TIMELY REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Realty Dealers and Property Owners Still Allow Weeds to Grow.

CRY FOR HOTELS TO BE HUSHED

Paxton and Murray Combine—Pacific Express May Be Remodeled and New Apartment Hotel to Be Built.

The long cry for more hotels in Omaha is about to be hushed. With the purchase this week of the Murray hotel by Ralph Kitchen, owner of the Paxton, the statement of E. M. F. LeFlange that he may make the old Pacific Express company building into a hostelry; the start of construction on the new 100-room apartment house and hotel by the Hunter Realty company at Twenty-fifth and Dodge streets and various rumors of other new hotels, it seems that the hotel question is about to be solved.

Of course the combination of the Murray and the Paxton hotels will not make more room for Omaha's guests, but with repairs and the promised excellent remodeling, a bigger first class hotel is assured.

The Pacific Express company building will be made into a hotel only on condition that tenants cannot be secured for it as an office building. If the owner fails in renting it out in offices or store rooms, he will remodel it into a hotel.

Seventeenth street this week is like the proverbial boiler factory with three buildings in course of construction and alteration work in progress on another. It is the liveliest street in town as far as building activity is concerned.

The new Brandeis building east of the old American or Hippodrome theater, has been under way for several weeks, as has also the new Starland theater of the Brandeis interests near Sixteenth street.

The last week has seen operations begin on the new building of the Boston Ground Rent and McCague Investment companies at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Douglas streets. A steam shovel has been at work there making the excavation for a huge basement. The laying of the foundation probably will begin this week. This will be a unique building when completed, housing firms which deal only in things of interest to women.

The Brandeis building near the Hippodrome will contain an assembly hall on its second floor and the first will be used for store rooms.

The Starland theater foundations are now being laid. Crowds of pedestrians stand there every day watching the work of placing joists and mortar platforms. The work looks immense from the sidewalk.

E. M. F. LeFlange is adding to the building noise by alterations to his State hotel at 1314 Douglas street. He expects to make it one of the best hotels of its kind in the city.

Rumors are afloat that another theater building will be put up at Eighteenth and Douglas streets. It is not known how soon.

Despite promises of some real estate dealers and property owners to keep the weeds mowed on vacant lots, patches of the most unsightly weeds are still growing higher and higher, in many places above a man's head.

City Health Commissioner Connell not long since talked before the Real Estate exchange on the weed nuisance and received promises of all to see that the weeds were kept down. Many real estate firms have made it a particular business to keep their lots clean, but many more have gone on in apparent indifference.

No doubt the city health commissioner will be after them before long. The time has about arrived when weeds go to seed and become common carriers of all sorts of diseases from hay fever to the more dangerous kind.

Some real estate men and property owners may some day find themselves guilty of being accessory before the fact in a few murders.

What promises to be one of the most attractive blocks in Dundee is divided into four large properties, on which five brick houses are being erected.

This block extends from Fifty-seond to Fifty-third streets, opposite Happy Hollow club.

The owners of these new houses are Charles C. George, George D. Tunniciiffe, Ezra Millard and Charles F. Junod.

The architecture of the several houses, in which these owners will live, varies sufficiently to give individuality and yet appear to have been planned each with reference to the other.

The predominating tone of the brick exteriors is red. In the George residence will be seen the Harvard brick, a peculiar shade of red laid up in Flemish bond. The Tunniciiffe house is faced with a colonial red square edge brick laid up in white mortar. A chocolate tone is apparent in the Millard walls as the result of using a rich vitrified dark red brick with a brown shadowed mortar. Maroon velvet rough texture brick were used in the Junod residence and the architectural effect is most pleasing.

It is evident that the use of brick for residence construction is rapidly supplanting frame. This is due in large part to the campaign of publicity conducted by Sunderland Bros., who are furnishing brick for all the houses in the Happy Hollow group.

The contract for tile floors in the new Omaha State bank building, Seventeenth and Harney, has been awarded to Sunderland Bros. by Selden-Breck Construction company, the general contractors.

The tile pattern was designed specially for this building by Architect Latenser. The second story corridor floor has been completed and is exceedingly attractive.

His Only Chance.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," said the conjurer, pointing to his magic cabinet, "I beg to call your attention to the great illusion of the evening. I will ask any lady in the audience to enter the cabinet, I will then close the door; when I open it again the lady will have disappeared; leaving no trace."

In the second row of the audience a puny, undersized man, with a haunted, harassed expression, turned, with a strange gleam of hope in his dull, mud eyes, to an enormous female, who sat next to him. She had a strong, stern face, with black, beetling brows and a chin like the ram of a first-class battleship.

"Maria, dear," he said eagerly, "won't you oblige the gentleman?"—Ideas.

Musings of an Old Sport.

One deeply meant private purpose is worth a dozen public swear-offs!

Anybody can be cornered, but being captured is different!

Another time to feel alarmed is when we're not ashamed to lie!

Self-sympathy is generally either mawkish or maltous—and often it's a little of both.

The man who doesn't brag about what he's going to do is the same one who doesn't boast after he's done it!—New York World.

Four Generations of Denkers

One day last week the Denkers held a little family reunion on their fine farm near Elkhorn, in western Douglas county, and spent a day in pleasant family intercourse. It was a sort of celebration, but devoted exclusively to family affairs. At this celebration were four generations of the tribe., Grandma Denker was born January 6, 1836, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where she wedded her husband, Christian Denker, who died in 1903. They lived in Germany until 1875, when they sought a new home in America, and came to Nebraska, settling in this county, where they prospered exceedingly, their industry and thrift being generously rewarded. Their oldest son, C. H. Denker, was born in Germany in 1851, and preceded his parents to America by three years, coming to Nebraska in 1872, just after attaining his majority. He made his choice in Douglas county and has never regretted it. Theodore Denker, oldest son of C. H. Denker, was born in Germany October 25, 1870, but grew to manhood in Douglas county. The fourth generation's representative, is Earl Risley, son of Mrs. S. A. Risley, a daughter of C. H. Denker, and was born in Douglas county on July 31, 1897. His parents now live in South Omaha.

PERILS OF SUMMER HEAT

Really Avoidable by Exercise of Common Sense.

CAUSES OF HEAT EXHAUSTION

Recklessness in Eating and Drinking, Unwise Exposure and Heavy Clothing Are Primary Causes.

"Any man can avoid sunstroke and heat exhaustion who wants to earnestly enough," is the contendtion of Dr. W. A. Evans, of the Chicago Health department, who discusses the means of prevention and remedies in the Chicago Tribune. Death rates rise in hot weather, the doctor writes. The July and August rates are always higher than May and November. A good many people just hold to life "by the feeblest" when living conditions are easy. When to them the burden of hot or cold weather is added, the feeble hold is loosened. Among such should be mentioned babies with little vitality and adults with chronic diseases. Heat is a contributing factor in causing their deaths, though it is scarcely fair to say that heat is the direct cause.

How easy it is, when the air is sizzling and heat waves mount from the pavements, for the reporter with the weather assignment to forget about the heart disease in a given case and play up the heat which helped. And then how easy it is for this heat part of the story to grab the mind of the reader ready to believe anything bad of heat because it deserves that mean things be said of it.

It is proper, in considering the harm done by heat, to tell about sunstroke, heatstroke, and heat exhaustion, and also of the ways outside of these in which heat contributes to ill health.

Symptoms of Sunstroke.

The prominent symptoms of sunstroke are:

A high temperature (103 to 110).

A rapid, thready pulse.

Usually a cold skin, headache, unconsciousness, and, sometimes, convulsions.

There is a similar switchboard for the heart, and that, too, gets a jolt in sunstroke. There is another for consciousness and still others that might be mentioned. After the immediate effects have passed there often comes a series of headaches and sometimes insanity. In some cases of prolonged, persisting headaches following sunstroke which have come to autopsy an old thickening of the brain covering has been found. Other cases coming to autopsy have shown a condition known as chronic hemorrhagic meningitis—a necessarily fatal disease. This is pretty good proof that in sunstroke there is something which is operating violently and directly on the brain and the cause which fits in best with what we have learned about light in these recent years is the penetrating portion of the light rays.

When the weather is hot and yet the sun must be endured, the head should be covered by a porous ventilated hat, white on its outer surface and yellow or black within. To carry an umbrella is not an affection but is a hot weather practice well worth the trouble.

In sunstroke, as in nearly everything else, there are contributing as well as main causes. A main cause acting on a hundred people not under the influence of a secondary cause would cause but, say, one or two cases of sunstroke to develop. A main cause acting on a hundred people in whom contributing causes were acting would cause many cases to develop.

Contributing Causes.

Among contributing causes of sunstroke are wrong drinking, wrong eating, wrong clothing and wrong heat making. Of these much the most important is wrong drinking. Right drinking is the drinking of plenty of cool, not cold, water. All other drinking is wrong drinking—some but little wrong, some very wrong. Whisky and wines, with their fairly high alcohol percentages, are much the worst of the list, but beer is a bad offender. All in all, I think beer causes more sunstroke and heat exhaustion, particularly the latter, than does whisky. A lot of people drink beer when they are hot. They think it cools them. They think it allays thirst.

On a sizzling day no man can drink enough beer to keep his thirst down. If he tries it he will not keep his thirst down but he will put himself in first class shape to be overcome by heat. Beer causes heat exhaustion in more people than does whisky because so many people think it safe in hot weather, whereas so many are afraid of whisky. Buttermilk, too, does harm if great quantities are taken. On the other hand, a man can drink all the water he wishes if he takes it cool, not cold, and does not pour down several glasses one right after another.

As to wrong eating: As all the food which is burned into heat increases the discomfort, the amount taken should not be over one-half the cold weather allowance. In deciding what to eat, if we follow our instincts we will not go far wrong. We crave lemons, apples, peaches, watermelons, and all kinds of vegetables. We rebel at grease and ,in lesser measure, at meats. We like curd—it has but little fat; we like buttermilk—it is a variety of skim milk; we "thirst" for cooling drinks and cooling foods—and we should take them because we want them and they are good for us.

Heat Exhaustion.

The wind must be able to blow the body-warmed air from next the skin—to cool Sedgwick's aerial envelope. Wrong clothing is heavy, tight woven, woolen covering, dark in color. Right clothing is loose, porous, light in texture and light in color. The outer garments are cooler if they are light, the under if they are yellow or dark. The clothing must do the best it can to stop those light rays. One of the reasons why there is so little sunstroke in the south is because they dress so much lighter and simpler.

By wrong heat making is meant worrying and working so as to make heat faster than it can be radiated. By right heat making is meant equanimity—no anger, no excitement, and physical exertion within safe limits.

Heat exhaustion is a simpler story. The nervous control of heat has been working overtime and it lies down on the job. A man has been stoking a furnace, let us say. The temperature of the room has been over 100; the temperature of his body has been about 100; he has been working his muscles—heat; he has eaten heavily of meat and bread—heat; occasionally he has taken a glass of beer—heat. The air is as hot as he is. He cannot pass heat to it. About all he can do is to sweat, and sweat takes away only a limited amount of heat. To keep the body temperature down when this combination has been working for a few hours is a pretty severe strain on the heat controlling centers, and sometimes they just lie down on the job. We call it heat exhaustion.

First Thing to Do.

What is to be done for a man overcome by heat?—for not everybody is going to make himself over just because he is told he ought to.

The first thing to do is to secure rest. Loosen the clothes. As soon as possible the patient must have ice on his head, he must be undressed and put to bed. How vigorously the fever is to be combated is dependent upon the rectal temperature. If this is below 103, cold packs to the head, a cool room and quiet is about as much heat reduction as is required. If it ranges from 103 to 112, the body must be put in an ice pack and ice must be kept on the head. The temperature may be below normal, in which event warm body wraps are advisable, though ice to the head is to be continued.

If the pulse is weak and thready, aromatic spirits of ammonia or camphor should be used. It is better to keep whisky away, at least until the doctor is in charge. Whisky may be useful, but it is better to leave that to the doctor to decide. If whisky is given before the doctor gets there he may smell it on the patient's breath and may be misled into thinking he is dealing with a plain drunk. Heat stroke and plain drunk appear quite similar at times, and if a whisky breath be in evidence even a careful physician may make a mistake. I have known of at least two sad mistakes due to whisky having been given to control faintness.

The Aftermath.

After the patient has recovered from sunstroke or heatstroke, has passed out of his physician's hands, there again comes the time when some everyday common sense information will be of service to him. Having had a sunstroke or heat exhaustion, he is more liable to be overcome by heat than he was in the first instance. He is more susceptible to the combination of light, heat and wrong living. Therefore he should be more careful to live right. And that means in hot weather—

To eat lightly.

To dress lightly,

To drink plenty of water.

To be a total abstainer.

To avoid constipation.

To keep a clean skin that he may sweat freely.

To be free from worry, anger and excitement.

If he has had sunstroke, he must, in addition, keep out of the sun from 11 to 4, wear a cool hat, and carry an umbrella. If he has had heat exhaustion, the last requirement is not especially necessary. If he has persisting headaches he should be especially on his guard, for persistent headaches subsequent to sunstroke are significant. The ordinary headache remedies do not help them.

BABY MAKES DISTANCE MARK

Three-Year-Old Pumps His Tricycle Ten Miles to See "Papa."

"I wanted to see my papa."

With this childish explanation George Reis, jr., 3 years old, told how he had ridden his tricycle from Wilson Beach to his home, at 3247 Armitage avenue, Chicago, a distance of ten miles, incidentally setting a new long distance record for infant cyclists.

George is the son of Dr. George Reis, and since his baby days has been the inseparable companion of his father. Plans of his mother to change this state of affairs did not meet with approval. Hence the long distance ride over the north side boulevards and through Lincoln park.

The other afternoon Mrs. Reis, her daughter, Edith, and George, jr., began what was to have been a week's visit with Mrs. George Remus at 801 Windsor avenue. The journey from the Reis home was made in Dr. Reis's motor car, and the tricycle was taken along for George to amuse himself with while the older members of the family were enjoying the bathing at Wilson Beach.

Another use for his "machine" was found by the boy. No sooner had Dr. Reis started on his return home than George asked: "Where is my papa?"

"Oh, he'll be here in a minute. He is coming now," was the response of his mother.

Late in the afternoon all except George went to Wilson Beach. With no one to answer questions as to father's whereabouts, the 3-year-old boy started on a tour of personal investigation.

Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening George appeared at his own back gate. Dragging his tricycle in the yard, he knocked at the kitchen door.

"Where is papa?" he asked of his grandmother, who answered the knock. "I want papa and something to eat."

Just how the child made the long trip from Wilson Beach is not known.

"I think he must have taken the same route as we went in the machine," said Dr. Reis. "We have often made the trip along the boulevards to Mrs. Remus's house and he must have remembered the way."

"I came up nice streets, and I waited until the cars got past," said George, jr. "I was not scared."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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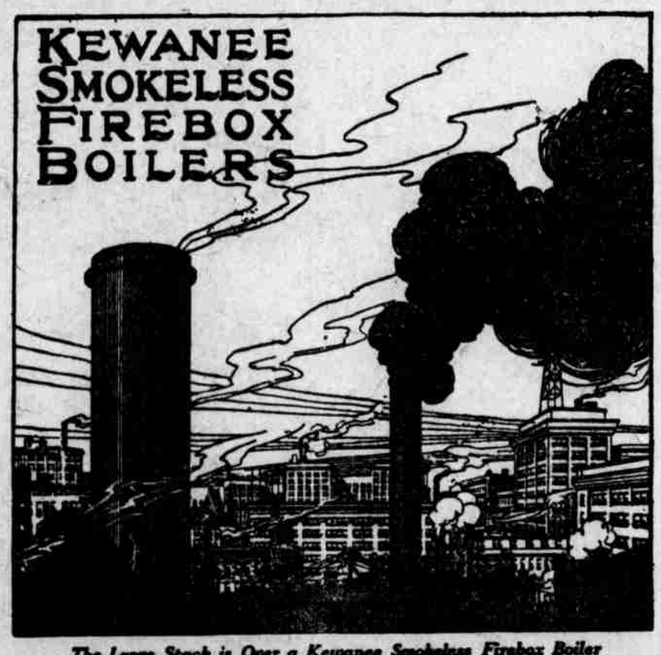
Smoke ordinances that have been obsolete because there have been no smokeless boilers, may now be enforced in letter and spirit without working the slightest hardship on the owners of buildings.

In fact every owner who is told that his chimney "must stop smoking" may view the order as a "blessing in disguise" because the Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boiler *saves 20 to 23 per cent on the fuel cost no matter what kind of coal is used.* In a short time the boiler will pay for itself in the saving and ever after that you live on velvet.

If you think that this statement is overdrawn bear in mind this important fact: that the tests of this boiler were all made by Robert W. Hunt & Co., the most celebrated mechanical and inspection engineers in the United States *whose word goes as law whenever and wherever it is given.*



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And this ideal smokeless condition exists no matter if you use the cheapest grade of unwashed coal that the meanest mines produce.

The significance of this statement will not be lost on the owners of big buildings in this city for they know the smoke ordinance is bound to be enforced and they realize that the easiest way to observe it is the best and that "the best way's as good as any."

Every man who puts a Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boiler in his building will not only be adding to the healthful condition of his city, but he will be *saving money in bunches* and getting a heating service that is given by no other boiler in the world. If you are compelled by the smoke authorities to put this boiler in, don't fret about it because before long you will feel like writing the smoke inspector a letter of gratitude and thanks.

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