THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: AUGUST 4, 1907.

Restful Rides and Pleasing Prospects Within Easy Reach of Omaha

NOW thyself," was the sententious advice of the great Greck philosopher. His thought was that unless a

man knows himself thoroughly he cannot know other men or appreciate them or their actions or doeds.

"Know your own city," would be the advice equally sententious to the modern city person. There are thousands of peopie in Omaha who have never been to Florence, Benson, Dundee, Albright and Lake Manawa. They could visit any one of them except the last for 10 cents and pass through scenery unexcelled. Back in a Pennsylvania German settlement is a woman some 60 years old. She lives eight miles from the city of Reading. She has lived in that spot all her life and yet she has never gone to Reading. She mourns the fact that she has never been there. "I always heard Reading was such a fine city yet, and always I wish I could see it, but I can't get started." she says, People living within three miles of the great Mammoth cave in Kentucky have never thought it worth while to see that wonderful cathedral of nature. That is a case in which nearness strips the thing of enchantment. Beautiful scenery or the wonders created by man's hand are not without honor save in their own country. If you travel a thousand miles and submit to all the dirt and tediousness of a long journey to see a certain place you are all tuned up to see beauty when you get there. You go in search of beauty and keep a weather eye open for it.

Now, gentle reader, the moral of all this his own city, to give him pleasure and is just as sententious as that of the Greek

recreation and to lend him health and philosopher quoted above. It is just four strength. Did you know, gentle reader, words, "Take a car ride." that street car riding is being prescribed

Enjoyment Easily at Hand.

Blessed street cars, who combine so admirably duty and pleasure and lend them- of the car, the change of scenery and selves so adaptably to either. Why do consequently of the thought of the people submit to long, tedious, cramped tient" make street car riding one of the rides amid dust and cinders on the steam best tonics procurable today. If an artist railways when they could get so much was available at the present moment he more pleasure with so much less fatigue should draw a picture to accompany this right at home and that at a fraction of story. It would be entitled "Before and the cost

The above apostrophe is evoked by a ture would show a man staggering from contemplation and realization of what can his desk, his face palld, his eyes glassy. be seen and the healthful enjoyment that The second would show him an hour or is "on tap" every hour of the day right two later returning from a ride swiftly here in Omaha at a cost that is so small through the invigorating air provided by it would look ridiculous put down on nature and the winds of Nebraska. He walks with a springy step, his eye is

The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company operates 130 miles of railway in and about the city of Omaha. Its tracks make a close network in the city and reach out their long steel arms in all directions to the suburbs. Most of the track is equipped with the latest rails, sixty fest long and weighing seventy-two pounds to the yard. A ride over these rails is as smooth as a Pullman car except, of course, for the gentle swinging motion which is characteristic of street cars and which is restful rather than unpleasant.

Over these tracks run 200 cars of the most modern type. Each car is equipped with two motors of 100 horse power combined. The strength and speed of a hun-

dred horses is attached to every car. On



WHERE NATURE IN WILDEST-IN RIVERVIEW PARE.



ONE OF THE SHADY HILLSIDES IN FAIRMONT PARK, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

they waved a final adieu to their comrades and set their faces to the wilderness where Indiana and wild beasts threatened them, but across which they purposed to make a journey of many hundreds of miles. If you want to talk to some of the old

men of the village you will find those who will tell you of those days in the 50s when the Mormons occupied Florence as an outfitting place.

In Another Direction.

Where shall we go next? To Albright, fourteen miles? To Benson ten miles? To Dundee, ten miles? You can go to either place from Florence for 5 cents, and along each route there is an abundance of beautiful and interesting sights, pretty homes, country clubs, parks and pleasure resorts.

Well, if you don't care, we'll go to Benson. We get a transfer on Twenty-fourth street and Ames avenue and ride south on Twenty-fourth street, getting a transfer for the Benson line. At Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets we board this car and go cut Cuming street, past the boulevard and past Bemis Park, lying in its pretty vale, with winding walks, driveways, lakes; with its pretty homes soattered about on the various points of vantage; with children playing on the green sward beneath the great trees; with glassy lakes glistening here and there. You will be kept occupied looking at things all the way out. Here come two attractions all at once. On the left side is the broad visto of the Country club golf links, with men in negligee costumes scattered over the green drinking in health and strength and pleasure. On the right is Krug Park, and through the trees can be seen the

devices. Upon arriving some ten minutes "really and truly" country.

Thirteenth street, under and over the railroad tracks and swiftly out into the country. There's the base ball park on the right, and now we plunge into such a scene of sylvan beauty as is seldom presented to the eye. It is a part of Omaha where nature's barriers in the shape of hills were almost too great to be overcome. Here and there is a house on a distant hill side. But look at the view out over the shrubbery and trees down into the depths of the valley where the great Missouri traces, its stream glistening in the sun. Across the river are green fields and fertile farms against a background of high bluffs. On this line Riverview park can be reached, which adds to its charm of natural beauty, a "zoo" well stocked with animals.

Of South Omaha's attractions, its great industries which the visitor may pass through if he wishes, its parks, its homes, we have no room to speak. There is much in the Magic City to interest the traveler. There, also, he can make connections with the interurban line running swiftly through the country to Bellevue and Fort Crook. the former a ride of twenty minutes, the latter one of half an hour. Coming from South Omaha back you can choose either of two routes from that by which you went down. You can come up by way of Vinton and Sixteenth street or over the new Twenty-fourth street line. Both bring you to the middle of the city.

On the Road to Mannwa.

Here comes a big car at Fourtcenth and Farman streets. This is one of the 200 horse power vehicles nearly as big as a railroad car. It goes to Manawa. Manawa is nine miles away and the round trip fare is 35 cents. Over the Douglas street bridge we go. (The company owns this bridge.' Now we are in Iowa skimming through the

country at a great speed. Here we are in Council Bluffs, where there are a score of interesting things. But we must hurry and after another fifteen minutes' ride we arrive at Manawa. It's free. Walk in,

There's the roller coaster. Here's the little railway and a dozen other attractions, and there is the beautiful lake with its bonts. steam, sailing and rowing. On the further side is the pavillon.

Well, we've done enough traveling for one day, but there will be lots of other days and we can take some of the other trips that Omaha offers. Seems as if we've

been away off somewhere, doesn't it, and yet we have not been more than ten miles from the center of Omaha at any time. Philosophers of a certain school hold that there is no such thing as "space," you know, and if we could just rid of that idea we would be just as well satisfied in Omaha's beautiful suburbs as at some place a thousand miles away.

Officials of the street rallway company say there is a very rapidly growing tendency on the part of the people to ride for pleasure and health. Some are finding out the benefits and are getting others to try it and these in turn pass the word along. And when it comes to the cost, that is of so trifling that it need scarcely be mentioned. If you could ride to Chicago as cheaply as you can ride from Albright to Florence, fourteen miles, your fare from Omaha to Chicago would be \$1.75.

The company has spent very large sum of money during the last few years in imlater at Benson you can take a walk out proving and bettering its system, putting in new equipment, relaying tracks, erecting model power stations. All new cars are equipped with air brakes, hot water heaters

clear and there is a color of tingling blood in his cheek. A companion picture would show a woman wearied with work in home, store, factory or office undergoing the same process of rejuvenation. And the picture would be true to life. The facts would bear them out. Thousands of people in Omaha can bear testimony that the street car ride is the magic talisman which wards off the evil of sickness. Of course it must be taken intelligently like any other medicine. Not much good will be gotten by riding for a few minutes through the smoky, shut-in business portion of the city. Get out in the country and open up the cells of your lungs.

Where One May Go.

by physicians in this day for tired, over-

worked men and for overworked nerve-

racked women? The fresh air, the motion

After the Street Car Ride." The first pic-

Where can you go and what can you the Council Bluffs winter cars the power see in and about Omaha on the street is 200 horse. The company has four cars? Well, let's go to Florence first. Take big car barns and two great power sta- the Ames avenue or North Twenty-fourth tions, which develop 6,000 horse power and street car and transfer at Twenty-fourth

point you have come through a beautiful established a car repairing and building street you passed the old Transmissippi shop at Twenty-sixth and Lake streets. exposition grounds and had a view of the Florence. with the shop is a tract of eight Missouri valley showing Cut-Off lake, the Here the traveler alights and the first acres of ground. Not only can all repairs Missouri and the faroff bluffs in Iowa. thing to catch the eye is the Minne Lusa be made to cars here, but new ones can be This in itself is a scene unsurpassed. There the company has built com- People would doubtless come miles to see pumping station, where the great silent The pumping station is the greatest sight and fro, clinging to its iron cable, bring- dec or out West Farnam street or to Hansplete the eight large summer cars with it if it were advertised. But Nebraska has engines exert their gigantic power and turn which Florence possesses for the eye alone. ing its freight of human pligrims from all com park today. We would see some of and this campaign has been carried even aisles through the center now in service other and more substantial means of get- their Gargantuan wheels to raise water Put if you have an imagination and a little on the Omaha-Lake Manawa line, her scenery.

BY THE LAKE IN HANSCOM PARK-A BEAUTIFUL NATURE SPOT.

ing army and where at present his biggest miles to see. In fact people come from tention every summer. On that table and people and the line of amusement giving send it out along the wires to keep the street and Ames avenue. In reaching that war balloons are located. Then the car all the surrounding country for the express behind the pumping station Brigham spins rapidly out the country road be- purpose of seeing it. Many Omaha citi- Young and thousands of the Mormons Within the last year the company has part of the city. Coming up Sixteenth tween broad fields of waving corn and past zens have never looked at it-another case camped in the days that are gone. Over into the fields, for you are now in the pretty suburban homes until it reaches like that of the people who lived too near there to the left they had a chapel built

the Mammoth cave.

of branch

toward the northwest and on the summit

Physicians Prescribe It.

ting rich than advertising and exhibiting from the Missouri river and store it in res- knowledge of the history of that spot you

Florence and Its Attractions.

ervoirs. There it is filtered and then runs can revel in the associations of the past, the west went the trains of wagons by bright. That is twelve miles away and newspapers showing the correct manner to Soon after leaving Twenty-fourth street through the mains and into all the homes revel as you could not in a hundred dis- oxen, driven by sturdy bearded men and will cost us another nickel. We don't need alight from a car. Such is the great company which stands and Ames avenue you pass Fort Omaha of Omaha. The pumping station is one of tant spots which much advertising and the plodding firm-lifed women. Up, up they to change cars. We go down through the ready every day to help the citizen know where Uncle Sam keeps some of his stand- the finest in the world and is worth going enchantment of distance calls to your at- zig-sagged over the steep incline, moving main part of the city and then south on her citizens.

and greenery where they held daily divine services.

Ten Cents is All Thus far in our travels we have expended A special campaign has been carried on

and all the latest appliances.

Down there by the river the ferry ran to the sum of 10 cents. We can't go to Dun- among the company's 800 employes with a parts of the world and bound for the prom- Omaha's finest residences on those routes, to public education. The company inserts ised land in Utah. Up over that hill to but we haven't time now. Let's go to Al- advertisements from time to time in the

"Let's get acquainted," says Omaha to

Daily Part of Electricity in Business Life and Domestic Economy

HAT did the business man do be- management in the opinion of those who to the press room and elevating the fin- Omaha, but it is in use in some of the are usually equipped with electric ventil- by an electric current, are used in the and those who understand it declare it W fore science and the inventive are familiar with the progress of electrical ished papers from the press room to the larger stores. minds of Thomas A. Edison and industry in the last few years.

head of an institution in a centrally located office can touch a button and find himself in immediate communication with anyone about the building. Reversely, any of his working force can immediately put themselves in communication with him. Heads of departments can control their clerks with telephone is no less valuable. Communilittle effort and loss of time. A cierk need ties that have no access to telegraph ofnot run, or even send, to the credit departfices can be reached by the telephone, and ment to find out if Mrs. Jones can be inaccessible parts of the city are brought trusted for a spool of thread. She can cominto instant touch with the reporter or the municate with the credit man quietly and instantaneously, and before Mrs. Jones has city editor. Then after the paper is printed the first

decided on the shade she wants the clerk knows just how to receive her request for consideration is to get it into the homes of credit.

the subscribers as rapidly as possible. Similarly manufacturing institutions can Steam power is still used more than elecbe centralized and loss of valuable time tricity in this department, but in the local and energy can be saved by simple elec- circulation of the paper electric cars and trical devices. By the use of motors, the motors, elevators and other devices are a power needed to run the machinery can be great aid in the hurry up process. applied directly where it is wanted. This

sives a valuable substitute for the old system, which required the power all to be made in one place and distributed by means of dangerous and uneconomic shafts, belts and gear wheels. Today in Omaha, and all other large cities where electricity can be had in sufficient quantities the motor is taking the place of the small and mediumstand steam engines in factories.

Newspapers are being printed by electric- because it not only gives a strong power, ity, the dairyman is milking his cows by it, but a steady speed as well, and the someclothing manufacturers use it not only to run their machines, but to iron the goods requires just these. The uneven pull of after they are manufactured. Elevators fan, the steam engine or the jerky motion of clean and elevate their grain with it, and the gasoline motor would soon put the then use it to load the cars. Cold storage machine out of commission. men make ice with it and householders use it for heating purposes. The general husiness man comes down town in an electrically driven motor car, is taken to his office in an elevator raised by electrically driven machinery, and during the hot weather is cooled by the whiming electric fan. In fact, if he should attempt it it would be impossible for a modern captain of industry, finance or commerce to get away from the to the advantages cited in the case of linoinfluence of electricity, so closely has it be- type machines the power from the motor come woven into the fabric of modern busi- can be applied directly to the press. Each

Deg2. Anywhere steam, hand, foot or horse power can be applied electricity can be substi- is economical because it sometimes happens tuted. It is cleaner and less expensive that only one press will be needed. The than steam, is easier and cheaper to apply power can be regulated so that just enough than hand or foot power and can accom- to run the single press is developed. This plish much more, do steadier and surer makes it unneccessary to use an engine work than a horse and never gets tired. which will develop two or three times the A prominent electrician said a short time necessary force. In The Bes office every ago he could not conceive of a contrivance machine that has a wheel to turn has its of a mechanical nature that could not be own individual motor.

operated by electric power. All of these different methods of using is used in cutting paper for various uses of the print uniformly, the motor is auto- this negative is made, i. e., to 520 Bee building. You will find a most the current are not in operation in Omaha. around the composing room, in shooting the matically reversed, raising the lamp to its producing a background of a creamy white- interesting machine and a very courteous but a large majority of them are and the large plates from the stereotyping room former position immediately over the top ness, the outlines of plan standing up in a and obliging young man to explain its rest will come as a matter of economic to the press rooms, in lowering the paper of the cylinder. When its original position deep blue shade. The "black" or "brown" mechanism.

circulating department. In some of the The increase of the store building makes air into the rooms and keep it circulating, power used in the making of the clothing dairies. The milker works on the principle others gave him electricity and Perhaps nowhere has the advent of elec- largest offices the papers are wrapped and quick and easy transportation around the making the buildings pleasant even in warm is electricity. Tailors have substituted the electrical apparatus to serve him? tricity been more valuable outside the fields labeled by electrically driven machinery. building necessary and large elevators weather. The full import of this question will not of transportation and communication than In the large department stores the use of carry people from one floor to the other be realized unless one has investigated the in the production of a modern newspaper. electricity is almost as varied. In the first without exertion. The moving stairway thousand and one different ways in which Of course, one of the most valuable aids place every department is connected with has not reached Omaha yet, but it is in use electrical devices enter into the conduct of in the gathering of news is the telegraph, the head of the institution and every in a number of the stores in New York modern business institution. Today the seconded locally by the telephone. The other department by a private telephone and Chicago. It is an improvement over large newspapers publish the news of Lon- system. This saves time and trouble to the elevator because it gives constant servdon, Berlin and the other European capitals the department heads in communicating ice and can hardly become congested bethe morning after it happens. Distance is with each other. A separate system con- cause it is moving all the time.

actually nullified as a factor in news- nects each clerk with the credit depart- The electric parcel carriers are gradually gathering by the cable, and the telegraph. ment and when she desires to know taking the place of the cash boys and In the state and local departments the whether a customer has an account at the girls, giving quicker and more accurate store or is in a position to open one she is service in addition to the virtue that they enabled to do so without offensive pub- do not conflict with the child labor law. licity or inconvenient delay. The credit The large department stores and other ing room, where, in one Omaha establishdevice is a comparatively new one in buildings that necessarily have large crowds ment, forty flatirons, kept hot all the time

ators and fans, which keep pouring cold smoothing process. Thus the only motive will soon be in use everywhere in the larger

Local manufacturing establishments, except the largest, have substituted electricity for steam as a motive power in a great many cases. One firm which supplies a considerable portion of the west with shirts and overalls and other coarse clothing does practically all of the work with machinery.

The sewing machines are not driven by foot power any longer because that method is slow and exhausting to the operator. Electric motors supply a power that is even and steady and can be controlled as readily as foot power. When the garments are finished they are sent to the ironing and press-

electric flatiron for the old-fashioned stove

cleanly. Some time ago grain men began to see the peculiar advantages of electricity as a motive power in their elevators, and now all the larger ones in Omaha are completely equipped with motors. One reason for the speedy adoption of electricity in this business is the fact that elevators are very poor fire risks. The dust that gathers from the grain is highly inflammable. Consequently it is very desirable that fire of all kinds, and especially the use of matches, be

driven by the motor and is finally leaded onto the cars again by the same power. the building. Some elevator men are so careful that they have had installed electrical radiators for office heat. One of the largest elevators in the city uses 1,000 horse-power for its various machines, and

the smaller ones use from 500 to 600.

People who have watched building operations have observed the passing of the old donkey engine that used to puff so vigorously and energetically as it elevated a rate as is made by this company. The bricks, timbers and mortar to the tops of prepared blue print paper is so sensitive large buildings in the course of constructhat exposure to the air, light or moisture tion. Contractors on the large buildings In Omaha are replacing them with the insun, when atmospheric conditions are evitable electric motor. The motor not way the engine is giving way to the motor and Carson are not slow to take advantage with machinery driven by the "juice." The electric power in the heavy work of making

A large and important industry which is gradually coming under the sway of the

daily use at the state farm at Lincoln, shoes.

of a vacuum, rubber tubes fitting tightly heated affair, and the later gas heated iron. over the tests of the cows. The air is then The new contrivance is as cheap or cheaper extracted from the tubes with the result than gas, and is much handler and more the milk is drawn into a receptacle con-

> nected with the tubes. A half dozen or more cows can be milked at one time in this way, and an entire herd may be attended to in a very few minutes. Formerly the male members of the herd were put to work in the evening milking the cows, the power for extracting the air being generated by means of a treadmill. This was not entirely satisfactory, as the power could not be applied steadily, and so electricity was substituted.

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obviated at all times. Instead of having a The next step in the process consists of large steam engine in or near the elevator, the cooling of the milk. This is done in a heavy wire conducts the electric current Omaha and elsewhere by the use of elecinto the building where it is distributed to tricity. Cooling machines in which the motors placed at convenient locations. The ammonia gas that produces the coldness is grain is unloaded by electricity, is cleaned drawn through the pipes by means of an in electrically driven fanning machines, is electric motor that drives the pump. Tho then elevated into the bins by endless belts cream is then separated from the milk in separators propelled by an electric motor. A portion of the cream is converted into ice cream in freezers turned by electric current. The ice with which the freezer is packed may have been made in an ice make ing machine driven by electricity. The larger creameries use electricity almost exclusively in driving their churns, separators and other machinery.

Besides invading the domains of the milkmaid, electricity is taking on some of the old prerogatives of the hired man. As a result some of the barns of the wealthy are equipped with electric curry combs, electric clippers and devises that make a horse's coat as glossy as silk. These instruments are of great assistance to the groom who has a dozen or more teams to look after.

These instances show the wide applicaonly gives as much power, but it is more tion of the electric current to modern busieasily regulated as to speed. In the same ness, but they by no means indicate the limits to its use. Planing mills have in the operation of piledrivers on the large adopted it and now we may see saws, planes, buildings. The same advantages obtain in augers, finishing machines operated by the its use here as in its use as hoisting power, current from a wire. The principal stock Electricity is also doing the work once food factories in Omaha use the electric performed by the lowly washer woman, current to run their grinding and mixing The large laundries are completely equipped machines. The Omaha boiler works uses electrically driven. Then comes the ex. electric drills, sheets of iron and steel are plans are received from other towns and tractors, the mangels, the starchers, the cut by electric saws, in fact each machine has its own motor. Restaurants use the same force for keeping their coffee hot ment in a modern eating house. Hospitals

are using electrically heated pads for the time honored hot water bottle. In the provelectric current is dairying. In the Omaha cylinders are used to take the moisture ince of the hair dresser electric drying dairies the electric milker has not yet taken speedily out of the hair. Mechanics use electric soldering trons. Sheep shearers use as the case is usually. But in many of the electric machines for cutting the wool from larger establishments this improved milk the sheep. Shoe factories use the same extractor is in full use. One of them is in vital force in the manufacture of boots and

Blue Prints Are Made by Electric Light

But the effect of rapid transmission of the last few months is the maknews and quick circulation of the paper ing of blue prints by electricity. would be of little value without the aid Two young Omaha business men, who have had considerable experiof the electric current in the getting out ence in the art of making blue prints, and of the paper. In all the larger newspaper offices the linotype machines have taken therefore thoroughly understand the disadvantages of the old solar process, conthe place of the slower and more expensive ceived the idea that the time was opportune hand type setting. These machines are for the establishment of a plant where blue driven almost universally by electricity. prints could be made for the architect, the engineer and in fact everyone using blue prints in any way. A plant that would not what delicate machinery of the linotype be dependent upon weather conditions, a plant where plans could be sent by the architect knowing that everything would be strictly confidential and where promptness and efficiency would count. The Nor-

The next most valuable aid electricity ton-Carson company is the result. In room lends to the production of the newspaper is in the press room. Formerly it was necessary to convey power to the monster presses by the use of shafts and leather belts. Today in all large newspaper press rooms the electric motor has taken the place of the steam engine. In addition

press, and there are usually several in a large office, is run by its own motor. This

In subsidiary capacities the electric motor

\$20, on the fifth floor of the Bee building. they have installed a wonderful machine standing eleven feet six inches in height. and occupying space about three and onehalf feet square. It consists of a glass cylinder six feet high, about ninety-four inches in circumference and half an inch in thickness, on an iron framework supporting a one-half horse-power motor and a powerful are lamp. The total weight is about 1,300 pounds. After cutting to size required the blue print paper and plan which it is desired to

> reproduce are placed next to the glass cylinder, and a heavy canvas curtain rolled tact between paper and plan. The machine is then set in motion, the are lamp gradually descending through the center of the cylinder to the bottom of the machine, berood print. When the lamp has passed

that it needs no guidance whatever from the minute the printing process is commenced until the blue print is ready for developing. After the arc lamp resumes its natural position and current to lamp and motor is turned off, the print is taken out of the machine and placed in a large vat. containing fresh water, which brings out the purpletsh-blue background and white lines, after which it is ready for drying. The print is then placed in a specially prepared room, heated by gas, having good draught through, thus drying the prints in a very short space of time.

The machine will accommodate two prints each three and one-half feet by six feet, or enough smaller prints to fill this space. The time ordinarily consumed in printing, deyeloping, drying and trimming a machineload of blue prints is from fifteen to twenty minutes.

After the machine is adjusted to give the exact exposure desired all prints obtain a uniform color. This process is absolutely independent of the sun's rays, prints being manufactured as well and as quickly dur-

ing the darkest, rainest day, or middle of night, as during the brightest day. So obviously essential is the electric method of blue printing that the sun machines are tightly over the print, insuring close con- gradually becoming a thing of the past. In addition to making the regular blue prints the electric machine is utilized in making what is termed "blue line" and "black line" prints. In making "blue line"

which is developed very much in the same of this department. through the cylinder and exposed all parts manner as a photographic negative. From

The Norton-Carson company have been in operation but a short time, but the architects and others whose business require the use of blue prints are beginning to realize, as has been demonstrated in eastern cities, that it does not pay to put up with the inconvenience and annoyance connected with making their own prints by a sun machine, when they can have them made at as low will render it unfit for use. Making prints such as to permit, is at its best an irritating duty, necessitating a constant vigilance

to obtain good prints, in addition the washing process, and wet, dripping prints hangabout, is disagreeable, architects and ing others being very glad to escape from bothering with it.

All through the territory easily reached from Omaha, there are thousands of business men using blue prints. Mesors, Norton of this fact and have therefore established clothes are first put into washing machines bollers. Holes are drilled in the steel by a mail order department, through which cities, prints made and all returned to troners and shirt pressers. Finally they sender either through the United States are taken out to the drying room where mails or by express. All plans thus re- the air is kept in circulation by means of and electric percolaters are common equipceived are treated strictly confidential and electric fans and ventilators. given the very best of care while in their possession. This, coupled with the low cost, prompt service and first class work ing adjusted to speed required to obtain a prints a special paper is used as a negative, turned out is resulting in a healthy growth

It is well worth one's while to pay a visit.

NE of the new industries which is acquired, by means of automatic de- line print is made by using negative paper have sprung up in Omaha within vices, the electric current is switched off. for print is made by using negative have sprung up in Omaha within vices, the electric current is switched off. for positive effect, developing in same man- The passageways and bins are lighted by both motor and the arc light, although they ner as the negative. When finished you electricity, making it unnecessary to use are operated by separate contrivances. So have a white background and very dark fire of any kind in the dangerous parts of ingenious is the mechanism of this machine brown or black lines.