

IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Some of the Possibilities of the Wireless Telephone Explained.

ELECTRIC HEATING IN THE HOMES

Progress that is Bringing the Force Within Range of Economical Utility for Domestic Purposes.

The report of the progress said to have been made by Valdemar Poulsen in his development of the wireless telephone, while lacking confirmation, has served to renew interest in this recently invented method of communication.

If he has actually accomplished that feat, reports the New York Times, he has outdone anything that has been accomplished on this side of the Atlantic with the wireless instrument, and those who have been developing it here believe that they have accomplished much.

"We, or rather the boys in the fleet, have made some dandy records with the sets. On the morning of May 6, before coming up the bay of San Francisco, the operator on watch on the Connecticut talked to the Pacific fleet, lying at Mare Island, a distance of thirty-five miles, with about eighteen miles of land included.

"I now have a station installed at ferry terminal, San Francisco, and have eight navy operators to stand watches, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day. These men were detailed by the chief engineer of the States Atlantic fleet and approved of by Admiral Thomas.

"There are to be some changes made in the fleet, and if the Maine and Alabama are left behind their telephone sets are to go on whatever ships take their places. And it is probable that if the torpedo boats lay up in the Mare Island navy yard their sets will be taken off and installed on ships of the Pacific fleet, so as to be of use both for practice of the operators and communication.

"The Ellsworth company, which is energetically pushing the system, promises to be in a position next spring, when an operator man wishing to communicate with a friend navigating the Great Lakes, may apply to the nearest long-distance telephone booth and in a few minutes be in direct communication. The telephone people would at first ascertain the neighborhood of the vessel, and would then connect the connection to the nearest wireless telephone station, and that station would make connection with the steamer.

"Negotiations are also under way looking to the equipping of railroads with the device. Mr. Gaunt, the assistant general manager of the Santa Fe, is now in San Francisco investigating the work done by the instruments on the voyage of the fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"One feature of the device which does not seem to be generally understood is that a vessel equipped with a wireless telegraph apparatus may communicate with one which carries only a wireless telephone instrument, and vice versa. Another popular misconception is that the wireless phone can work only over water. But recent experiments have shown that it is equally adaptable for land. The reason so little has been heard of it by landmen is that the land field is already so fully occupied by the telephone companies whose messages are carried by wire.

"Meanwhile the wireless telegraph people, particularly the Marconi company, are making constant strides, and day by day increasing the celerity and certainty of aerial messages.

"The transmitting apparatus, the sensitive receiving device, and last but not least, the directive arrangements whereby impulses are transmitted in a given direction, invented, worked out and patented by Marconi, are chiefly the means whereby these wonderful results have been obtained.

**Electric Egg Beater.**  
A Jersey City inventor has produced an electric egg beater for hotels and restaurants where eggs are used in large quantities. Like most electrical devices, it is a case of you press the button and the machine does the rest.

Smithsonian Institution of which he had been appointed the first secretary. In 1874, two years before his death, he was asked to write an account of his work at Princeton. This is the document now in the university library.

It was across the university campus that he strung the first telegraph wire ever operated in America. A year of two before he left Albany he had been working at his invention of the electro magnetic telegraph for transmitting signals at a distance whereby dots might be made on paper and bells struck, indicating letters of the alphabet.

Portions of Prof. Henry's electrical apparatus are still in the university museum, among them being his giant electro magnet nicknamed "Big Ben" by the students for whom he constructed it.

ENGLISH LANDMARK WILL GO

Six-Century-Old Inn to Give Way to Modern Business Block.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—If the plans of the present owner of Clifford's Inn hold good London will soon lose another of its old landmarks. Nowadays the news that this old gray city has lost "another landmark" is so frequently heard that it is a wonder there are any links with past centuries left.

Clifford's Inn is situated in the heart of Fleet street and in the part of London known as "Johnson's." Within hailing distance stood the famous public houses that Boswell's hero used so frequently to visit, and a few paces away stands the "Cheese and Cheese," the restaurant which is still pointed out to credulous Americans. In particular, as the author's favorite eating place, and where one may even see the spot made on the wall by the greasy head of the writer. Indeed, in Clifford's Inn itself, Lamb, Scott, Coleridge and Southey were frequent visitors, and in one of the rooms lived for a time, Sir Edward Coke, the prosecutor of Essex; Raleigh, and the gunpowder plot conspirators and the great authority on English jurisprudence.

But Clifford's inn dates from a time considerably before these famous men. As a matter of fact it is very nearly 600 years old, having been built in 1310. Thus it is the oldest of the great five. In 1384, at the death of the widow of the fifth Baron de Clifford, to whom it was granted by Edward II, it became a residence for law students at an annual rental of about \$50. Up to five years ago, when the inn was sold at auction to William Willett for \$100,000, it still was more or less intimately connected with the law, but of late years the legal fraternity have given way to journalists and architects.

The old buildings have many historical associations. For instance, it was in the ancient hall that Sir Matthew Hale sat to adjust the boundaries of the city of London after the great fire of 1666. A document still in existence contains a list of the rules "for the honorable government of the new Inn, near Chancery lane" and is said to date back to 1476. Some of the rules are very amusing and many of them are still in force. By this list we find that: "The steward of the inn, being called shall shut the gates of the inn at 9 o'clock in general, or at the latest between 9 and 10."

"Dinner time during vacation to be 11 of the clock, and in term time, noon." "Any man bringing a strange man into the butlerie or pantry in the time of dinner or supper to drink shall be fined 6 pence for every time of offending."

"For every word of ribaldry spoken in the hall during dinner or supper a fine of 1 farthing." "No member of the Inn shall break into the butlerie or through the gates after they have been shut, or play at or keep dice, cards or any ridiculous amusements or unlawful games, or receive, keep, or bring into the Inn any dog called a greyhound, grey bitch, spaniel or mastiff; or write, cut or scratch upon the tables in the hall."

The property covers about an acre of ground fronting on Fetter lane and Chancery lane and abutting on the Record office. Mr. Willett, who has been unsuccessfully trying to find a purchaser since he acquired the property intends to erect a modern business block upon it.

FOUNDED 1856. CHARTER NO. 209. NATIONALIZED 1863.

OFFICERS:

C. T. Kountze, President. F. H. Davis, Vice-President. L. L. Kountze, 2d Vice-President. T. L. Davis, Cashier. Irving Allison, Asst. Cashier.

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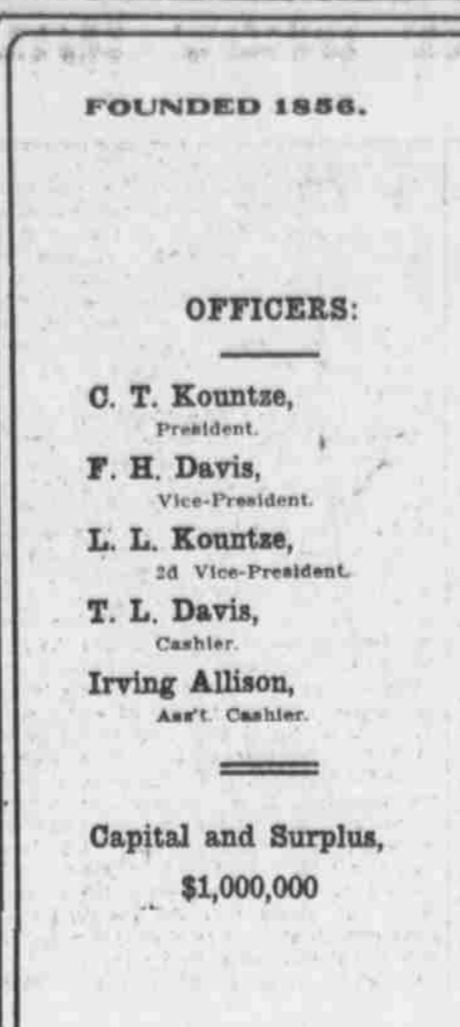
The Oldest National Bank in Nebraska

The first charter taken out in Nebraska, under the National Banking Act of 1863, was the one obtained by "Kountze Brothers," who, for nearly seven years previous to the time, had been operating in Omaha as private bankers. The charter number (209) shows that they were among the first in the country to realize the wisdom of that act and avail themselves of it.

There have been remarkably few changes among the officers of the bank, the newer officers having, without exception, grown up in the work, with the result that there has been a constant increase in the experience and ability of the management, thus insuring the most intelligent care and attention to the interests of all customers.

First National Bank of Omaha

United States Depository. Thirteenth and Farnam Sts.



DIRECTORS: E. M. Andreesen, J. D. Creighton, F. H. Davis, T. L. Davis, C. B. Kountze, C. T. Kountze, L. L. Kountze, W. A. Paxton, Jr., W. S. Poppleton.

may make their drafts for their local customers, in settlement of purchases from Omaha's rapidly growing manufacturing and jobbing trade. The bank has always kept fully abreast of the times in its facilities for handling each department of its work. This bank was the first in Omaha to establish an exclusive LADIES' DEPARTMENT. This department is in charge of ladies, is especially equipped for the accommodation and exclusive use of lady patrons, and has proven very popular.

Realizing the increasing cosmopolitan character of the city, this bank, years ago, established a FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, which is in charge of an expert linguist so that careful attention can be given to all customers desiring to make remittances to any country. The steady increase in the number of Certificates of Deposit (bearing interest at 3%) shows that people desiring to have their surplus funds employed at a reasonable rate of interest, appreciate having such funds in the hands of a bank of the known strength and solidity of the—

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MISS PECK'S RECORD CLIMB

Obstacles on Mount Huascan Men Could Not Overcome.

DANGERS SHE MET ON WAY UP

Mountain Most Spectacular If Not Highest in Andes—Attempts to Reach Its Summit Made by Men.

The Andes of Peru attain their greatest elevation between eight and ten degrees south of the Equator. The loftiest peaks are found in the Cordillera Nevada or White mountains. All these surpassing summits rise to 20,000 feet and the tallest and whitest of the stately range is Mount Huascan, which is over 22,000 feet high. This mountain, with its two peaks, is one of the giants of the Andes. Very few photographs of Huascan are accessible. Some of them show the two peaks, but other even more impressive pictures of the mountain were taken from points where only one of the peaks can be distinguished. It is this mountain that Miss Annis S. Peck is said to have recently ascended to its highest point.

Mount Huascan has several names. The Indians call it Matara-racu, its popular name in Peru is Huascan, but practically all geographers write the name Huascan as Haimondi called it when he wrote the first description of the mountain. On account of the customary cleanness of the atmosphere the mountains there appear much nearer to the observer than it really is. On a clear day it may be seen from far out in the Pacific; and from every good point of view it is, for several reasons, one of the most impressive sights in South America.

In the first place, it is bound to attract attention because it is a half mile higher than any other mountain in that region. Then, it has the great advantage over Aconcagua, in Argentina, supposed to be the highest of the Andes, that it is not so enveloped by other mountains as to lose the effect of its great height. Its situation makes Huascan appear even higher than it really is.

From several points the view of its long steep slopes is interrupted by no intervening mountains. You see the granite from its base near the valley of Huaylas to its topmost peak. The upper 3,000 feet is perfectly white. If we could wrap the Jungfrau in the white mantle of Huascan it would extend to the foot of the mountain and far down the verdant valleys as far as the hamlet of Lauterbrunn.

There are great dangers in the ascent of Huascan. The natives living within sight of it have told every mountaineer who has come to them that it was impossible to get to the top and that to attempt the ascent was courting certain death. One of the most formidable dangers is the rush of avalanches, which is likely to occur at any time.

From the valley you may see a haze or white dusty cloud rising above the peaks, and a little later you will hear a dull roar as of distant thunder. It is an avalanche of snow and ice rushing down the slope and tumbling over the lofty precipices. Any living thing in its path would certainly be swept to destruction.

grants that make walking terribly fatiguing.

The snow above is often so slippery that climbers slip back at every step. Here and there a man may sink in the snow to his armpits, and all the while he must keep probing for the crevasses in the ice hidden from view by the snow cover. He must circumvent these chasms and the precipices that suddenly loom before him.

It was one of these precipices that stopped Enock in 1904 at 16,500 feet, more than 5,000 feet below the top of the northernmost or higher peak. Anyhow, he had ascended the mountain to a height greater than that of Mount Blanc.

Then there is the sorche, as the Peruvians call the mountain sickness, due to lack of oxygen and the rarefaction of the air that is likely to attack any person in these high altitudes, and the ascent is necessarily so slow that provisions must be carried and camps pitched on the slope. Such impediments give a realizing sense of the tremendous tax upon every physical and mental force which such an undertaking involves. Men who have tried to conquer Huascan have been defeated, but it appears that a woman has succeeded where they failed.

A Wonderful Stroke.

The New York Herald credits Justice Harlan with this story on W. H. Taft: "Did I ever tell you about the marvelous drive my distinguished friend the Secretary of War made one morning on these very links of Murray Bay? No?"

"Well, I was with him at the time and that establishes the veracity of what I am about to declare. Come up near," he said turning toward a newspaper man who was present. "I want to be sure you hear the figures correctly."

"Yes," broke in the secretary, "he might forget them and have to make them up all over again."

"For what I want," continued the justice, ignoring the interruption, "is to get onto the golf page of the Sunday papers. To do that I must adhere to the truth strictly—the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

"Just, as I was saying, this roly-poly youngster over here—Taft I mean—was just finishing up a bit behind me, as usual;—ahem! three or four behind me, if I remember rightly. It was growing dark, and he was in a hurry to complete the score and yet anxious not to be too far behind. He made a terrific drive for the last hole, one that made the ground ripple like the surface of a lake when a bowlder drops into it. You all have noticed that often. Then he plunged on, riding the ripples toward the hole and looking for the little white ball.

Noses Like These Made Straight



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