Courtney's

OMAHA'S PURE FOOD CENTER.
Restaurant on Second Floor, Overlooking Carnival Grounds.
Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Dainty Meals at Moderate Prices.
Saturday and all next week from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Saturday Specials

3 pkgs. Grape-Nuts for 25c
3 pkgs. Cleaned Currants for.... 25c
3 pkgs. Quaker Oats for 25c
3 cans Corn for 25c
3 bottles Sweet or Sour Pickles 25c
2 bottles Stuffed Olives for 25c
3 cans Tomatoes for 25c
Excellence Flour, per sack .. $1.25
Bran Flour, per sack 30c
Potatoes, per bu. 75c

Bakery Specials for Saturday

Two-layer Devil's Food, each.. 50c (Chocolate and white icing.)
Royal Dago, with white icing, each, at 50c
Paris Buns, per dozen 12c
Genuine Old Fashioned Coffee Cake, each ..... 15c (Almond, Strussel and Cinnamon Sugar.)
Our famous Three-Layer Cakes, each 20c and ..... 50c (Best in the city.)

In our candy department for Saturday and Ak-Sar-Ben week—
We have a very choice line of chocolates, fresh, pure goods; chocolate coated marshmallows.
Allegretti's and U-All-No After Dinner Mints, 10c and 25c boxes.

Courtney's Ankoia Coffee

35c per pound, 3 pounds for $1.00 is as good coffee as can be made. Far better than any coffee offered you as such. Insist upon having Courtney's **Ankoia.** Buy it here and you will always be sure to get **Ankoia.** It's different from the rest. Order today.

For Saturday only in this department we will sell
Jell-O, all flavors, per pkg. 5c
Dr. Price's Jelly Powder, per pkg. 5c
½ lb. cake Baking Chocolate for 15c
⅛ lb. tin Epp's Cocoa for 19c
1 lb. "Tea Cup" Tea, all kinds for 40c

Liquor Specials

California Claret, per bottle 25c
California Claret, per gallon.... 90c
1 gallon of port wine **Free** with every gallon of Golden Sheaf, Atherton, Harper or Rockwell Whiskey.
Gin or Whiskey Cocktails, bottle 75c (Regular price $1.25.)

We Recommend

Luxus Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
The Beer You Like
Cases 2 dozen Large Bottles $3.90
Cases 3 dozen Small Bottles $3.90
An allowance of $1.20 will be made upon return to us of the empty case, and all of the empty bottles in good order.

Orders will be taken for Luxus in less than case lots at the following prices:
$2.00 per doz. Large Bottles
$1.35 per doz. Small Bottles

Courtney & Co.
17th and Douglas Sts.
Phone Douglas 647
Private Exchange Connects All Depts.

$30 TO Portland

and many other points in

Oregon, Washington and Idaho

This low one-way rate in effect

EVERY DAY

To October 31, '08

Tickets good in Through Daily Tourist Sleeping Car (on payment of berth rate) which materially reduces the expense of a trip to the Northwest

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CALLS TEDDY FOUR-FLUSHER

Governor Haskell Refers to Chief Executive as "Rascal."

SUGGESTS TRIP TO OKLAHOMA

There, He Says, One Will Get True Value Put Upon the President —Says He Will Not Resign.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Governor Charles N. Haskell, treasurer of the democratic national committee, passed through Kansas City at 4:30 this morning enroute from his home at Guthrie to Chicago, where he goes to confer with William J. Bryan and the leaders of the democratic national campaign regarding the charges recently made against the governor by President Roosevelt and William R. Hearst.

Governor Haskell, during the brief stop in Kansas City between trains, talked freely with a newspaper representative. He repeated many of the statements made yesterday at Guthrie in his open letter issued to the Associated Press, in which he took Mr. Hearst to task, but declined to reply at this time to the additional accusations put out in New York last night by Mr. Hearst. In his statement last night, Mr. Hearst said:

"Mr. Haskell is not only a Standard Oil tool and a crooked railroad promoter, but a steel trust organizer."

Governor Haskell made reply to the secretary of the interior, Mr. Garfield, in the controversy touching the operations of the Pacific Oil and Gas company of Oklahoma.

Haskell Will Not Resign.

Governor Haskell denied that he intended to resign his position as treasurer of the democratic national committee.

Regarding Mr. Hearst's charge coupling him with the Steel trust, Haskell said he felt highly honored at being classed with Schwab, Carnegie and J. P. Morgan. He denied that he had been in New York City in 1896 at a gold democratic meeting in Madison Square Garden and applauded attacks upon Mr. Bryan

He declared that President Roosevelt "is the biggest four-flusher in the political business today," and added:

"You ought to hear what they think of the rascal down in Oklahoma."

Governor Haskell remained in Kansas City one hour. He was accompanied by James Menefee, state treasurer of Oklahoma. Soon after his arrival here, the governor went to the telegraph office in the station. There he was handed two telegrams awaiting him from Chicago. He declined to make known the contents of the messages and after writing a couple of telegrams, left the office and walked out through the station.

Governor Haskell was handed a copy of a morning paper and he hurriedly glanced through its pages. He read only the head lines. He was asked to make a definite statement in regard to some of the accusations against him that the paper contained. "No, not until I have read them carefully," said the governor. "It would be pretty uncertain work for me to undertake that task in these few minutes. But I have a statement that I prepared yesterday. It's a general reply to Hearst and I think that will hold the New York editor for a time at least."

Merely Press Roaring.

The statement referred to was that issued by the governor at Guthrie yesterday through the Associated Press.

Governor Haskell was asked about the report that he intended resigning as treasurer of the national committee.

"Absolutely nothing to it," was the governor's reply. "Of course, I'll admit that the recent developments have necessitated a little haste in my going to Chicago, but resignation is out of the question. It's simply the republican press that is roaring, and well they might, when they hold special cabinet sessions at the White House about me."

Glancing over the morning paper, the governor turned to Menefee and remarked: "Well, I'll be kept pretty busy all morning in simply reading what the gang has to say about me. So Brother Hearst has cut loose again," he added, as he hastily noted the accusation that Mr. Hearst made last night in New York.

"So they have coupled me with the Steel trust. I feel highly honored to be classed with Schwab, Carnegie and J. P. Morgan.

"Oh, yes," continued Governor Haskell, talking to the reporter, "I had almost forgotten that I want to deny the accusation of Edward L. Oppenheim, the New York banker, who said yesterday that he was present in my box at a big gold democratic meeting in Madison Square Garden in 1896. I want to say that I was never in Madison Square Garden. It's perfectly ridiculous when he said that I waved my hat whenever Bryan was attacked in the meeting.

As to Secretary Garfield.

"I notice," the governor went on, "that Secretary Garfield has taken a hand in the matter of the Prairie Oil and Gas company. He ought to know the matter very well, for I took occasion to call him down last summer when he tried to give the oil company special privileges in laying the interstate gas line."

At this juncture the Chicago train pulled in and Governor Haskell hurried aboard. Before entering the Pullman he said finally to the reporter: "It's getting to be an edifying example when the president of the United States mixes in personalities. Early in the summer we were to have a ladylike campaign. The president is the biggest four-flusher in the political business today. You ought to hear what they think of the rascal down in Oklahoma."

The Cut of Your Coat

The selection of the correct and proper pattern for your individual purpose is quite an important matter—but it is even more important that your garments be designed and cut to conform to your individual form and build.

Our specialty is making garments for the fellow who is hard to fit.

Nicoll's Tailors and Cutters are specialists—in their line—and this assures to you garments that are satisfactory in every detail.

Trousers $6 to $12 Suits $25 to $50

Nicoll THE TAILOR
WILLIAM JERREMS' SONS
209-11 South 15th St.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI

15170. Kraus against Clark. Appeal from Sherman. Affirmed. Root, C. Division No. 2.

1. "In the trial of a case the party first required to produce evidence is entitled to open and close the argument." Zweibel against Myers, 69 Neb. 294.

2. Where testimony is conflicting and it is fairly submitted to the jury, a new trial will not be granted, if there is evidence enough to sustain the verdict, even though this court might differ with the trial judge and the jury as to the weight of the evidence.

3. A new trial will not be granted upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, where such evidence is merely cumulative, and would not in all probability affect the result, if a new trial were granted.

4. Where a party forgets the presence of a witness to an important conversation until after the trial he cannot obtain a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, relying upon the testimony of such witness.

5. Evidence in this case examined and held sufficient to sustain the verdict of the jury.

15174. Jensen against Palatine Insurance company. Appeal from Boone. Affirmed. Calkins, C. Division No. 2.

1. A clause stipulating for the forfeiture of a contract should not be aided or given effect by construction in a case where the plain meaning of the language used does not require it.

2. A stipulation for the forfeiture of an insurance policy is waived by conduct of the insurer inconsistent with his right or intention to claim such forfeiture.

3. Where the value of a stock of merchandise is a relevant fact and no more accurate evidence is under the circumstances obtainable, the owner of such stock and witnesses acquainted with the value of the different articles of which it is composed and who have observed the same for the purpose of estimating the value thereof may give their opinion of such value.

4. Where the value of the goods destroyed is greater than the amount of insurance thereon, such value is immaterial to the risk and the making by the assured after loss of an affidavit in which the value is overstated will not constitute a defense to the action upon the policy under a clause providing that the same shall be forfeited in case of any fraud or false swearing by the assured touching any matter relating to the insurance either before or after loss. Sprinfield Insurance Company against Winn, 27 Neb., 649, followed.

5. The provision of an insurance policy that the assured shall in case of loss submit to an examination under oath by any person named by the insurer is waived by a denial of all liability under the policy and a failure to demand such examination until long after the commencement of the action on the policy.

6. The provision in a policy of fire insurance that the policy is payable sixty days after due notice and satisfactory proofs of the same are made by the assured and received by the insurer is waived by such action of the insurer as waives proof of loss, and in such case interest should be computed from the date of loss. Hartford Fire Insurance Company against Landfare, 62 Neb., 359, followed.

15373. Buel against Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. Appeal from Lancaster. Affirmed. Reese, J.

1. In an action against a railroad company for damages to crops and live stock resulting from high water alleged to have been caused by the negligent construction of an embankment and changing the course of the flow of water in a stream on plaintiff's land, the two principal questions involved were as to the nature and extent of the rainstorm which caused the increase of the flow of water down the streams, whether the rainfall was of such magnitude as could not have, reasonably, been anticipated, and therefore the injury should be attributed to the act of God, or, whether the alleged damage was caused by the negligent construction of the embankment and damming of the stream. The evidence upon both propositions was somewhat conflicting. They were submitted to the trial jury under proper instructions. Held, that the questions were for the jury to decide and, on review, the verdict thereon was final.

2. In such a case the defendant requested the court to instruct the trial jury, that where the answer of the defendant contained a denial of negligence in the construction of the embankment and damming the stream and changing the water course, the burden of proof was "upon the plaintiff to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the rainfall was not unprecedented and so unusual as not to have been reasonably contemplated at the time of the construction of the embankment." The court refused to give the instruction. Held, no error, the burden being upon the defendant to maintain the defense.

3. The railroad of defendant was constructed across plaintiff's farm in 1892-3. There were two streams upon the land and which were crossed by the railroad, suitable pile bridges being placed across each stream. The distance between the streams upon the land was about one-fourth of a mile. In 1898, both bridges were removed, one of the streams filled up so as to effectually dam the water and a new channel was cut along the upper side of the railroad track, changing the flow of water into the other stream above the railroad and a new bridge, much smaller in capacity than either of the former ones, was constructed across the stream, carrying the combined flow of both. No complaint was made by plaintiffs as to the construction or capacity of the former bridges. In 1903, during or after a heavy rainfall, the opening at the new bridge was of insufficient capacity to permit the water to pass and the land above the embankment was overflowed and the crops and property of plaintiffs were destroyed. The action was founded upon the alleged negligence of the defendant in closing the one stream, the increased height of the embankment, and the failure to provide a sufficient outlet for the accumulated water. The defendant requested the court to submit to the jury the question as to whether the changes made in the embankment in 1898 were skillfully and carefully, or negligently and carelessly made. The court properly refused to so instruct as there was no issue of that kind before the jury upon which the court had not given suitable instructions.

4. The submission of questions to the jury for special findings is a matter within the discretion of the trial court, and the submission or refusal to submit such questions will not be reviewed except for abuse of discretion." Reed against McRill, 41 Neb., 206, 59 N. W., 775.

5. The evidence showed a loss to the plaintiffs of thirty-five acres of oats of the value of $340.00, fifteen acres of wheat in the shock of the value of $120.00, eighty-five acres of corn of the value of $680.00, besides meadow land and some live stock. Held, that a verdict finding damages, including interest, to be $663.33 was not excessive.

6. "Where property is destroyed by the negligence of another the owner will be entitled to interest on the value of such property from the time of its destruction." Fremont, E. & M. V. R. Co. against Marley, 25 Neb., 138, 40 N. W., 948.

2. It is not error for the trial court to refuse to give proper instruction in the form requested, if the same principles are embodied in those given by the court on his own motion.

15161. Eggleston against Quinn. Appeal Franklin. Reversed and remanded. Duffie, C. Division No. 1.

1. A plea in abatement cannot be used to raise the question of the sufficiency of the evidence to warrant holding a party for trial on the charge of being the father of an illegitimate child.

2. Unless the evidence produced on the trial of a party charged with bastardy is of such a nature that the only rational conclusion to be drawn therefrom is that the charge against him has not been sustained, the court is not in error in refusing to direct a verdict in his favor.

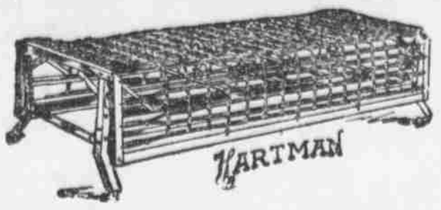
3. It is error for the court to instruct the jury that the defendant on trial for bastardy must establish the fact that he was not present at the time and place where prosecutrix claims the child was begotten, by a preponderance of the evidence.

Cunning Old Fox.

The Kennebec Journal tells a story of a cunning old mother fox's efforts to save her young from capture. Some hunters discovered a den of foxes containing five little ones about as large as well grown cats. The mother fox escaped before the hunters reached the den, which was lined thickly with soft grasses and feathers. Instead of running away she kept within sight while the hunters worked with shovels. She apparently understood what they were doing, for she endeavored by every means to attract them away from their work and toward herself. She approached quite near and acted as if lame and distressed. She would lie down on her side and writhe along the ground, uttering whines and moans. Then she would limp off, going slowly and halting frequently. The hunters were not to be drawn away from the work in hand by such tactics, and finally, after much digging, came upon the den where the five little fellows were shrinking. Maine hunters say it is unusual for mother foxes to leave all their young in one place. It is their cunning habit to scatter the family in widely separated retreats.

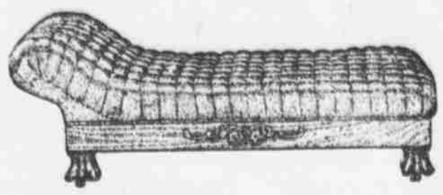
FRIDAY & SATURDAY SPECIALS

AT HARTMAN'S—"THE STORE THAT KEEPS THE PRICES DOWN"



Sanitary Steel Couches—Made with angle steel frame, extra strong; both sides elevate, making a full size bed, fitted with spiral steel springs..... **$3.75**

IRON BED SPECIAL—Beds are of very attractive design, popular colors; two sizes; 4-ft. 6-in. and 3-ft. 6-in., heavy posts; extra special **$5.10**



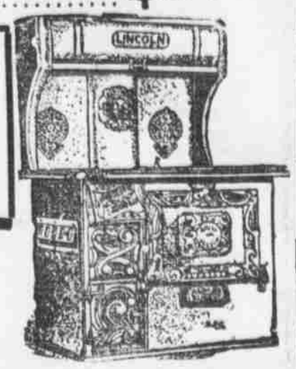
Velour Couch—All steel spring construction, upholstered in improved velours, solid oak frames, guaranteed durability, special **$9.90**

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD—Very massive design. Adorned with elaborate carvings, Special price, at **13.60**

IT'S NONE TOO EARLY TO BE THINKING ABOUT **A HEATING STOVE**

About time to be thinking about making your home warm and cozy. Preparing for indoor comfort instead of outdoor life. One great floor in our store is given almost entirely to the display of stoves—over 200 different designs. There are those makes that are world-famed, reliable and guaranteed, and every piece represents a saving of 25 to 35 per cent.

PAY FOR THE HEATER AT YOUR OWN CONVENIENCE



6-HOLE STEEL RANGE—Complete with warming closet, made of Bessemer cold rolled steel, asbestos lined large square oven, reduced to **26.75**

This Thin Model, Stem Wind and Stem Set

Guaranteed Watch 59c

The manufacturers guarantee this Watch to keep good time for one year.

If it fails to do this, they will repair it free of charge.

This Watch is nickled finish, white dial, Arabic numbers

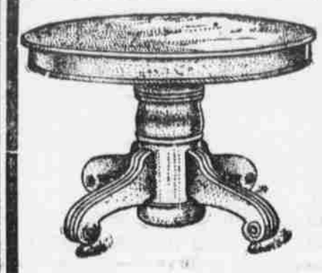
One to a customer.

On sale Saturday only.

"Hartman's Special" Thin Model, 16 size, nickeled case Watch, movement have dust proof incasement, lantern pinion, hour, minute and second hands, stem wind and set, runs 30 to 36 hours with one winding, printed guarantee for one year in each watch. Made by America's renowned manufacturers. A better watch than many for which others ask more..... **59c**

A FEW OF MANY
Carpet Speciale

Ingrain Carpet, 36 inches wide, good wearing quality, yard.....	39c
All Wool Ingrain Carpet, heavy, firm weave, yard.....	58c
Brussels Carpet, splendid quality, fine for wear.....	59c
Extra Brussels Carpets, guaranteed colorings, very durable.....	72c
Wilton Velvet Carpet, best grade, all wool, high soft pile.....	99c

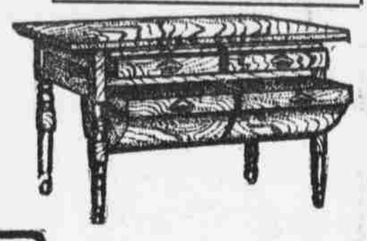


Pedestal extension Table, solid oak.... 12.75

This table is very massive in design, with extra heavy base and carved feet. Made in a most thoroughly dependable manner and fitted with Hartman's easy running slides. Specially priced this week.

Remarkable Values in Rugs

Smyrna Rugs, 52x26 in., beautiful patterns, at the special price.....	1.95
Brussels Rugs, 10 ft., 6 in. by 8 ft., 3 in., best quality....	11.25
12x9 Brussels Rugs, no miter seams, firm weave, special at.....	13.87
Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12, high pile, soft and rich.....	18.95
Seamless Wilton Velvet Rug, 12x9, oriental designs, at.....	21.75
Smith's Best Axminster Rug, first quality, guaranted, at.....	22.80



LARGE ROOMY KITCHEN CABINET—This Cabinet is made of white maple, in the beautiful satin finish. It has drawers, sliding bread and meat boards, and sliding flour and meal bins as shown. Unquestionably the greatest cabinet bargain in Omaha **3.48**

LET HARTMAN "Feather your nest"
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FORAKER SUMS UP DETAILS

Ohio Senator Makes Lengthy Statement in Own Defense.

ARCHBOLD LETTERS ARE GIVEN

Attitude of President in Giving Out Taft Letter Criticised—Defense on Brownsville Affair Made.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 25.—In a long and carefully prepared statement United States Senator J. B. Foraker tonight took up recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt, explaining his temporary connection with the Standard Oil company and discussing the Brownsville incident and his connection with the rate bill. The statement is in part as follows:

The president commences his statement connected with the publication of Judge Taft's letter with a bitter arraignment of me because of Mr. Hearst's charges, which he appears to have accepted as fully proven as soon as made. He does not wait for proof or explanation, nor accept the same when offered.

Mr. Hearst's charges are not simply that I was in the employment of the Standard Oil company and that I was paid for my services, but that I was secretly in that employment for illegitimate purposes, and that the money I received was paid as compensation for improperly influencing legislation by congress in conflict with and in violation of my official duties.

Ethics in Congress.

From the beginning of our government senators and congressmen who were lawyers have been regarded as free to continue the practice of their profession, if they so desired, during their terms of office insofar as they might be able to do so without interfering with their public duties, and in such practice free to take any kind of employment that was offered which did not in any way conflict with their duties as members of congress. Nobody has ever before been criticized on such account. The only question has been as to the character of business a senator or member of congress was at liberty to take, and uniformly and universally it has been considered that there was no prohibition of any class of business, outside of those named in the statutes, and such business as might conflict with public duties.

When I accepted the employment of the Standard Oil company in 1899, it was not foreseen by me, and probably not by anybody else, that it would become the object of federal legislation or of federal prosecution or action of any kind, and that employment ended when the company decided to reorganize under the laws of New Jersey, which was before anything of that nature occurred.

Helped Pass Elkins Law.

That I was not in the employ of the company after the services I have mentioned were rendered and that such employment did not afterwards influence me to favor the company in legislation is shown by the part I took in the enactment of the Elkins law, approved February 19, 1903. Under this statute the attorney general has brought and caused to be brought all the prosecutions against the Standard Oil company, of which we have read so much, including the case in which Judge Landis imposed the fine of $29,240,000. I was one of the subcommittee of three—Senators Elkins and Clapp being the other two members—who considered that bill in the interstate commerce committee of the senate, and after making such amendments as in our judgment made it more effective, reported it favorably to the committee and then to the senate, where it was passed.

Letters from Archbold.

But if that fact is not sufficient the following correspondence is not only additional proof, but conclusive in its character, to the same effect:

"No 26 Broadway, New York, May 7, 1906.—My Dear Senator: In the possibility of an action being brought against us in Ohio, are you in a position to accept a retainer from us in connection with such matter?

"Your early response will oblige, yours very truly, "JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

"To Hon. J. B. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

To which I answered as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1906.—John D. Archbold, Esq., 26 Broadway, New York.—My Dear Sir: My duties in the senate have so multiplied that I found it necessary to retire entirely from the practice of the law. I have not taken any new employment for more than two years past.

"On this account, as well as because of my relations to the public service, I cannot accept a retainer in the contingency named, as I would be very glad to do if it were otherwise.

"Assuring you of my proper appreciation for the compliment involved in the inquiry you make, I remain, very truly yours,

"J. B. FORAKER."

Wrote Only as Citizen.

Referring to the letter of Mr. Archbold concerning the Jones' bill, senate bill 649, Mr. Foraker says:

I have no recollection of ever receiving any such letter, and a most diligent search fails to disclose any such letter on my files or any copy of any answer to any such letter in my letter book. But waiving all that, the letter shows on its face, that Mr. Archbold did not pretend to have any right to address me on any such subject, except as any citizen might have done.

The record shows that the bill was never acted upon in the committee. Senator Moar was at that time chairman of the judiciary committee. He had with him on the committee such associates as Senator Platt of Connecticut, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Nelson and other men of the highest character to no one of whom would any member of the senate or anybody else think of making a suggestion of killing a bill or to consider it in any manner only upon its merits.

Mr. Foraker refers to the draft for $50,000 of which he has already explained was to aid in buying the Ohio State Journal. He says:

The dates of two letters, when compared, show that the money was sent almost a month prior to the letter about the Jones bill.

This of itself, would ordinarily be enough to disconnect the two in the average mind, but I have already shown in a former statement that the certificate was sent on account of the proposed purchase of the Ohio State Journal, and that the proposition to purchase being abandoned it was returned on the fourth day of February only a week after it was received.

Roosevelt Policies.

Referring to President Roosevelt's production of Mr. Taft's letter, Mr. Foraker says:

Without disparaging genuine morality, it can be truthfully said that less imaginary and professional "rightness of action" and "moral awakening" and more common sense in the policies of the administration would have been better for the country and would have excited less of that opposition of which Mr. Taft's letter complains.

At any rate, in the presence of the decision on the commodities clause, and the unfortunate consequences resulting from the enforcement of the rate law as to foreign commerce, I do not think I need make any apology for voting against the rate bill; certainly I do not think it was an offense of such a heinous character that I should be read out of the party on account of it, as Judge Taft's letter practically proposed.

I have in mind not the stopping indefinitely of adequate railroad construction at a time when it is so badly needed, nor the losses amounting to billions of dollars which have been sustained on account of the shrinkage in values of all kinds of securities, but the empty dinner pails and suffering families of unemployed wage workers and the humbler classes of people to be found by thousands in every section of the union.

In concluding his statement Mr. Foraker declares that Judge Taft at one time recommended to President Roosevelt the appointment of John H. Doyle to be United States district judge, though a member of a firm of Standard Oil company attorneys.

The statement concludes with a long reference to the Brownsville affair.

New Marconi Apparatus.

Signor Guglielmo Marconi has recently patented an interesting piece of apparatus. Instead of the usual spark of arc in the oscillating circuit of a wireless telegraph transmitter, the current it caused to discharge across a small gap at the periphery, or near to the periphery, of a suitable insulated disk or sphere, caused to revolve at a very high speed. An arrangement which has been successfully employed is as follows: A metallic disk, insulated from the ground, is caused to revolve at a high speed between two fixed balls, points or the like, placed very close to its periphery; or the fixed balls may be replaced by another rapidly rotating disk so arranged that the peripheries of the two disks at the point where the discharge passes travel in opposite directions. The fixed balls, or the pair of disks, are placed in a circuit containing a condenser and an inductance of suitable values. Each plate of the condenser is also connected to the poles of a continuous current generator or an alternator or transformer producing a sufficiently high electromotive force to cause the current to bridge the small air gap between the disks or between the ball and the disk. An inductive or conductive connection is made between the circuit containing inductance and condenser and the transmitting or radiating conducter or antenna. By means which are well known the period of oscillation of the antenna should be brought into resonance with the period of the oscillating circuit. The oscillations transmitted through space can be detected at a receiving station by means of the well-known receivers or detectors employed for wireless telegraphy, it being especially desirable when using the waves generated in the manner described to utilize to the utmost the principle of resonance in the receivers. The principle should preferably contain a responsive oscillation circuit with as little damping as possible. In consequence of the fact that the oscillations emanating from the transmitter may be continuous, it will in that case be desirable to arrange means, such as a short circuit, or make-and-break, by which the detector only intermittently forms part of the receiving oscillation circuit.

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Every Sunday afternoon from 3 to 6 p. m. during September. All the latest music, songs and comics on the Auxetophone, the loudest talking machine in the world.

Moving pictures *every* evening at 8:30 p. m.

FREE