Widespread Wreck of Overhead Wires by the Storm in New England.

Competition of Trolley and Locomotive in Connecticut-Niagara Power-Developments in Other Directions.

The greatest blow ever struck at overhead wires was dealt by last week's storm in New England. Not only was the destruction enorvenience. Even in the section of the city where the wires are buried electric lights

is furnished by this incident of the New England storm. A course of danger even under ordinary conditions, the overhead electric wire, it is seen, may be converted into an engine of wholesale destruction almost as formidable as a Gatling gun. has no reason or right of existence in any civilized community. It has played the role of incendiary and slaughterer long enough. There is no good reason for paying the coatly price which it demands for its services. There is a perious lesson for us in the Bos-

'The most dangerous of all overhead wires belong to are light circuita," says the New York Tribune, commenting on the New England disaster. "The currents thus carried are more powerful than those used in the operation of street railroids. When these wires are broken they are liable to fall across otherwise harmless ones, and can be reduced to a proper minimum."

veloped but that Boston will undertake dras- was discharged, as it was proved that three tle measures is indicated by the sentimen's of Mayor Quincy. One result of the New England disaster is the crusade against overhead wires inaugurated by Mayor Harrison of Chicago. He has ordered all wires in the business district to be put underground by March 1. If the order is not obeyed he intends to lay low the pole evil with axes in the can's of husky men. Some sixteen years ago another Mayor Harricon issued a like order to meet existing conditions and the telegraph and other wire-owning com-punies laughed at him. Then the gentieman from Kentucky cut the wires and laughed at the companies, making it alto-gether a very humorcus occasion for those

The storm settled another question which has agitated electricians in the east. While bolley lines were crippled and blocked by wrecked wires, the third rail lines made a very satisfactory showing during the storm, the lines being operated during the storm, the lines being operated more frequently than even the steam roads, thus demonstrating the great superiority of surface power over trolley lines.

TROLLEY AND LOCOMOTIVE. Perhaps in no state has the competition

between the trolley and the locomotive been livelier than in old Connecticut. The legislature of that state chartered ninety-two miles of trolley roads last year. On one road paralleled by electrics the steam cars last year carried 750 passengers a day. The third-rall electrics now have a daily average of 2,587 persons. In spite of

the reduced fares the electric route last year earned \$258.70 a day, while the steam road realized but \$135. Such facts ought to at r the old conserva-tive roads to action. As for New England. total gain for the steam roads during the year was but thirty-three miles in al six states, while in Connecticut alone the annual report of the railroad commissioners shows a gain for the trolleys of 32.68 miles

of main track and 1.10 miles of siding. There are now 362.02 miles of main track and 23.68 of siding in Connecticut. NIAGARA POWER.

The Ningara Falls Power company is extending its wheel pit and power house in or-der to provide facilities for developing 25,000 thorse-power, in addition to the 15,000 already while the Niagara Palls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing company is arranging for 12,500 additional horse-power and over on the Canadian side of the river, in Queen Victoria park, the Canadan Niagara Power company is making a temporary level-opment of at least 1,500 horse-power. The Nisgars Falls Power company's new pit is 179 feet deep and about 275 feet in length. Io this extension seven more 5,000 horse-power turbines are to be installed, making ien in all, which will deveop 50,000 horse-power.

A small portion of the product of the company is transmitted to Buffulo over copper cables. In the transformer house at Nigrara cables. In the transformer house at Niagara Palls adjoining the power station man are busy installing additional transformers, so that the voltage of the power to be sent to Buffalo may be raised from 2,000 to 11,000, at which voltage the transmission is more economical. In all these transformers will number ten, each having a capacity of 1,250 florae-power. The transmission line to Buffulo is twenty-six miles long and the number of cables on it has just been increased to six. two three-phase lines. The three cables lost placed are identical with the first three and have been strung on the upper cross arms of the poles. They have nineteen strands. As the length of each cable is about twenty-six miles the length of the six ca-bles is about 150 miles, which requires a large amount of copper. At the Buffalo end of the line additional step-down transformers are being installed to reduce the voltage before it is supplied to customers. The men in-terested in the Canadian Niagera Power compony are practically the same as those con-nected with the Ningara Falls Power company and for the rights which they hold there they pay an annual rental of \$25,000. Under its agreement the Canadian Niagara Power company is to have complete water connections for the development of 25,000 horse-power by

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY November 1 next and to have actually ready for use, supply and tremsmission 10,000 developed horse-power by the same date.

CHEAP TELEPHONE LINES. Australian railroad men are quite progressive, especially where economy is to be gained and an interesting instance of the adoption of modern ideas in a minor way has recently occurred in connection with telephone com-munication. The common idea of a telephone DEMAND FOR UNDEFGROUND SYSTEMS line is a combination of ordinary telegraph poles with wires stretching overhead, but the commissioners of the railroad in question have been experimenting with telephones with wires, in the first place, between the vails, and in the other, along the railway fences. In the poleless line the circuit follows a No. 6 iron fencing wire in the center of the track This wire rests at intervals in a groove across the top of a hardwood block measuring four incshes long by two inches high by one and one-half inches wide. A cap of the same wood tolds the wire down and two four-inch England. Not only was the destruction enormous and widespread, but life was in constant peril in the cities owing to the contact of electric light with telegraph and telephone wires. In Boston the wreck and tanger of state of electric light with telegraph and telephone wires. In Boston the wreck and tanger of state of electric light with telegraph and telephone wires. In Boston the wreck and tanger of state of electric light with telegraph and telephone wires. In Boston the wreck and tanger of the state of the executive committee. This is the state of the executive committee. of the line and the weight of the ballast. In fact, contact with the ballast could not invariably be avoided, and, although, except

were dispensed with in order to lessen the in the worst weather, broken porphyry constiperil of deadly currents. As might be extutes an excellent insulator, it has been in the worst weather, broken porphyty constitutes an excellent insulator, it has been deemed wise an excellent insulator, it has been deemed wise and the newspapers deemed wise to lower the ballast where required. The wise had to be laid at the minum height, as the line is unfereed and a favorite promenade for cattle. At crossings have taken up the cry with great vigor.

The overhead wire must go," exclaims the Providence Journal. "At Phenix, year have taken up the cry with great vigor.

The overhead wire must go," exclaims the Providence Journal. "At Phenix, year her providence Journal. "At Phenix, year tendency in the providence Journal." The providence Journal. "At Phenix, year tendency in the providence Journal. "At Phenix, year tendency in the providence Journal." The providence Journal. "At Phenix, year tendency in the providence Journal. "At Phenix, year tendency in the providence Journal." The providence Journal is provided to provide the same road of the wire of the including for its sthought to be due to it. Have we not suffered enough in time of tempest from this dangerous annoyance to do away with it as quickly as possible? It bad enough in time of tempest from this dangerous annoyance to do away with it as quickly as possible? It bad enough in the providence when nothing of overshaddwing moment is involved; it is worse to endure the lineon-typic events and the providence when really important news is held back by the falling of the potes and wires and it is worse to endure the lineon-typic endangered and large amounts of property are destroyed by the breakage of heavily charged copper lines or the contact of these with each other."

"If any further evidence were needed of the needed

ELECTRIC SADDLE PADS. It seems hard to understand why the stowards of jockey clubs object to a horse being stimulated on the track by an elec-tric current, when the sbook given to the animal is necessarily so slight as to be much less cruel than the lash of a whip. The rule against electrical devices for getting speed out of a horse, however, is rigidly enforced. An electric lead pad was recently taken from a jockey at New Orleans. The contrivance of which it formed a part showed a great deal of ingenuity. The mer-cury cell, tightly wrapped and protected, occupied three pockets on one side of the saddle and two on the other. In operation the wires would be inclosed in the winding of the cloth and connected with two small copper plates in the lower edges of the flap The regulating button, which would rest under the pommel of the saddle, could easily thus open communication with places in be reached by the jockey. The shock is con-which suitable provision has not been made tinued as long as the finger rests on the for such emergencies. Insulation which is button. In order that the jockey may know adequate for a telephone wire or an electric that all the connections are in good work-time service will often give way under a ing order, a buzzer, occupying one of the current of from 2,000 to 5,000 volts. No pockets within the flap, begins to sound as end of destructive fires have been started soon as the current is started. To test the in dwellings and office buildings in this question of cruelty in the application of electromanner, and dozens of deaths have resulted tricity to sammals, a Pennsylvania humane from the name cause. Great advances have society has trought suit against a man who been made in the arrangement and kind was said to have word a victore and balky of insulating material used in interiors horse in one hour by the administration of nowadays, largely through the action of the r. current from a three-volt dry battery. Insurance companies, and public opinion. The method of application was to connect embodied in legislation, has brought about three wires each side of the bit and crupper the burial of a large proportion of all over- with the battery. The horse, which was a head wires in large cities within the last hopeless fibber, was hitched to a road cart. few years. But it is evident Lom the story At first he refused to move, standing on comes from Boston that a great deal all four feet in the definant position which yet remains to be done in be't of these he had so often found effective. At the first directions before fire hazards from electricity touch of the button the horse jumped, and snorted, and then moved off. The lesson l What measures will be taken to reduce was continued daily for a week, and the bese ever present dangers have not de-

volto of current were not enough to hurt

the animal, even taking into account the

great susceptibility of the horse to the in-

fluence of electricity. Some electric lighting companies are be coming anxious at the increasing use of the cleanliness, color, coolnezs and other sirable qualities, the new gralight is so cheap that it is making inroads of no small magnitude into the business of contral stations. That it has come to stay is no longer the electric ans themselves. is unquestionably a valuable invention, increasing as it does the luminous efficiency of gas anywhere from five to seven times and at a comparatively small cost. The operation of these burners depends upon the substitution for the carbon particles precipitated from the decomposing compounds of ordinary illuminating gas, of a filray "mantle" or bag, of threads of certain ox-ides of rare metals, zirconium, the lum. cerlum, etc. These substances possess the the energy emitted by them when they are heated as light waves. Carbon nested to the same temperature would give out a greater proportion of heat and less of light. only one available for incandescent lamp filaments, should have such a low light-emitting power. A leading electrical four-"Why should not a lescon learned from the enterprising makers of the new gas lamps?" There seems to be no reason why a filament should not be coste! with zirconia, or why this material may not be incorporated with the ca bon-forming compound of which the filament is made. This would certainly enormously increase the efficiency of the lamp, and, moreover, make the electric light so cheap that everybody could afford to use it. A MONSTER LIGHT.

The United States government is experienting with a remarkable projector, with a view to its installation by the l'ghthouse coard at some point on the cast light has a bivalve lens nine feet in diameter, and will illumine an object miles off, and throw its reflection on the clouds so as to be seen at a much greater The lamns have interchangeable distance. carbons of different sizes, so that the light can be varied in intensity according to the condition of the atmosphere. The light is gathered in a nine-foot beam, which has an estimated intensity of \$0,000,000 candles. The light and lenses revolve six times a lenses is flashed in a given direction every five seconds. Although the lamp, the lennes and the supporting frame weigh twenty tons, the adjustments are so delicate—they include the polaing of the mechanism on a hollow steel cylinder floating in mercury -that the whole mass may be revolved by puch of the finger. Although the lamp s of French manufacture, American genersting apparatus has been substituted for that built for it in France, and the dynamos, engine and boilers are to be duplicated in case of accident. The flash of the lenses is so blinding that it can not be looked on having more or less difficulty in raising at short range. It hurts the eyes, even money

Killed His Sweetheart's Father. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.-John Scho-field shot and instantly killed Peter Pfeffer at the latter's home. Schofield was in love with Pfeffer's daughter and the gir's father opposed his suit and ordered him to leave the house. Schofield drew a revolver, and placing it against Pfeffer's left breast, fired, killing him instantly. Schofield escaped and the police have been unable to find any trace of him.

Vine Found on Kaw Reserve, WICHITA, Feb. 9,-A special to Beacon from Newkirk, Okl., states that lead

Expressions in Regard to the Proposed Change in Management.

ONE HEAD FOR THE EXPOSITION

Need of Some One Man Who Will Bo Responsible and Direct the Work Under the Executive

Committee.

As the time approaches for the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the exposition the sentiment of the directors is workings of the system now in vogue. These men express their firm conviction that a Rules change is imperative, but say they have some nounced in this circular as follows:

were sent from one man to another until we had seen three men and each one gave us a different answer. The man I was with be-came disgusted and said he had no further lime to waste and he came away without having made any progress. If one man had authority to say yes or no, that would settle it and strangers would not be annoyed by a lot of different authorities." President Wattles said he had not changed

where the whole work of the exposition should be centralized, but he added that he should do nothing to urge such a course until the executive committee is a unit i

Other members of the directory expresse themselves in favor of the move teferred to, but said they would have some delicacy about proceeding unless the whole executive committee favored it, as that holy was charged with the responsibility for making said, however, that they deemed it only com-mon business prudence to so concentrate the forces that there would be less strength lost by departments working at cross-purposes along given lines.

DENVER CITIZENS ARE IN EARNEST. Determined to Make a Creditable Show at the Exposition.

"You may tell the Omaha people that Den-Mayor McMurray to a Bee man in his office at Denver. The exposition has taken a hold on the

Denver people at last and there is a wave of enthusiasm manifest which is cheerful to contemplate in contrast with the apathy herotofore noticed. The appointment of Mr. A. T. Macdonald to represent the expesition at Denver is a very popular one. The wide acquaintance of Mr. Macdonald in the city and his personal popularity gives him opportunities to reach people that could never be enjoyed by a stranger, however pushing he might be. The vigor with which "The ireandescent gas burner. Inferior as it is Mr. Macdonald has gone to work is also inde- | spiring. In connection with the Denver city commission he has organized meetin after meeting, one being held Tucsday night and enother last night and says this will be his program until the exhibi from Denver, building and all is secured Mayor McMurray is giving the matter a great deal of his own time and promises to do all he can to forward it to a successful conclusion. Mr. McMurray is well remembered by older citizens of Omaha as a for mer Gate City business man, and while he is as loyal to the interests of the Queen City as any in it, he has not forgotten his residence here, nor his friends.

Governor Adams is still energetically at written personal letters to the county boards | country. of the state, pointing out what, in his opinion, is a successful way to arrange for funds the expense of an exhibit for the large. He with others interested state at large. promises that Colorado will be here with a good showing.

The newspapers of Denver are taking hold of it with great energy and columns are and will be "disbursed in the regular cours now devoted to the affairs, where a few of business," according to Secretary Walts weeks ago only lines were given.

TEXAS TO MAKE A GOOD SHOWING.

Vice President Johnson Arranges for

Space for His State Vice President S. J. T. Johnson of Corsicana. Tex., who is chairman of the Texas Exposition commission, is in the city in the interest of his state to look over the exposi tion grounds and make arrangements to space for the display to be made by Texas After seeing the buildings and walking

must make a creditable showing. "Our people do not comprehend the mag nitude and full ecope of this exposition." h declared with emphasis. "Neither do they fully comprehend the great benefit our state will derive from having a good exhibit of its resources at this show. I am free to say that I did not have even a faint idea of the magnificence which I have seen at the grounds and the evidences on every hand of the appointed. the broad scope of this exposition. Our state has been rather backward about makstate has been ing exhibite at former expositions, but I be claim to have-the best, as well as the biggest, state in the union, and the one with

the most diversified resources.
"I have reserved 2,000 feet of floor space and 1,500 feet of wall space in the Agriculbuilding and 200 feet in the Mines for the exhibit. I believe this difficulty is owing to the ignorance of the true situation and I shall try to remove that as much as possible, but whether I succeed in our space or not I can guarante that our state will have a fine exhibit. We have a commission composed of one member in each senatorial district in the state and good work is being done. Our people have a warm spot in their hearts for Nebraska Schoffeld and we will be here in force when the ex

position opens." Colonel Johnson went home last night. May Get Another Convention.

Hastings H. Hart of St. Paul, Minn., secand zinc in rich paying quantities have been discovered in the Kaw reservation, which foins Kaw county on the east. A Joplin prospector declares the find superior to anything discovered in Missouri or southeast Kansas.

Tetary of the National Society of Charities must be donated free of cost and that \$5,000 must be in the bands of the board by April of that body on an invitation sent it by the Kansas. retary of the National Society of Charities

society in special session at Omaha in September of this year. The invitation was considered by the executive committee in New York January 28, at which time it was de-cided by the committee that, in view of the fact that the society will hold its annual meeting in New York May 18, it would be beyond the authority of the committee to order a special meeting to be held in Sep-tember. The society will be that the matter tember. The secretary states that the matter will be laid before the seciety by the execu-tive committee and be says his individual opinion is that the meeting will be arranged at that time and that the society will meet in Omaha in the fall.

RULES FOR THE ART EXHIBIT. Director Griffith Issues a Circular to

All Who Arc Interested Art Director Griffith has issued circular to all artists and people owning works of art who may des re or consent to especially true in the case of those directors tors to the extent of not less than \$5,000, and that there is good reison to believe that this sum will be increased by citizens of

Rules governing the art exhibit are an-

Honorary commissioners of the art bureau and committee on selection are announced as follows: Jules Rolshoven, England: Frederick Mayer, France; Dr. C. Hofsteiel de Groot, Holland; W. M. R. French, Illinois; John L. Griffith, Indiana; Stephen N. Crusby. Mascachusetts; Charles L. Freer, Michigan Thomas B. Walker, Minnesota; F. L. Ridgely, Missouri; John W. Bookwalter, New York: Frank Duveneck, Ohio; Daniel Haugh, Pennsylvanin; Theodore Cooley, Tennessec: John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin,

WISCONSIN'S STATE BUILDING

Architect Clas of Milwankee Here to Settle the Preliminaries. Alfred C. Clas, treasurer of the Wisconsin Exposition commission and architect of the proposed Wisconsin building to be erected on the fair grounds, was in the city today the exposition a success and would have to and made a personal inspection of the ex-bear the brunt of a f. liure. These directors position grounds and the proposed location position grounds and the proposed location of the building for a more intelligent idea of the requirements in the way of decorations. He passed the marning in conference with T. R. Kimball, one of the architects n-chief, and visited the grounds in the rain, where he made a casual survey of the situa-

"Wisconsin will begin the construction her building within a few weeks," said Mr. Clas to The Bee at the Millard after he had ver will be at the exposition and will make disposed of the business that brought him a showing creditable to the city," said to Omaha. "We intend to spend about \$15,000 on our building and the money is now being alsed by popular subscription throthe state to meet the requirements of a fine state building and a first-class exhibit. Our uilding will be exclusively almost a state iub house of the classic order of architec ure and the best feature of the structure will be the grand fish pond in the center t, as well as the big zquarlum which will be constructed under the stairway. The people of Wisconsin are proud of their fisheries and one of their greatest efforts will be to display this feature to the best possible ad-

"The interior of the building will preent a Pompeiian style of architecture and the reception and lounging rooms will be decorated almost entirely with p ims, flowers and rugs. There will be very little woodwork about the interior, all of the finish-ings being in cement and plaster. There will also be located in the building ountains, where all who press the butto cay get a glassful of mineral water. cutively a tisfied with the progress of the construction at the exposition and in this connection I may say that from appearances the buildings will be attractive and nove from an architectural standpoint. I had no idea of the m-gnitude of the unjertaking until I visited the gr unds today and I am more than pleased with the prospects for one work with the state commission and has tions that has ever been attempted in this

Douglas County's Share. The \$50,000 in Douglas county warrant which the commissioners of Douglas county have turned over to the exposition management will be turned into the exposition treasury as soon as they have been cashe field. The face of the warrants show that they are in payment of the following amounts: In payment of part construction of the Agriculture building, \$12,000; Manu factures building, \$10,000; Liberal Art building, \$5,000; Art building, \$5,000; part payment for improving and beautifying the grounds, \$15,000 and for part payment for maintenance of buildings, \$3,000.

Rhode Island's Attitude. Governor Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island writes to President Wattles as follows regarding the conditions in that state relating around the grounds his enthusiasm was to the exposition: "I am very anxious to do aroused to the highest pitch and he was mest | everything in my power to have this state epresented at your exposition. he fact that at Atlanta in 1895 and at Nash ville in 1897 our people made so little of an exhibit at the first and no exhibit at all at the second, I am unwilling to ask for an appropriation for this purpose. I have brought the matter before the legislature in my message and if it sees fit to provide the means the commission can very readily be

Water Situation Not Changed. There has been no change in the situatio etween the Ometsa Water company and the lieve the time has now come to show the exposition management since the formal de-other states that we have just what we mend of the latter was made upon the water company for water for fire protection and other purposes was filed with Manager Bicrbower. The latter stated that the attorneys of the company are engaged in drawing up the reply to be made to the exposition officials and that this would be made public as soon as completed. R. S. Hall, one of the attorneys for the water company, said that the formal reply would probably be made public today.

> Notes of the Exposition. Minnesota Exposition commission has issued an appeal to the people of the state acking them to make subscript cas to a fund for an exhibit of the resources of the state the exposition. The San Francisco Board of Trade has taken hold of the matter of securing a state

exhibit for California at the exposition and has declared that no part whatever will be taken in the affair unless California can make a showing to be proud of. As a condi-tion precedent to any steps in the direction of making an exhibit, the board says 10,090 feet of floor space in the exposition

CENTERS ON CONFERENCE

Likelihood of a Rate War Depends on Today's Debate.

INTEREST IN THE PASSENGER SITUATION

Western Men Walt for the Meeting of Executive Officers at Chiengo\_Fast Mall Contract is Involved.

The attention of passenger men of all western roads and others who closely follow western passenger matters is now centered on the meeting of the executive officers of Fe, to be held in Chicago on Thursday. At some action taken relative to the threat of some of the roads that if the NorthwesternUnion Pacific and the Burlington roads keep

Was up and the men were once more locked all work until the council becomes more lib-Union Pacific and the Burlington roads keep on their fast trains between Chicago and Denver via Omaha the rates will be cut and a rate war precipitated,

The last twenty-four hours has seen no great change in the situation save the unofficial announcement by the Rock Island that it will replace the fast Chicago-Omaha-Denver trains Nos. 21 and 22 on April 1 instead of on May 1. The Rock Island people had been figuring on the restoration of these trains on May 1, but the est blishment of fast train service has bastened the time somewhat. The trains would be put into service today if the company had the equipment on hand it desires. It is understood that the time between now and April 1 will be put in at the Rock Island shops in pre-paring the very best co-ches and chair cars and at the Pullman shops in getting out some new cars for the Rock Island's new trains.

General Agent Rutherford of the Rock Island's passenger department, who been watching the situation very closely in Chicago for the last few days, his returned to Omaha, and declares that the Rock Island to omana, and declares that he had a saw will certainly restore trains Nos. 21 and 22 to service this spring, the only question being the exact date. The running time of these trains has not been definitely fixed but the westbound train will p as through Omaha about 5:59 a. m., and the eastbound train about 3 a. m. On the question of lower rates to Colorado Springs than to Denver, which have been demanded by the Rock Island for its own line, Mr. Rutherford said: "A lower rate by our line than by other lines to Colorado Springs would 'olorado Springs.

SANTA FE IS IRRITATED. The Santa Fe officials are said to be very much provoked because President Burt of the Union Pacific promptly declined to leave the controversy to the executive officers of the eastern lines for arbitration. This prop-istion was made by Paul Morton, second rice president of the Santa Fe, but President Burt spake up and said that as there was bothing to arbitrate such a suggestion would not be listened to. Now the Santa Fe is out with the threat that it will again cut the rates and precipitate a rate war. This was fried last week, but after twenty-four hours skirm ahing the rate war was declared off by a truce that will expire on the adjournment of Thursday's meeting. If the Santa Fe then begins to cut the rates there is no 'oubt in the world but that the other lines will follow suit.

The crux of the whole movement toward

he establishment of better train service in this part of the country is found in the approach of the date for the award of the four years' contracts by Uncle Sam to carry his mall. However great may be the desire of the railroads to offer the traveling public better train service than it has enjoyed or some time one cannot gainsay the fachat it is the award of the profitable posts ontracts that the big western lines are vatching with covetous eyes. According a most excellent authority, it was especially with this object in view that the Northwestern-Union Pacific decided to make the The Northwestern first move. carry the mail between Chicago and Omahas the Union Pacific carries it west of the Missouri river. A man in a position to know also says that the Burlington would have never followed suit but it did not care o run the slightest risk in losing its con racts between Chicago and Council Bluffs On April 1, 1898, the period of weighing he mails carried on all railroads in this erritory will come to a close. Between now ad that time each road will make strenuor efforts to show the government that it has the best line and the best trains. This period of weighting the mails is a very important the to the railroads, for on the result of this examination of a few months depends the April 1, 1898 to April 1, 1902. In this fighhe strife is practically narrowed down to the Northwestern-Union Pacific on the one nd the Burlington on the other. The Union acidic would like the Northwestern to have be mail contract east of the Missouri river while the Burlington is quite anxious to bundle the mail from Chicago to Council Bluffs itself and would not mind getting

he through mail for the west. Hutchison at His Desk.

Simuel A. Hutchison, the popular assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, was at his desk in the headquarters esterday for the first time since his apigent to the higher post he now fills. During the morning he received many congratu-lations. During the instillation of the new rain service Mr. Hutchison had charge of he eastbound trains from Denver.

President Burt and General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific remained vec in Chicago to attend Thursday's matinee

on the subject of fast train service and heaper rates by the differential lines. The shortening of the Burlington's new train service to Seattle via Billings and the North-ern Pacific line, which becomes effective on Sunday next, will make no change in the ime of the arrival or depacture of and out of Omaha. There will be no new train for the northwest added to the time card, but the running time of the present rains will be abbreviated a few hours General Passenger Agent Francis of the

B. & M. says that it may be some little time toward Jerusalem.
before it will be finally decided whether or In the eyes of t not the Burlington's eastbound "Colorado | In the eyes of the majority of the brilliant-minded people of Omaha it would be to make this change but it is hoped to make this change but it. Burlington there.

Oklahoma. The proposed road will run from the very ones Drs. Franklin and Mann Medford, on the Rock Island, to Sherman, have been endeavoring to demolish, while Tex., where it will conect with the Texas Midland. There the line will be connected with the Hutchinson, Oklahoma & Galveston from Hutchinson, Kan., and will give the the Sabbath but we are in Omaha territory another connection with the gulf. and the police, solders, etc., seem to

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The democratic state prize for the advancement of the central committee has selected May 17 as country, orthodoxy should be omitted. the date for the state convention. Peoria or Springfield will be chosen as the place. The committee also decided to make two legal fights as a result of recent republican legislation. The first battle will be over the reapportionment bill recently passed, changing the senatorial districts of the state. The second will be over the anti-fusion law passed by the regular session and intended to prevent the future coalition of populists and democrats.

| Country, orthodoxy should be omitted. However, it will be a great place to get in your missionary work, and win souls to Christ by scattering seeds of kindness. The managers of this industry are men of great and good resolves, backed up by a wonderful amount of perseverance, and victory crowns the efforts of those who are faithful. Therefore let us remember we shape our own destiny by the "nails" we drive around us. Revelation iii, 18.

J. M. CRAIG.

SLOPPY SMITH RUNS FOR LIBERTY. HAMPERS STREET CLEANING Dashes Away from a Thirty-Day Jail

Sentence. "Sloppy" Smith, sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang for petty larceny, has Cutting Down Expenses Takes on a Very gained his liberty. It was accomplished about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Smith and another prisoner with a similar sentence. named William Roth, were confined in one of FOECTD ECONOMY MAY PROVE COSTLY the iron cells Monday night. By some means unknown to the jailer Roth got hold of a saw and with it the two men succeeded in cutting off the lock of their cell. This was

accomplished early in the morning, when nearly every one around the jail was asleep. As soon as the men found them-selves out in the corridor they discovered that in order to gain the open they would have to run a gauntlet in which the jailer and his turnkey would play important parts. While they were figthe Northwestern, the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Rock Island and the Santa dilemma Jaller Havey had occasion to descend into the lower portion of the jail. Fe, to be held in Chicago on Thursday. At and Smith, panic stricken, made a flying this meeting, it is believed, there will be leap through a window into the woman's cell

in their cells.

Smith was determined that no mistakes should be made in his second "get away" and this was nicely carried out. As the street gang was being marshaled in front of the failer's desk by Special Easton yesterday morning. Smith watched his chance and when it came he dashed his keeper aside and sprang up the stairway leading to the street. Special Easton is of the opinion that he is running yet, as he was only able to descry a dark brown streak going up the street in the direction which "Sloppy" taken.

WAITING FOR A NEW LIGHT.

Francis C. Grable Looks Hopefully to the Future.

situation to make public. Mr. Grable had not been there and it was not at all likely that he would visit the place for several days

act be differential. It would merely be a stort line rate. Ours is the shortest line to Colorado Springs, and if the other roads situation, "and about all we can do is to bave an advantage into Denver, there is all right. We expect to experience a change for the better within a few days, but at resent I don't see what can be accomplished

> Open the Gates on Sunday. OMAHA, Feb. 7 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I, too, have been interested in the reports from Drs. Franklin and Mann upon the question of opening the gates of the coming exposition on Sunday, also noted the article signed by Rev. J. O. Staples.

any such movement, as well as the rights and liberties of the working man.

To my mind Rev. Staples is having a similar experience as did Zacchaeus, in Luke 19:4, and from what can be gained by the liberality part of his statement, he is

who as it appears is greatly opposed to

Surely we have all been taught the lesson of religious liberty. If not we have heeded teachings against the law of God as well as the law of our land: is own conscience is not only a God given right, but the privilege of every free born American citizen, according to the laws of our land. But it is an apparent fact that some are seeking to change these laws and place in their stead the most stringent Sunlay laws. In some states they have forced to Sunday observance, as in Ten-

nessee and Maryland, God is not a hard master as I understand t. He does not believe in persecuting people Foe dictates of Mammon supersede the recepts of right and justice in shaping ou A day was set apart by God as a day of rest but it absolutely cannot be proven that day was Sunday; furthermore, it memorial unto Him, as He says, it shall be a sign unto all people throughout all genera-dons. Nor does He say we must keep it holy, but gives us the choice of right and wrong. Romans 6:16. He does not compel by any law, but by "love," and that word "love" should be in red letters and stand a foot high. Peace and pardon is a gift of God's love; observing Sunday does not aid us in obtaining a better position in life if there are no other virtues back of it. shape our own future destiny. He causes it to rain on the just and the unjust, as the scripture terms it, and says: 'Come unto me all yo that are weary and heavy laden. I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for my yoke is easy and my burden light." There are no commands a this offer. The word "come" is simple nowever. It takes in a broad meaning God does not say the Transmississippi Exposition shall be closed on Sunday, neither

does He say it is a day of rest, and if ware so unlucky as to be detarred from at tending the exposition on Sunday it will in the dictates of man, not the will Almighty God. The majority of the labor ing class cannot afford to loose a week' salary or even a day. They are dependent upon their weekly income for their support and God knows their salary is little

enough.
Colonel Ingersoll is referred to in mythical way by Rev. Staples, yet he can teach us many good lessons on love of our fellow men; also Tom Palne has some extriordinarily bright ideas in regard to Sun days laws. Let us learn a lesson from the time to other pursuits than that of dictating to our superior. The liberty of choosing right from wrong being endowed upon all men by our Creator, why should we seek to take away that liberty?
Going to church is one way of praising the Lord, and viewing the wonderful works

of nature and mankind is another. We can acknowledge God in all nature, but we cannot in all the preacher says. 'who wish to keep Sunday more holy, Those do as Diniel, the prophet, and pull the blinds and keep their windows open

It is hoped to make this change, but the more pleasing the general point it can matter depends entirely on some prospective changes in the time cards of lines west of Denver that make close connection with the back yard, making the atmosphere hideous by their cres of mirth while enjoying It is announced that Mrs. Hetty Green of game of base ball or shooting craps.

New York will build a rallroad through dummies referred to by Rev. Staples some appear to idolize them. These people are certainly the dummies in question.

In London the chief of police may be

The road, it is said, will be built during the present year. The Texas Midland is owned by Mrs. Green and managed by her son. It connects with the 'Frisco for St. Louis.

Democrats Will Fight in the Courts.

As this exposition is strictly an enter-

Serious Ferm.

Letton of the Conneil Cripples the Board of Public Works Some Facts that Mast Be

Faced.

The action of the city council in limiting the expenditures of the Board of Public Works department during February to \$500 will probably result in the dismissal of the ontire force tonight. The cost of cindering the Florence bicycle path and the salaries of the employes, who are paid by the month, will require the entire \$500 and under the all work until the council becomes more lib-

eral. This enferced economy is not a circumstance, however, to what will follow if the present policy of the council is carried out. In the first place the appropriation for the expenses of the board proper will merely suffice to pay the officials now permanently employed and the office expenses. It will not admit of the employment of sidewalk inspectors nor of men to serve notices. The result will be that the board will go out of the sidewalk pusiness for the year.

The citizens of Omaha who have occasion to use the streets will have an opportunity to pass comment on the conditions which the lack of funds will impose on the paved districts. There are eighty miles of paved At the offices of the Edgement compenies yesterday Mr. Grable's local representative, M. L. Parrotte, said that so far as he knew there is nothing new relative to the situation to make public. Mr. Grable had face it would be equal to a depth of one inch on 750,000 square yards, one foot on of Grable's affairs which could change the gentral situation and consequently nothing could be said that the public did abt aiready know.

At Mr. Parrotte's residence, 2953 Haraey street, where Mr. Grable is a guest, it was amounced that the gentleman could not receive callers. He had given his statement to the public and for the present there was nothing more to be said.

"We are all waiting for a more favorable is less than half as the county of the Potomac would find itself busily occupied for some little time in filling the wagens. At the lowest estimate it will cost 25 cents a load to do the work, or \$5,000 in all. The accumulation of dirt and refuse that is now lying on the streets of Omaha is several inches deep in places and few spots can be found where it is less than half as "We are all waiting for a more favorable that the average would be materially some light to break over Mr. Grable's affaire," said than the last figure and \$5.000 is the very owest estimate that the engineering department is willing to place on the cost of the irst spring cleaning. But the Board of Pubte Works is expected to do this repeatedly and keep the 1.500,000 yards of streets clean for a year for \$25,000. The city of Mianeapolis, which has a considerably smaller paved surface than Omaha and has no exosition in sight as an extra inducement to leadiness, has just appropriated \$55,000 for street cleaning during 1898. The appropriation for street repairs and naintenance is also less than half what has

peen expended for the same purpose in pre-lous years. City Engineer Rosewater says that under these conditions it is apparent that it will be impossible to keep the streets n anything approaching a creditable condippropriations and let the taxpayers decide whether such economy is advisable.

Mortality Statistics. The following births and deaths were reorted at the health office during the twentyour hours ending at noon yesterday:

Births-Willis Coy, 813 South Twenty-fifth enue, boy: Louis B. Wemmer, 1017 South Eleventh, boy; John S. Bossard, 2332 Poppleton avenue, bey; James Adams, 614 North Nineteenth, boy; Harry Marcley, 1532 North

Ninetecoth, boy.
Deaths—Joe Mangel, 2 months, 3310
Larimer avenue, Holy Sepulcher; Nina
Mathilda Smith, 4, 2814 Webster, Mount Hope; toy Welch, 7 months, 714 North Seventeent orest Lawn; Mrs. Christina Anderson, 35. 27 Cedar, Springwell; Mcs. Cotherine Swift, 5, 2012 Clark, apoplexy, St. Mary's.

Condition of City's Funds. The annual report of City Treasurer Edvards has been filed with the comptroller, t includes the account current, balance heet, bond statements, etc., for 1897. It hows that regular taxes amounting to \$805,-352.95 were collected during the year. Speial paving taxes were collected amounting o \$182,836.65 and other special taxes amountng to \$146,909,50. The balance on hand at the close of the year as indicated by the treasurer's books is \$521,905.17, against warrants outstanding which there are mounting to \$536,943.48. Of these warrants

aggregating \$419,168.97 are registered and irawing interest.

Gasoline Street Lamps. The new gasoline lighting contractors have completed putting in their plant. Their superintendent was in the city for two or three days and he is said to have declared that the company can never light the city successfully at the price on which it obtained the contract. The gas inspector reports that there is a good deal of trouble on account of the new lighters that have cen employed. They do not know how to ceep the lamps in condition and a large umber of them are already so black that

License Inspector's Fees The report of License Inspector McVittle hows that 1,595 licenses were lesued during 1897, on which the fees amounted to \$12,-17.17, or \$1,729.76 more than the receipts of the office during the previous year. principal items of receipts were: Peddlers' licenses, \$3,485; milk licenses, \$2,018.60; express licenses, \$1,015; slot machines, \$1,470, and pawnbrokers, \$1,150. The expenses of he office during the year were \$1,524.70.

The annual report of Custodian Sedgwick of the city hall shows that the present value of the furniture in the building is \$37,-

695.20. The special agreement ordinance to cover the cost of the last annual weed cutting has just been completed by the engineering department. The aggregate tax to be assessed # \$2,508.65.

MUCH CRITICISM OF EDMISTEN.

rged in Vain to Bring Action Against LINCOLN, Feb. 9 .- It is said there is rouble in the popocratic camp because Chairman Edmisten has allowed the charges of fraudulent marking of the ballots in the recount to go without any attempt at refutaion. A number of Mr. Edmisten's frienda are urging him to swear out warrants for the arrest of a number of newspapers on the charge of criminal libel, but Mr. Edmisten, who is the person especially menioned in the accusation, is of the opinion that it is better not to go into an investiga-tion and declines to make ony move. His is causing much surprise among

Burgiar Caught at Cedar Rapids Chief Gallagher has a telegram from Marshal Farmer of Cedar Rapids notifying im of the capture in that city of John W. st him of the capture in that city of John W. Murphy, who is wanted in this city for the burglary of the house of Mrs. Effic Kelly December is. Murphy succeeded in getting may upon the night in which the officers made a descent upon the other members of the gang and had not been heard of until the gang and had not been heard of until secure requisition papers for Murphy and will go after him in a few days.

ooth republicons and popocrats.