodges in the month of April hold Monessen, Pa. This was excluded because meetings and consider suggestions for of a peculiar and different method of work, changing our constitution and scales. These are sent to the national lodge, which prints rangement. We pledged ourselves to in- and distributes them to the subordinate flict no punishment or penalties, by fining lodges. This year we issued a manufacturers' edition, so that they might know before we considered and acted upon them in convention, exactly what our members desired.

The national president appoints a wage was disbanded, because the company dis- and, selecting those deemed fair, reports charged those who were known to have con- a scale to the delegates of the succeeding onvention. The latter body usually fur ther modifies, thus eliding the radical and preserving the just demands made upon the employers. A conference committee, generally vested with plenary authority is appointed by the president and a meeting held with the manufacturers, when an annual scale is obtained by further reductions proposed by them. In case no agreement is reached before July 1 of each year work is discontinued and we are regarded as being on strike.

Last year we required three months of deliberation before reaching conclusions mutually satisfactory. The Republic Iron and Steel company requested that we arrange plans to obviate such long periods trust, requested admittance to our society. of negotiation, as orders were diverted, capital invested yielded no return and numerous concomitant evils resulted from roundings, which were deplorable, or to in- the interruption. This year we agreed to crease their wages, which were far below select jointly with them a board of conthose paid to our people in other mills run ciliation, which will be called upon to interfere next year in case the ordinary con-In 1901 discovery was made of their affili- ference should fail to arrange a scale. ation with us and seven men removed from The mills are to continue operating while positions which most had held for periods conciliatory measures are being employed, ranging from eight to twenty-one years, the our people agreeing to work at the wages cause assigned for discharge being identifi- of this year until a settlement shall be cation with the Amalgamated association, reached. This plan of mediation will be The men resisted, and, aided by the asso- granted to all companies which may deciation, wrested a promise of reinstatement sire it upon their signing for all their from the managers of the concern. The plants. The American Sheet Steel and agreement has not been kept in its entirgty, the American Steel Hoop have refused only six being permitted to return to their and the result is the present unpleasant employment. As we were accused of af- and strained relations between us. Many feeting disastrously the stocks and commer- of the men working for these two trusts cial markets, we submitted and secured are members of the "A. A." whom we set work elsewhere for our victimized brother. to work, agreeing to protect their reputation as union workmen. Others have While much of the above was transpiring united with us; some are restrained by the seven trusts with which we dealt were fear, while a few prefer to work indereorganized into what is well known as the pendently. Our plan is to call our people United States Steel company. It has never from all the union mills and non-union expressed hostility to organized labor-at mills, as well, and to keep them out until least not officially. It is true that Mr. their right to organize is admitted by the Schwab, its president, expressed views trusts, but we do not fear that this will while before the Industrial commission be necessary. Already we have had conwhich have been construed as inimical to ferences with the other side and at last us, but Mr. Schwab has been misinterpreted they are prepared to meet us. If the deby many papers, their reports not being cisive meeting shall fall to accomplish its consonant with the stenographic copy in my purpose all the men connected with us possession. But if their exposition were will cease working and hundreds will join correct, its force would be lost when the them, while thousands, not responsible and fact is considered that he spoke of organ- not in any sense the authors of the ized labor as he viewed it in the terrible troubles, will be thrown into a state of

> The Amalgamated association cannot afford to be wrong, neither will its officials precipitate troubles which may bring suffering to thousands and dishonor to the institutions and laws of our country, but we shall endeavor to protect the weak, prevent distress and destitution, perpetuate principles of fair dealing and elevate trade unionism by such a display of business method as shall gain for it the assistance and encouragement of the church, the state and the investor of capital.

lead sulphate.

ought, but in its present form it would sulphate. the problem much more simple.

well as in the generating of electric light taken up too much metal. This cannot hapfor the streets would reduce this total from pen through the use of lead, because the 25 to 35 per cent. This is the saving now metal by chemical action is made to drop effected even on a small scale through the to the bottom soon after it has been disdirect reduction of coal by mixing with solved, so that the liquid is never saturated with it. Besides being insoluble so that it "I don't want anyone to think that the can be easily recovered in the solid form problem is solved and that no work remains the lead sulphate offers other advantages. to perfect my invention," said Mr. Jones to It can be broken up by means of coal much a Chronicle reporter. "I regard my work easier and at a lower temperature than , as preliminary. I believe that my battery zinc sulphate. For this reason there is much presents the adaptation of the idea so long less loss of heat than in the case of zinc

hardly be adaptable everywhere. I expect "The battery cells are so placed around to supply it with several improvements the reduction retort that the heat given off within the next few weeks that will make by the latter is taken up and utilized, being partly converted into electricity. This has "Through the use of the lead sulphate been the chief stumbling block heretofore we secure continuous action. With zinc, in effecting a direct relation between the sulphate, which has been so often tried, the consumption of coal and the manufacture of battery stops as soon as the acid liquid has electricity. Much heat was lost, as it was fees.

given off by the reduction plant at a high Mr. Jones expects to devote the greater part of the summer to the perfecting of the apparatus. He is loath to regard his work thus far as anything more than experimental, though experts assert that he has achieved a great triumph.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished, as will all eruptions, fever sores, boils, uicers, carbuncles and felons from its use. Infallible for cuts, corns, burns, scalds and piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c at

Mid-Summer Special Sale-on merchandise

of the most desirable sorts, that which is best suited to the hot season—things to make home cool and pleasant,

of new fall patterns just received. Inlaids at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.65 per yard. (We are agents for the Greenwich English Inlaid, the best made.)

Printed Linoleums-50c, 65c, 70c, 80c, 95c, \$1.00 per square yard, in sheets twelve feet wide. Ordinary rooms

Carpet Special

covered in one piece.

A few patterns to close out.

Velvets—\$1.25 goods to close at.....90c Tapestry—95c goods to close at 70c Tapestry — 85c goods to close at58c Pro-Brussels Carpet-sells regularly at 75c-to close

transparent enamel finish, made for great durability in refinishing hardwood floors and interior woodwork. Prepared ready for use, two size cans, 60c and \$1.00.

inoleum-Two carloads China and Japan Mat-Our assortment covers

all the desirable grades from both countries, imported direct by us. We are just making a special offering of some late arrivals in Japanese goods-should have been here in March-but came

in July. These are fancy cotton warp mattings that sell usually at 30c to 35c per yard. We will sell them in full rolls of 40 yards each at \$8.00 per roll. DECORATIVE MATTINGS for art furnishings and uphol-

stering purposes. FIBER MATTING — Just received a

large shipment of these very styllsh fabrics. Just the thing for chambers and art rooms. 45c to 65c yard.



Continued Sale Summer Furniture - Never be-

fore have we shown such an assortment of novel summer furniture pieces-in chairs, divans, rockers, seats, etc. The new grass furniture. Heavy, substantial weathered or best finished matting upholstered chairs. Then the ever comfortable and durable rattan furniture in couches, chairs, stools, rockers, divans, etc., in natural, mahogany, Flemish and green. All go in this special clearing sale at prices that will effect speedy sales. Come see the values-one-fourth to one-third off.

\$2.50 Rattan Porch Chair, special.... 1.95 \$7.00 Pretty Rattan Rocker, special... 4.50

\$5.25 Rocker, with arms, special 3.65 \$9.00 Rattan Chair, shellac finish 5.50 \$4.00 Rocker, roll arms 2.95 \$12.00 Weathered finish Sum. Chairs. .. 8.75 These are but a few mentionings, there are hundreds of other pieces that space forbids mentioning, then again you will be more impressed with the extra special values when you see the goods. Do not fall to see these special inducements on

HAMMOCKS-All kinds, all sizes, all colors, 25c to \$6.00 You surely need a refrigerator this kind of weather, they are going fast at 20 per each-all go at one-fourth off regular prices. cent off regular,

good desirable summer pieces.

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\$200 will furnish a five-

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The Bee has a treat in store for twelve western girls who earn their own living. It intends to send them on the twelve best trips which can be planned and pay all of their expenses, including everything. Not only this, but so that they can enjoy the vacation to the fullest limit, railroad tickets will be provided for whomever they choose to go with them.

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Vacation Contest Dept.

The Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb. *******************************





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