

BIG PRIZES FOR INVENTORS

Testees Await Them if They Can Supply the World's Demands.

WONDERS UP THE SLEEVE OF FUTURE

Greatest Promise in the Domain of Electro-Chemistry—Minor Devices May Bring Wealth to Their Makers.

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A few months ago a corporation made up of shrewd business men paid to Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia university a fortune amounting to several thousand dollars for his invention of "ocean telephony," a deal based merely on theory backed by preliminary evidence that the Pupin invention would result in a single syllable over being whispered from America to Europe. The transaction typifies the new condition in the world of invention. The great inventions of past years have enriched innumerable men, but have amassed for themselves little except fame—and that mostly posthumous. Henceforth the inventor's profit will be great and sure and not held, but the capitalist will assume the chances of failure.

It is very significant that the greatest optimism as to the future of inventions are to be found among the men who have the best opportunities of judging the future along this line—the officials of the United States patent office. In discussing the subject the other day Frederick Allen, the United States commissioner of patents, said: "I certainly do not agree with those persons who consider that we are approaching the end of invention. I believe that the whole creative realm will go on developing and expanding in proportion to the growth of the nation. The business of the future shows it. During the past quarter of a century there has been issued in this country more than 500,000 patents or over three-quarters of a century preceding it. It is difficult to predict and no one probably knows the future will be most active. Certain it is that the evolution of new things will go on in constantly increasing proportions."

Possibilities of the Future. The imaginative mind naturally foresees the greatest possibilities of the future in the fields of electricity, aerial navigation and the harnessing of the great power forces in nature. It is interesting to note that in this popular view has the support of Hon. Charles H. Doolittle, who has recently retired from the position of United States commissioner of patents, and who stands as one of the leading authorities in America on the subject of inventions. In discussing the matter Mr. Doolittle said:

In my opinion all previous advances in the various fields of science will appear totally insignificant when compared with those which the present century will witness. I almost wish that I might live my life over again to see the new wonders which are at the threshold. It will be but a few years when our climate will be controlled by the use of the electric light, and the tables of aerial "bee" lines to New York, altered by such advantages as no smoke, no dust, no heat. Each private residence will be provided with its own plant of cooling and heating devices for houses will make habitable any climate under the stars and stripes. The sun and the wind will be completely harnessed, and possibly the waves as well. Automobiles will be in universal use and quadruped apparatus should bring the coast of telephone service down to about 10 cents a month.

Probably the greatest things will give forth the most wonderful inventions during the next quarter of a century is that of electrical science. Within the past few months devices have been patented which will enable Americans to talk with their cousins across the seas in any climate, to capture messages at "signals" of various kinds to be transmitted through the earth or below or above the surface of the ocean without wires; which cause telephone messages to be recorded automatically and repeated mechanically hundreds of times; make it possible to transmit a message in a single flash between distant points and enable the dispatch of two telegraph messages over a single wire.

The Storage Battery. The future of electricity and of the whole transportation world rests upon the discovery of some means to harness the magnetic current and house it in light and compact form. For nearly a third of a century inventors have been seeking to devise a storage battery that will answer all requirements, and the specialist in novelties who first produced it has assuredly captured the grand prize in the lottery of invention—a "winning" that will bring him the fame of a Solomon and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Lately it was announced that Edison had solved the problem, and if his invention proves all that is claimed for it all the other marvels which have been brought forth from the wizard's cabinet at Menlo Park will pale in comparison.

A cheap, compact and durable storage battery will make possible electric airships, steamless locomotives and wireless carriers of a character more perfect than has heretofore been dreamed of. Automobiles, the popular vehicle of the dawning century, have within a few months sustained a decline of hundreds of dollars in price owing to the perfection of equipments, but the recovery of the recently patented storage battery would eventually make them universal reach as any vehicle may be. The discovery of a practical storage battery will open a new era for the electric propulsion and hasten the day of electric propulsion and long distance express trains for mail and passengers.

Even the subject of electric lighting has not been exhausted by any means. Greater brilliancy and the saving of the electrical energy now wasted so wantonly in present-day lighting systems are the goals to be reached and the beginning has been made by the recent introduction of a modification of the old krypton light, whereby the mixture of oxides as a light-emitting element has served to produce a glow which is more brilliant than an incandescent light and yet not so dazzling as an arc. Supplementary to electrical lighting have been made by the discovery which may be expected in the field of electro-chemistry—the "new science." Already this new science has pointed a way to rich gold in ores which no other process could induce to release its wealth, and it is possible that scientists are awaiting it limitless possibilities for usefulness in the purification of water.

Photography and Printing. For photography and printing, the great twin educational factors, it is not difficult to foresee a vista of marvelous achievement. Color photography and motion pictures have only just commenced to unfold their possibilities. Printing without ink is an accomplished fact and it is only reasonable to expect the substitution for the tri-color printing process of today the multi-color printing process of tomorrow. In other words whereas the most marvellous printing process yet invented has ability to print in three distinct colors at one impression the process of the future will be enabled to transfer to paper impressions

embodiment perhaps a dozen different colors.

A means is likely to be found to enable the daily newspaper to publish as handsome illustrations and artistic letterpress as now appear in the magazines and yet to produce these artistic creations in the limited time allowed for the creation of a daily journal.

Every citizen is bound to benefit by the boom to be brought by the era of invention embraced in the next quarter of a century for the reason that many of the luxuries of the present day will be brought within the reach of a vast proportion of the population. The members of the gender sex will be enabled to wear fabrics of the most delicate hues with absolute certainty that they will be faded by neither sun nor rain; they may purchase at moderate prices cotton and wool garments which by means of the mercerizing process will be undistinguishable from silk, and finally they can, in all probability, rejoice in manufactured diamonds that will possess every attribute of the most precious of gems. Similarly, too, the family of moderate means will fare better on the same income than is possible today, for the reason that quicker and cheaper transportation will give a wider range of delicacies within their reach, while improved methods of canning fruits and vegetables will enable the preserved products to vie with those of the hothouse.

In the Line of War.

In the field of offense and defense it is not so easy to surmise what the future may hold. For one thing it is practically certain that rapid fire guns of much lighter caliber will be produced, and it is possible that some means may yet be discovered to hurl high explosives long distances within a certainty that their forces will prove effective in the direction desired when the explosion comes. Some experts in warfare can see nothing but a continuance of the merry rivalry to acquire increased penetration power in projectiles, but other authorities are confident that the perfection of the submarine boat will drive the more ponderous war vessels from the seas.

There is every reason to believe that in the nation the patent fortunes will be the reward of many inventors of seemingly the most simple devices—the ideas which might have occurred to anybody. The profits of the inventors who evolved the popular "dime bank" and that universal tool, the bonding ball, and who first produced the electric battery into the form which has proved so productive in the past. That a demand of this class exists is evidenced by the constant cry of many inventors for a non-refillable bottle. Wine manufacturers, distillers, manufacturers of medicine and perfume have all suffered for the lack of some receptacle which, when once its contents have been emptied, could not be refilled with an inferior article and sold as the original. The inventor who can produce a practical non-refillable bottle that can be manufactured at a reasonable price can set himself down as a millionaire the moment he is granted a patent.

For years various inventors have been attempting to secure a substitute for the razor. Recently a Frenchman thought he had solved the problem, but after his device an electro-chemical combination, had been used in Paris he had not long before the patrons discovered that the instrument burned and blackened their chins, and the inventor was obliged to fly before their rage. Nevertheless there is a big fortune for the one who can discover some harmless substitute for the razor. It is incumbent upon the race to turn out a genius who shall discover or invent a new and practical fuel. Perhaps that genius is not yet born. If so, it behooves him to hurry up and be born pretty soon, for there is only fifty years of hard coal supply left in this country, and the price of the mineral is reaching such lofty altitudes that presently it will be mounted in gold and worn in neckties by society leaders. Soft coal still remains, but the nation that depends upon soft coal is a nation that judges on its nose and lines that would be better for the attitudes of the laundryman. Some cheap, clean and effective fuel must be forthcoming or it will presently be a cold day for the human race. There is a chance, however, that some White Knight of the coming years may be able to store and distribute the heat contributed by the solar furnace that keeps us all alive in such a manner as to obviate the necessity of lesser fires. Many are at work at this; others are experimenting along the line of fuels. The one that attains definite results first will be able to make a name for himself at a golden rate, filled with the form of carbon which we call diamonds, if his taste in extravagance runs to that sort of thing. Right here comes the need of a perfect smoke consumer, a stove in which soft coal may be burned without the attending evils, until the new fuel—which, of course, will have to be cheaper—be produced or until solar heat storage may be practicable.

WALDON FAWCETT.

RIVALRY THE COTTON GIN.

New Process for Milling Cotton Seed and Extracting the Oil. A private demonstration was made in Washington, D. C., of an invention which has been pronounced by authorities throughout the country as the greatest stride forward in the cotton industry since the early part of the nineteenth century. It deals entirely with the cottonseed and covers all steps of the process from the time the seed leaves the gin after the cotton has been removed to the production of refined oil. The process requires the abandonment of six separate operations requiring the use of six different pieces of machinery. It comprises the complete and perfect delinting and hulling of cottonseed by a motor, the extraction of practically all the oil from the seed in two minutes, compared with the mechanical means and hours required in the old method. The recovery of all the oil and hulls of the seed in perfect condition, compared with the recovery of only a small percentage in poor condition and worthless as fuel in the old process. The production of refined oil from the seed in three operations, occupying one hour and twenty minutes, instead of the five hours and separate operations, occupying many hours under the old process.

The seed as it comes from the gin, increased in hulls and lint, is treated by the process of delinting, which removes the hulls entirely and disintegrates the kernel or meat of the seed. The process reduces the weight of the seed one-half and its bulk two-thirds for transportation to oil mills. The hulls contain a quantity of oil, which, compared with the present prevailing method of treating the seed, is recovered by the new process and sold as a by-product. The seed with less than 400 pounds by the method now in use; in this paper stock process, from \$10 to \$10 a ton, as compared with between \$5 and \$4 per ton for the amount of seed stock recovered in poor condition by the usual method. This new process, which is a complete revolution in the cotton industry, is a product of the new science. It is contained, would save to the cotton grower a ton of seed about \$3,000,000.

In the process of extracting the oil the oil is freed from the chemical and becomes adapted for use as a food product or as a fuel. The process is a simple one, and it is possible to extract only about 40 per cent of oil from the seed, making the extraction of practically 100 per cent and the cost of producing crude oil by the new method is reduced to one-third of the old method. The secret process is, in addition, it is asserted by the chemists who have made the discovery, equal to any imported olive oil sold on the American market, while the cost of refining is no greater than the present cost of refining crude cottonseed oil.

The Case Fall of Gold.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—A Tribune special from Marshall, Mich., says: It is said relatives of James Lee, a pioneer of Calhoun county, have discovered a deposit of Fredonia township have found \$6,000 in gold buried in a tin can in the cellar of a house built in 1825.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Gains Are Threatened with Losses by Increasing Bear Sentiment.

WHEAT OPENS STEADY, BUT DROPS AGAIN

Cables Are Firm, Australian Shipments Excessive, Selling Orders Numerous, but General Trade Is Light in Volume.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Grains were threatened with losses all around today, as the result of a growing bearish sentiment. Prices did dip for a time, but there was a quick change in sentiment, following the receipt of cables from London, which were made. May wheat closed 4 1/4c up, May corn 3/8c higher and May oats 1/4c higher. Provisions closed a shade to 1/4c lower.

Wheat began the day steady, but dropped quickly. Cables were steady, but Australian markets and stocks began to show a corresponding weak light. There were numerous selling orders early, though the general trade was light in volume. The market was quiet for the remainder of the day, but prices were firm. May wheat closed 4 1/4c up, May corn 3/8c higher and May oats 1/4c higher.

There was a very small trade in oats, but prices were firm. The market was quiet for the remainder of the day, but prices were firm. May wheat closed 4 1/4c up, May corn 3/8c higher and May oats 1/4c higher.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 45,000 bushels. The leading futures ranged as follows: Articles Open High Low Close Yesterday's Close.

Table with columns: Articles, Open, High, Low, Close, Yesterday's Close. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Rice, Beans, etc.

PROSPERITY STAYS IN WEST

Heavy Cattle Quotes Experienced Judges on Permanency of Good Finances.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. in his weekly review of Wall Street says: An improved change can be observed in Stock exchange tempo; as there is a somewhat confident feeling prevailing, but opinion is not so general as it was in the market continues much divided. Among the large number of good stocks, there is a feeling that the time is ripe for conservatism, that the wave of prosperity has reached its apex and that the market is likely to be somewhat unsettled for some time.

On the Produce and Cattle Markets. The market was steady; creameries, 15 1/2c; dairies, 14 1/2c; Cheese, steady, 9 1/2c; Eggs, easy, fresh, 20c.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS—Receipts more liberal; market settled; fresh stock, 16 1/2c; old stock, 15 1/2c; LIVE POULTRY—Turkey, 75c; old stock, 70c; Spring chickens, per lb., 7 1/2c.

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS. Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS—Receipts more liberal; market settled; fresh stock, 16 1/2c; old stock, 15 1/2c; LIVE POULTRY—Turkey, 75c; old stock, 70c; Spring chickens, per lb., 7 1/2c.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Beef Steers Close Lower for the Week, but Choice Cows Are Higher.

HOGS DECLINE A NICKEL SATURDAY

Demand for Sheep and Lambs Fully Equal to the Supply All the Week and the Market Rules Active and Steady.

Receipts were: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Official Monday, 1,424 468 2,122; Official Tuesday, 2,202 6,776 1,987; Official Wednesday, 1,875 3,818 2,011; Official Thursday, 2,908 7,798 3,872; Official Friday, 2,209 6,838 2,223; Official Saturday, 188 19,625 12,543.

Total this week, 15,887 64,778 23,964. Week ending Jan. 25, 15,846 61,211 23,949. Week ending Jan. 18, 11,850 49,449 13,849. Week ending Jan. 11, 10,850 48,877 13,849. Week ending Jan. 4, 10,850 48,877 13,849. Same week last year, 11,850 49,449 13,849.

The market was in good shape all the week, but prices were firm. The market was quiet for the remainder of the day, but prices were firm. May wheat closed 4 1/4c up, May corn 3/8c higher and May oats 1/4c higher.

London Speculates on Peace. General Public Rushes in for South African Stocks Regardless of Consequences. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The rumors of peace, although so far unaccompanied by any definite news, have had a marked effect in maintaining interest and enthusiasm on the Stock exchange during the last week.

Manchester, Feb. 2.—The cloth market experienced rather a flat week, although there was a slight improvement in maintaining moderate turnovers and quotations were well sustained. But owing to the general public's interest in the delivery was a bar to much of the Indian and Chinese goods.

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Philadelphia Produce Market. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—BUTTER—Firm but unsettled; extra nearby prints, 20c; 20c; fresh western, 20c; fresh southern, 20c; fresh southern, 20c; New York full cream, fair to choice, 19c; New York full cream, fair to choice, 19c; New York full cream, fair to choice, 19c.

CHESSE CONGRESS IN SESSION. Preliminaries of International Tournament. MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—The International Chess Congress opened this morning at the Hotel de Ville. The committee and the committee was held for the purpose of settling the details of the tournament.

YOUNG GRIFFO FOUND FROZEN. Former Australian Flatmate May Lose Hands by Amputation. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Albert Grimm, the Australian, accompanied by Dan "Young Griffo," was found today nearly frozen to death in a vacant lot within half a block of the Bridgeway. Both hands and feet were frozen and surgeons are of the opinion that amputation of the hands will be necessary.

M'GOVERN IN CINCINNATI. Arrives with Cortege of Sporting Men to Prepare for Coming Battle. CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Terry McGovern arrived tonight accompanied by Dan Daugherty, Joe Humphreys, Hugh McGovern, Charles Jay Humphreys, Sam Harris and other prominent sportsmen. McGovern is expected to fight the first round of the fight with Dan Sullivan on February 23 to February 24.

PRIZES FOR BRIGHTON TRACK. Early Closing Purses to Be Contested for at the Beach Races. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Secretary McCully today announced the early closing purses to be contested for at Brighton Beach August 11 to 16. He named five events for which prizes aggregating \$125,000 will be given. Brighton Beach is a 1 1/2 mile track, trotting for a purse of \$10,000; Hiram Woodson, 29, a trotter, 2 1/2 mile, \$10,000; H. Shultz, for 4-year-olds, 2 1/2 mile, \$10,000; Metropolitan, 2 1/2 mile, \$10,000; Brighton, 2 1/2 mile, \$10,000.

SIoux Falls Matinee Club. Local horsemen, as the result of a well-attended meeting, have organized a racing association, which will be known as the Sioux Falls Matinee club. The officers are: President, J. E. Boyd; Vice President, Charles J. Boyd; Secretary, J. E. Boyd; Treasurer, J. E. Boyd; Stewards, J. E. Boyd, J. E. Boyd, J. E. Boyd.

South Dakota Incorporations.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 2.—(Special).—These articles of incorporation have been filed: Hawarden Mining and Prospecting Company, Alcester, capital, \$20,000; Incorporators, Lyman J. Fustle, George E. Electrolysis Gold, Silver and Copper Production Company, Huron, capital, \$100,000; Incorporators, Thomas N. Bowser, H. H. Lawrence, Walter J. Mead, Frank H. Farnham, Philip Lawrence; Detroit and Spindletop Oil and Refining Company, Huron, capital, \$100,000; Incorporators, Lyman J. Fustle, George E. C. Darwin and Philip Lawrence; Kentucky Development Company, Pierre, capital, \$200,000; Incorporators, Thomas H. Ayres, John L. Newell and Delta Shank.

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