THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Automatic Device for Receiving and Transmitting Telegrams.

COMBINES TWO GREAT ADVANTAGES

Development and Transmission of Ningara Falls Power-Innovation in Barrel Making-General Notes.

Two new pieces of apparatus have been exhibited in London within the last two or three weeks, one at the conversazione (or combined reception and exhibition) of the Royal society, and the other privately to a representative of the London News, which may effect a revolution in the use of the telegraph by business men, and to some extent take the place of the telephone. One of these instruments is called the telescriptor, and the other the zerograph. Both are machines for printing as well as transmitting telegrams. The telescriptor is a simple device, can be managed by a mere child, and can be furnished for only a trifle more than the price of an ordinary type-The inventor's purpose and hope are that his machine will come into general use in business offices which have occasion for sending many telegrams,

A necessary part of his scheme is an exchange, like that of a telephone company, to which all the private subscribers shall be tributary, and where one man's wire will be connected (on demand) with that of the person with whom he wishes to communi-cate. It is thought that such a system will prove superior to a telephone in several ways. One great advantage, no doubt, would be the absolute distinctness with which the message would be transmitted. ing something different.

The same instrument is used both as a and a transmitter, being changed single switch or lever. And the apparatus at both ends of the line records a message which is sent, and a perfect copy is thus made automatically by the very act of sending and may be retained like copies in a pair. letter book. If any question orises as to should the nature of the message it can be settled instantly by reference to the sender's copy

Another possibly a greater, merit of the new plan is that it delivers the message whether a man is there to receive it or not. A man who is on the lookout for important communications may not feel obliged to remain in his office all day awaiting them. He can step out at any time , for five minutes or an hour, as his convenience demands with confidence that the message will not only be received, but will be recorded if it is only secit, in his absence, and will await him on his return, PERFECT SECRECY.

Perfect secrecy is attainable by the telescriptor, and that is not true in the case of the telephone. During rush hours, of course the employes at a telephone exchange are altogether too busy to engage in eaves-dropping. All the same it is entirely possifor a telephone message to reach ears for which it is not intended. So, too, confidential correspondence by telegraph is practicably impossible without resort to bother-some ciphers. The new instrument which was recently exhibited to the Royal society is so constructed that it will not respond at all, or make a record, when stother of the same kind is in operation (even though they be connected by a suitable wire) unless both was recently exhibited to the Royal society a more accurate way to express the idea would be to say set at the same number of vibrations. In this respect the telescriptor resembles Marconi's wiceless telegraphic ave So long as the persons in correspond ence keep the precise pitch of their apparatus a secret, nebody else can learn any

thing by tapping the wires. One will be reminded, perhaps, by this description, of Gray's telautograph, which attracted some attention in this country four or five years ago. That apparatus faithfully reproduced outline pictures, as well as writing, but it is not proof against steeling at intermediate stations. It requires two wires whereas the telescriptor employs the earth for a return route, and therefore needs only And though the speed of the Englis machine is not mentioned in the reports hand, it probably transmits more rapidl

NIAGARA'S ELECTRIC POWER.

Within a few months the city of Buffalo is to be lighted by electric power derive from Niagara falls, and hundreds of small electric motors scattered about the city i houses and shops will derive their current from the same source. This is not only an interesting fact in itself, but, furthermore, the manner in which the electric current from the Niggara falls power house is to be eating and povol.

At the present time, relates the New Yor! Sun, the thousands of are and locandeecen lights of the city and the power for mo or are supplied by the Buffalo General Electri company, and the source from which it ge its power is coal and the steam engine. Whe the new arrangements are completed, the eteam boilers and engines will disappear from the plant, but, curiously enough, there will still remain a considerable number of electric generators, and these will be driven by means of the current transmitted from Niagara falls, instead of that current's teing used directly for the production of light and power.

This peculiar arrangement must be made because the various kinds of lights and mo-tors which are supplied with electricity use among them curre ts of various sorts and voltages, as different in their qualities from that which is sent from Niagara falls as oil is from water. The present power hous has three distinct kinds of current to sup ply. One part of the plant supplies about 3,000 are lamps. These use a single-phase alternating current of from 2,500 to 3,500 volts. Another part supplies many thousaids of incandescent lamps, which use a threephase alternating current of 110 or 115 volts, while the third portion supplies motors with a direct current of 500 or 550 volts. On the other hand the lines which will run to Niag-ara falls will bring from there a threephase alternating current of an inte sity of either 11,000 or 22,000 volts, but with very slow alternations of current. This current will be transmitted to the outskirts of Buf falo over naked wires carried on poles, but when it reaches the city it will be carried

REDUCING THE VOLTAGE. The first process of changing this current into those that are needed will be by introducing it into a set of eleven step-down con-verters. In these the high voltage will disappear and in place of a current of 11,000 or 22,000 volts, which could all come hi on a tiny wire, there will issue a current at 352 volts, which will require many wires of great size to carry it. Still this current would not do for any one of the three pur-poses for which it is needed. Its alterations from positive to negative are only at the rate of twenty-five a second, and if a current of changes so slow were sent forth to heat up the incandescent light films of the city it would make a flicker which would be distressing to the eye. The changes musnot be fewer than sixty a second, and to secore this the current for these lights mus passed through great dynamo-like maknown as frequency changers whence it issues still as a three-phase cur rent of 352 volts, but with sixty changes of second. It will take four of these big ma-chines, each of 353 horse power, to supply the current for the incandercent lamps.

From this point the current for these lamps must still be passed again through another series of step-down transformers to reduce its voltage to 110 or 115 before it

lighting could not be obtained with advantage directly from that which issues from the first converters, and so incread of putting it through a lot of changes it is to be led directly to a new set of electric most. be led directly to a new set of electric me-tors, each of which will drive a dynamo. There will be fifteen of these motors, each of 250 horse power, and each one will have upon either side of it an arc light currentgenerator capable of supplying 125 lamps, or 3,750 altogether. The direct current for supplying power for motors will be obtained from the 352-voit three-phase current that lesues from the big converters by passing this current through still other dynamo-like machines called rotary converters. There will be two of them, each of 200 horse power capacity. From them the current will go out

at 500 or 550 volts. The total capacity of the plant as it will be installed will be 3,780 arc lights, 24,000 incandescent lights and about 600 small motors. The whole will take nearly 6,000 horse power from Niagara falls. This, however, is believed to be only a small part of what the company will eventually need, and in making the changes room enough is to be left available to make the plant three times as large whenever necessary. The contract for the new plant has been let to the General Electric company of Schenectady and the whole work is expected to be finished in

six months from now. INNOVATION IN BARREL-MAKING.

Although barrel-making is an old industry, it will surprise many manufacturers who thought they knew something about the process to hear that they have hitherto had but a very inadequate idea of what can be done in it. There has appeared on the market a steel barrel, so scientifically constructed that the old wooden form, formerly so much in favor, seems destined to sink appreciably in the scale of popularity, in competition. The points sought for in designing the new barrels were: That they must have the same form as wood barrels, centuries of experience having proved that a proper bige and a strong chimb are indispensable for easy handling, they must be thoroughly tight so as to contain liquids of all kinds, especially oils and spirits, without fear of leakage or evaporation. These liquids are very difficult to deal with; petro-A printed copy is produced, and there is leum, for instance, being much more pene-romething sounding much like it, but mean-leading sounding much like it, but mean-leading was that the casks had to be strong and durable, without being heavier in pro-portion to their contents than wood barrels; they had to be able to stand great internal from one to the other by the movement of a pressures, from heat expansion and other contingencies of transit, as well as the ough usuage incident to handling and transportation. They had to be so made as to last a number of years, but yet easy to re-pair. It was imperative that their adoption should not involve any outlay on the build-ings, plant and appliances now existing for handling, moving, lifting and storing wood barrels; and, finally, they had to be pro-duced and put on the market at moderate prices. These are the main conditions, the fulfillment of which the trade considered accessary to the success of any new barrel and it is said that they have now been complied with. The new barrels are absolutely seeing Summers in the office.
oil, liquid and vapor tight. In snape they "Did you not sometime b are the same as the wood barrel, with ample The bodies are made from size sneets, varying in thickness from one-sixteenth of an inch upward, according to the size of the barrel and strength required. A most interesting feature of the manufacture is that no solder is used in the joining of the metal parts, but their edges are found in the joining of the metal parts.

"I have no recollection of any such occurrence," answered the witness, but he

but their edges are fused together electrically, so as to form a solid piece of steel.

The sheets are cut square and passed through a mill, which rolls and bends them into the rough outline of a barrel. After and that when welding is not going or the charging continues. Not only are welds perfectly sound and tight, but the netal retains Ite good qualities, and is not injured by the operation. The next process is the manufacture of the heads, or ends. These are stamped from cold steel sheets. first cut by shears into disk form, and placed in a hydraulic press, which in two man-utes gives them circular grooves or corrugations for strengthening purposes, and urns over the edges or flanges which are to be joined into the ends of the body. This anction is also made by electric welding and when the steel bungs have been fitted in the barrel is ready for use. Many advan-tages are claimed for the steel birrel, especially for the transportation of petrolewn, For example, the steel barrels contain fifty gallons, as against the forty gallons of the wood barrel, and this saving of 20 per cent

ELECTRIC LAUNCHES FOR MILLION. The demand for electric motors for small coats was so brisk last season that a fac-ory is to be started in Connecticut for their exclusive manufacture. Every man who has a boat can now virtually have his electric launch. The portable electric motor, udder and propeller weighs about twentyfive pounds and is quickly attached to any ruwboat or tender. The motor, which is small, is mounted on top of the rudder, and perated by a primary battery placed either n the bow or under one of the seats. The propeller is attached to the rudder with a shaft connecting it with the motor. The steerer of the boat, as he sits in the stern, can control the speed by a small rotary cock handle at the end of the tiller arm, of which he always retains hold. Attached to the handle always is an electric switch, which controls the current for going ahead or backing. It takes only a few minute to pour a new solution into the battery which will then run all day. The cost o the whole plant is very low. A beat thus supplied with its own mative power and fitted with an awning will enable its owner to make many a delightful summer jauni that hitherto has been possible only to the possessor of a much more pretentious and

in petroleum distribution will be appre-ciated by practical men in the oil trade.

cetty craft. CHEAP ELECTRICITY.

A whimsical contributor to Electricity has hit upon the following scheme for supplytag power for the world at moderate cost: I have found by a scientific calculation that every cubic mile of fleated matter of the earth's interior contains enough heit to supply 20,000,000 horse power for a year, or the equivalent of 400,000,000 tons of ceal. While indecing on this momentous question, an that Nature had put this inexhaustible store of energy in the earth for the special use of man. All it needs is a \$5,000,000 syndicate to tap this great reservoir and supply the whole world with power. I would undertake the construction of the plant at a reasonable salary. My idea is to cun copper and bron wires a foot in diameter from the equator to the north pole through the great centers f population. By soldering the copper wires the north pole and the iron wires to the equator we could get a powerful thermoetric battery, the center of the earth being the hot junction and the polar region being the cold junction. The central part of the earth, being composed mostly of metals whose average density is 5.5, would have very little resistance. These wires could be of Mr. tapped for electricity at any point between the equator and the pole by connecting the motor or other translating device between a copper and an iron wire. It might be pos-sible to dispense with the iron wires altogether and use the ground instead. With a few hundred of these wires running from the equator to the pole and properly distributed at the end of his first term or shortly after over the carth's surface, we might use elected is second term turn over to himself all tric heat to thaw out the frozen plains of eria and British America, thus bringing the Klondike into a temperate or even into a torrid zone. The vast snow-covered plains general.
of America and Asia would become fields of

Thirteen Students Suspended GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 22.-Thirteen stueduce its voltage to 110 or 115 before it dents of Lombard university were suspended the grounds that it called for a conclusion today for participating in a class color fight.

The kind of current needed for the arc Five are seniors.

Made by the Defense

Trial of the Suit Against the Bartley Bondsmen Beermes a Desperate Battle of Law and

Facts.

The time when the trial of the suit against the Bartley bondsmen will reach | its end can now be intelligently forecasted. the defense put in most of its surrebuttal. The latter has but one more witness to call to the stand this morning. Then the argument on law questions in the case will Powell is desirous of confining the arguments to such limits that the case can be given to the jury on Friday. For a good portion of the day Governor

on to testify in regard to the accounting asked the attorney general. with Bartley at the end of the latter's first term. It was in connection with this matter that Governor Holcomb gained promithe statutes regulating the examination of the condition of the state treasurer a "farce and a sham." No sensation developed yesterday, although Governor Holcomb still insisted that he was perfectly satisfied that "Is that the certificates of deposit which Bartley one of the offered as evidence that he had the time?" the entire sum accountable to him in his possession were as good as money in the settlement. He said that he had made no particular examination of these certificates, of depocit Bartley had on hand?" taking them at what they represented to be. Yesterday the attorney general himself in rebutting the evidence given by o'clock. ex-Deputy Attorney General Summers, who swore that after the reception to the new officers in the capitol building on the night of January 3, 1895, the governor had summoned him and had discussed with him a bond of Bartley's different from the one in suit. This testimony had been given in direct impeachment of Governor Holcomb, who had sworn that he had no such bond at the

The first witness called was Benton Maret the private secretary of the governor. He testified that he had remained in the governor's office until 10 o'clock after the reception, had not been sent after Summers by the governor and had no recollection of

"Did you not, sometime between 10 and 12 o'clock on that evening, go out of the bige and chimbs formed by fusing together governor's office and meet E. G. Grianell, four thicknesses of metal by which exceptible head janitor of the building near the tional strength is gained. The material em-ployed for both barrels and bungs is steel. attorney general's once was open, and did The bodies are made from steel sheets, vary- he not answer that it was, but that the

R. E. MOORE'S OFFICIAL BOND

R. E. Moore, who was lieutenant governo ring Holcomb's first term, said that he had secured the approval of his bond by the governor after the reception, some time be-tween 10:30 and 11 o'clock. He did not see Bartley's bond, but believed from a conver-sation with the governor that the latter had it. He did not know whether the governor had in his possession a bond with the name of John Fitzgerald attrached to it. The state made several attempts to show that the wit ness had discussed the bond in suit with the governor, but such questions were not al-

The ex-lieutenant governor also rebutted the testimony of ex-Secretary of State Piper that no bonds had been filed in his office ifter the reception that night. had filed his bond in the office at about II o'clock. W. B. Price, who was private secretary

to Lieutenant Governor Moore at the time, was in the governor's office between 11:20 and midnight, leaving with the lieutenant governor. He did not see Summers there. J. S. Kirkpatrick, a relative and leg ounsellor of Governor Holcomb with whom the latter had consulted regarding Bartley's bond, testified that he had seen the bond on January 3, 1895, in the governor's possession and that it at that time bore the ertificate of filing that it had been filed on

This is to again rebut the testimony of ex Deputy Secretary of State Evans that the bond had not been offered for filing nor was filed on January 3, 1895, but that the date had been inserted afterward. He said that he had filed it on January 9, 1895 The witness also stated that he had seen the bond late on that evening—not as late

as midnight, but pretty late. The governor was in his room at his hotel at the time. This testimeny is in rebuttal of that of Secretary of State Piper and others that the governor had handed the bond back to Bart ey on the afternoon or evening of January 1895, after he had expressed himself dis atisfied with the sureties. This evidence was in impeachment of the evidence of the governor that he had retained the bond for everal days for examination.

The witness was also asked whether he had seen the bond in the governor's possession on the following day, but this question was ruled out. He testified that on the night of January 3, 1895, he knew that the governor had no other bond with the name of John Fitzgerald on it in his possession. This lat-ter was in rebuttal of the testimony of ex-Deputy Attorney General Summers, who had sworn that the governor had such a bond n his possession and had consulted him about

GOVERNOR HAD THE BOND. Edward Rosewater was also called for re-outtal. He testified that he had seen the bond in suit in the possession of the gov ernor either on January 4 or 5, 1895. He was not allowed to say whether or not the names of Ed or Mary Fitzgerald were on but he stated that the governor had no bond with the signature of John Fitzgerald on it. "Did you discuss with the governor sufficiency of the sureties on the bond at the

ime?" the attorney general asked. The question was not allowed. 'Did you state to the governor that in your judgment the sureties were insufficient?" was the next question, but an objection to this was also sustained.

Governor Holcomb was recalled to the stand. "Did you have on January 3, 1895, any bond of Mr. Bartley with the name of John Pitz-gerald on it?" seked the attorney general. 'I had not," answered the governor. An objection was sustained to a question

of whether or not the convergation which Summers testified to had occurred later With a than January 3, 1895.

from the "Do you know whether or not Bartley did moneys, except those in depository banks with which he was chargeable at the end of

"I do," was the governor's answer, "but I of America and Asia would be one first of verdure, supplying food and raiment for teeming millions of people.

"Did he turn over all such moneys?" was the next question.

The defense objected to this question on

portant law question that is to come up in

his first term?" then asked the attorney

Witnesses to Contradict the Statements took at their face value. The defense contends that the governor should have de manded that Bartley produce all money with which he was chargeable, except deposits in depository banks, in actual cash. Certifi-OFFERS MUCH TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL cates of deposit, they say, might have been manufactured and therefore did not represent actual cash. In this way Bartley might have and actually did, they say, cover up a first term shortage for which they should not be held responsible.

The objection was sustained. WHAT BARTLEY DID HAVE.

The governor was not allowed to say what amount of money Bartley was chargeable with at the end of his first term, but a question as to how much he had on hand then was permitted. In answer the governor said: 'He had on hand in round numbers about Yesterday afternoon the state completed the pended banks. In other words, he had \$715,000 which was not tled up and \$241,000 in suspended banks."

The governor said that he had had an acto the stand this morning. Then the argument on law questions in the case will be taken up, but these will be brief. Judge went there in his desire to know the condition of the office.
"Did he on that date have in his posses-

Helcomb was on the stand. He was called was chargeable at the end of his first term?" "He had it in currency, coin and bank credits.

soni in money and did he exhibit to you in

nence at the first trial, particularly over his speaking now of credits outside the deposits the prisoner. It is understood, is to be folstatement that he considered the section of in depository banks." 'Did he have any open bank account?"

"Yes, gir. "In what bonk?" "The First National bank of Lincoln." "Is that the bank of which Mr. Harwood, one of the defendants here, was president at

An objection to this question was sustained. "Do you know the amount of the certificates

"Upward of \$400,000." At this point a recess was taken until 2

DESCRIBES THE ACCOUNTING. When the court convened in the afternoon tiorney General Smyth called upon Governor Holcomb to describe the accounting had with Bartley on Jenuary 8, 1895.

Governor Holcomb enswered: "I went to the treasurer's office in purance to a prior conversation with Bartley r the purpose of checking up the funds he had on hand as state treasurer. When I got there some statements had been pre-pared, showing the amount in the different funds and where they were. We together took up the books of the office, which showed the amount of moneys he had on hand at the expiration of his first term, and what come into his hands as his own sur ressor. The funds were divided into three classes. The current funds were practically all in state depositories—excepting some hundreds or a few thousands of dollars. As I remember now there was \$210,000 or \$220, 00 in this item. There was also some \$235,-000 in the Capital National bank, which had closed its doors a long while before, and \$5,000 in the Buffalo County National bank, which had also closed its doors. After going over the state depository accounts we took up the funds denominated as trust funds, belonging to the permanent school, ing the accounts in suspended banks. was in state depositories and suspended banks about \$460,000. Including this, the ount chargeable was about \$956,000 or \$958,000."

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. "What is the fact as to whether Bartley produced the certificates of deposit as rep-resenting the moneys of the state?" asked

the attorney general. "He exhibited them as such." The governor testified that the amount of the certificates, the deposits and the cash equaled the amount with which Bartley was chargeable. The attorney general asked whether he had made inquiries as to the solveney or insolvency of the banks on which certificates were drawn and in respect to the open account in the First National Bank of Lincoln. An objection to this was

sustained. The governor was formally asked then if Bartley had produced in money the amoun for which he was accountable. He answered that he had

Going back to the bond, Governor Ho comb stated that he had it in his possession on the night of January 3, 1895, and the next day. He also swore that on the even-ing of January 3, 1895, he had not sent a essenger after Summers to the office of the attorney general.

The governor was then turned over for rom-examination by the defense. In answer to the questions he said that had first seen the certificates of deposit on the table in the treasurer's office. believed that Bartley got them from the treasurer's vaults. They were contained in a little box like a cigar box. Do you know personally whether Bartley

had money in the banks on which the cer-tificates were drawn?" he was asked. "Only what I learned from the papers," was the answer Might not those certificates have been

fraudulent?" "It is possible, but I considered them genuine.

ACCEPTED THEM AS CASH The governor said that he did not require

Bartley to produce the balance in cash, but accepted the certificates in lieu of colo. He took no memorandum of the certificates and and were in general use. never saw them again. Bartley put the papers back into the box. The entire ac-'And that was the end of the examina tion?" demanded General Cowin.

Yes, gir." On the cross-examination Governor Hol mb qualified his statement that the certificates might have been fraudulent by eav-ing that he recognized the signatures on some and knew them to be genuine, redirect examination Attorney Ge redirect General Smyth asked what certificates he had rec

Governor Holcomb answered that much of the trust money was in the First National Bank of Lincoln and the certificates drawn on that bank were signed by N. S. Harwood who is one of the bondsmen, as president These certificates together with an open account in the bank represented deposits in excess of \$200,000. The signature of Harwood was genuine.
'You said that the other certificates

might possibly have been fraudulent," said the attorney general. "Was there anything about them to indicate that they were not genuine?

"No, sir. On the other hand, they had overy appearance of being genuine."
This concluded the examination of the

governor. The state introduced in evidence the semiannual statement of Bartley as state treasurer, dated July 1, 1895, showing the condiion of the treasury at the end of the period between January 1 and June 30, 1895. The purpose of this was to show that Bartley carried forward the balances he had re-ported to Governor Holcomb at the end of his first term and upon which the latter relied. The report was also calculated to show that the certificates of deposit, upon the genuineness of which doubt had been cast by the defense, were carried right along

as cash. With this the state rested its rebuttal. DEFENSE LOSES ANOTHER. On sur-rebuttal the defense called A. C. Wright of Elimwood to impeach the testi mony of Benton Maret, private secretary of

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

Alleged Murdorer of Officer Tiedeman Give His Version.

HIS DEFENSE WILL REST ON AN ALIBI

Denies Much of the State's Testimony and Says Re Was at Home All Night When the Murder

Was Committed.

of his defense in the case wherein he is house.

At the police station, after his arrest, witcherged with the murder of Officer Dan charged with the wounding of Officer Al Glover at Nelson's saloon on the early morn-shot Dan Tiedeman, and if I had a rope I spondence of the Associated Press.)—While the United States cruiser Montgomery was at Matanzas recently a board of officers was appointed to inquire into the condition of the on the witness stand. In his direct exon the wilness stand. In his direct examinstion he has given evidence to prove an
alibi, swearing that at the hour of the comwho was present when Sergeant Her adthere are 14,000 people absolutely without home in bed, all occupying the same room.

While the cross-examination has in no money the amount with which you say he wise shaken the direct examination of August Place, but could not remember the names of of the city. The other 11,000 unfortunates was chargeable at the end of his first term?" Kastner, it has mixed him somewhat so far any of the peopple for whom he worked. live in the streets of the city and are abas dates are concerned. In giving his testi-mony August Kastner has contradicted the dates. The same was also true as to the "In what form were these bank credits?" testimony of a number of the witnesses for "Mostly certificates of deposit, I am the state and this testimony on the part of lowed by corroborating testimony, at least so far as the allbi is concerned.

When the Kasiner case will be finished is something concerning which none of the interested parties will express an opinion, though it is probable that it will reach an end during the week. The defense Cas a cumber of witnesses yet, while the state has several who will be called in rebuttal. Crowds continue to frequent the big court room where the trial is in progress and considerable interest is manifested in the

said, had told him that he did not know the Kastners and had never seen them prior to the summer of 1896. This revolver was the time when they called at his shop some months ago to buy some locks for a double—it and a shotgun were sold to a second-hand stances. These who are now begging in the months ago to buy come locks for a double-barrel, muzzle-loading shotgun.

On cross-examination the witness denied that he visited Schutt for the purpose of inducing him to testify for the defense.

CALLS THE DEFENDANT. A ripple of excitement passed around the room when Atterney Ritchie called August Kastner, the defendant, to the witness atmid. Kastner testified to the date of his arrest and said that since then he had been in the Douglas county jail. He was 19 years of age last September. Prior to his arrest was engaged in the junk business, buying rags, old iron, ropes, bags, etc. Prior to that he worked at sodding yards and prior to that he worked in East Omaha for a box manufacturer, a milk dealer and also for the East Omaha Land company. When arrested wit-

his father, his brother and all of the other members of the family. A few moments after reaching home witness retired, sleep- fast table the next morning, ing in a bedroom that contained two beds, one of which was occupied by witness' father and his brother, Louis. The witness testified that he slept all night and arose on the morning of June 9 at about 6:30 o'clock. He said that he was not out of bed during the night. After witness arose on the morning of June 9, the witness said that he ate breakfast and then went out to Clifton Hill to gather rags. Returning shortly after noon with a load of rags and junk, he found Hemming and Dempeoy at the house and was told by them that he was wanted at the l

Testifying as to the barn, witness said that when he visited the barn on the morning of June 9 he found the door and the windows on the west open. The barn, the witness said, contained two tubs and all of the clothng introduced in evidence by the state.

IDENTIFIES CLOTHING AND ROPE. The wet cap taken from the barn by the witness identified as his property and said that the last time he wore it was during the early spring of 1897. One of the two ats introduced in evidence by the witness said belonged to his brother, but he did not know who owned the other The witness admitted that his overcat was in the barn on June 9, but said that it was not worn by him on that date or for weeks prior thereto. The white hat which the state introduced as belonging to August Kastner and testified to as having been similar to matter of ropes the witness said that there was a large quantity of rope in the barn, accumulated while gathering junk and rags. The same was true of the sacks which the state took from the barn. Kastner denied having ever had the sacks

nd ropes that were found at Nelson's There were numerous sacks at the barn, he said, but how many he could not say. The sacks found at the Nelson salcon the witness said were of a common variety

Reverting to the Kastner barn the witness said that there were openings in the floor of the second story. The window, which the state's witnesses had said were closed. Kast ner said was open, and had been open for several weeks previous to this time near this window that the wet clothing was hanging when found by the police. Heretofore it has been contended by

lefense that the window on the west side of the barn was open on the night of June 8 and that the clothing near it was wet by the rain which beat in. In contradiction of this theory Local Weather Forecast Official Welsh, when on the stand Monday, testified that during the night in question the rain same from the east and southeast

CLOTHES HE WORE. The witness testified that during the entire day of June 8 last and up to the hou of going to bed he wore blue overalls and reddish coat, denying that he wore any other coat or trousers. The coat was offered in evidence and when the garment was passe to the witness for identification he said the he had not seen it since June 9. Since then e said, the lining had been torn out an it had been hespattered with mud. ness said that he never owned a suit of light colored clothes, after which he denied having owned a shotgun at any time, though he said that he had a rifle bought by his father many years ago. This statement, wit-meas said, he made to Hemming when questioned at the police station. The gun barre which has figured in the case witness said was one which was exploded while being fired July 4 three years ago. barrel, witness said, was in the barn Jun-

At the time of his arrest and for some tim prior thereto witness said that he did not own, hire or have under his control any firearms other than the rifle and the gun barrel. Referring to the revolver that Mrs. Goewinner testified to having sold to we Kast-ners, the witness admitted that he owned the revolver, but sold it during March, 1897, at which time he sold a single-barrel shotgun. The name of the purchaser the witness

Witness testified that he did not know Police Judge Gordon discharged Kohl.

Gunsmith Schutt, never talked with him and THOUSANDS ARE STARVING was never in his shop.

Gunsmith Schutt when on the stand for the state testified that on May 27 last August

Kastner and his father were at his shop and bought two locks for a shotgun. WAS AT HOME ALL NIGHT. "Were you out of bed between 9 o'clock

on the night of June 8 and 3 o'clock on the morning of June 9?" asked Attorney Ritchie

'No, sir," answered the witness. "Were you at or near Nelson's saloon be-tween the hours of 9 o'clock p. m. June 8

and 6 o'clock a. m. June 9?"
"No. sir, I was not," replied the witness.
The witness testified that at no time during the night of June 8 and the morning of June 9 did he drink any beer. He also tes-tified that at no time between these hours At last August Kestner has given an idea tiffed that at no time between these houre did he, his father or his brother leave the

ing of June 9 last. The prisoner has been would hang him."
on the witness stand. In his direct ex-

and his brother, Louis Kastner, were all at Kastner.

The witness said that during the early spring, 1897, up to about three weeks before palm branches. These huts form three sepbeing arrested, he sodded yards in Kountze arate villages beyond the built-up portions

testimony of a number of the witnesses for dates when he alleged that he had worked have been driven into the cities from their for other parties. Getting down to more recent dates, wit- in the war operations. Most of them are ness could not remember where he was on June 3, 4, 5 and 6, June last. He thought, emocrated, sick and almost beyond relief however, that on June 7, he was out gather-ing junk. This ended the cross-examination regular treatment in the hospitals. As it is and Attorney Ritchie announced that later

in the trial he might call the witness on redirect. LIZZIE KASTNER'S STORY. Lizzle Kastner, a sister of the defendant.

testified that she lived at home during the summer of 1897, and was at Hamilton's house during the evening of June 8, going in December, 1897, and the number of home with August Kastner at about 9 ing people is rapidly increasing. E. D. Pratt, sr., was recalled and testified o'clock. When witness and her brother that when he first saw Glover he was lying reached home, her father, Joseph Kastner, in the field behind the Nelson caloun, facing and her brother. Louis, bad gone to bed, been about 11,000 deaths during the past west.

Soon after reaching home on the aight in year and the number is increasing daily. The

brother got up pretty carly, but at what their resources in order to supply the needs bour she could not say. She could not ce- of the laboring class who have been quarmember anything relative to the condition tered upon them.

of the weather on the morning under con-

the defendant, said that on the night of becoming more glaringly so, for the resources June 8 August Kastner was at her house, remaining there until about 9 o'clock. • diminishing, while the demand for food is

She knew that the three Kastners, Joseph Louis and August, were in the house night, and that they were all at the break-

TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER DOCTOR Dr. Coffman testified to having been a physician and surgeon for thirty-five years He had considerable experience with gun shot wounds, having been a surgeon during the war of the rebellion.

On the morning of June 9 last the doctor said that he was called to the engine house at Thirtleth and Snaulding atreats to attend upon Officers Tiedeman and Glover, who had been shot. Such a wound as the one received by Glover would not affect the mental faculties or memory of the recipient. the doctor went to the engine house on the morning in question it was raining and was very dark. A man could not be recognized at any distance. "You could not get close enough to recognize a man's features."

The doctor said that Tiedeman was wounded, but what the wounds were he did not know, as he did not examine the officer Dr. Coffman, after the hypothetical question being put, was not allowed to answer Attorney Ritchie's question, which indicated that Tiedeman's death was due to neglect and morphine poisoning. Not suffering from any nervous shock was some evidence to Dr Coffman's mind that Tiedeman's injuries were not of a dangerous character.

The case of R. George Hackett against Captain Patrick Mostyn of the Omiha police force is on trial before Judge Baker and a witness identified as belonging to his brother judgment in the sum of \$6,300. The pursuing the even tenor Louis. Shown the ropes in evidence, witness alleges that while pursuing the even tenor of his way as a good citizen, on January 25, and they were similar to some that 1897, he was arrested by the officer and lodged in jall, where he was kept for four days as a prisoner. On the trial the pinintiff alleges that he was released, the case having been disnipped. On account of the humilcaused by the arrest the plaintiff thinks that he should have \$5,000. He wants in ad dition to this amount the sum of \$1,000 to repay him for lost time and \$350 to make a for what he had to pay his attorney. Want Their Children Back.

Ben and Anule Dodd have commenced as

action against the Nebraska Children's Home society and the officers thereof in which the plaintiffs seek to recover possession of their four children-Clara, Minnie, Rosa and Maud ranging in age from 2 to 14 years. The plaintiffs allege that in April, 1897, they turned the children over to the society with the understanding that the little ones we're o be given good homes. Instead of having been given good homes the parents say that the children have been placed in position where they have been treated as slaves.

Notes from the District Court The court has allowed L. F. Crofost the sum of \$1,900 as part payment for his servces as receiver of the Omaha Fire Insurance ompany.

In the suit of Mengedoht against VanHor. he defendant has secured a restraining order that prevents the sheriff from selling some property that belongs to VanHorn and which the subject of the legal controvercy.

Herman Vermehrew has been appointed to coiver of the business of Frick & Herbert, two liquor dealers who could not agree and tho went into court a few days ago, where they asked for a dissolution of the partner-

In the suit of George E. Stokes against Frank McCreary & Co., the plaintiff La-succeeded in securing an injunction. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants sough attach his salary and went into On his showing he proved his case and Judge Scott issued the order prayed for

Brewery Employe Arrested. Henry Kohl, a discharged employe of the Omaha Brewing company, was arrested has

night on a charge of trespass and being suspicious character. Several nights ag Kohl is alleged to have broken into the bokont is alleged to have broken into the bot-tiling department of the brewery and stolen several bottles of beer. Because he had been in its employ for seventeen years the com-pany was not inclined to prosecute him for this deed, but when he was seen upon the premises of the browery again it was sus-pected that he intended to break into the place again and his arrest was ordered.

Unfortunate Reconcentrad s Die for Want of Food.

NUMBERS ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING

Officers of Cruiser Montgomery Make an Investigation at Matanaas -Need Food and

Medtelne.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 18 .- (Correpeople of that province. Although the exact terms of the report are not known, it may About 3,000 of these live in small buts of solutely without homes or shelter. The 14,-000 people are of the laboring class, who

they are dying in the streets for want of According to statistics gather d from the oest official sources, the number of deaths in the province of Malanzas from elecvation is 59,000 and the number of starving people at 98,000, out of a total population of 253,816 in December, 1897, cold the number of stary-

country houses, which have been destroyed

women and children and they are

WERE FORMERLY INDEPENDENT. In the city of Matanzas alone there bave J. B. Kelkenny, one of the attorneys for the defense, testified that at no time did Attorney Ritchie state to Gunsmith Schutt that she said that her father and her two due to the fact that the death rate at present averages forty-six per when witness arose the following morning day, as shown by the reports from the she said that her father and her two concerns. Increase in the death rate at present averages forty-six per when witness arose the following morning day, as shown by the reports is her said that her father and her two concerns. Increase in the death rate at present averages forty-six per when when witness arose the following morning day, as shown by the reports is brothers were still in bed.

Miss Kestner remembered that for father fined to the laboring class, most of whom ealer. streets were in large part well-to-do people Cross-examined, witness said that all she and the children of the well-to-do. In adknew about the purchase of the revolver dities the citizens of the city of Matanzas was what she was told. On the morning of themselves are beginning to suffer for the June 9, witness thought that her father and actual necessities of life, baying depleted

ideration. | Ized system of relief for the starving people, Mrs. Cora Hamilton, a married elster of but it is entirely inadequate, and is daily

E. D. Pratt, being recalled, said that on the morning of June 9, when he went out to Officer Glover after he had been shot, without the officer sitting with his face toward the west.

At one of the relief distinct the board of officers found 100 starving people, this between the company of the citizens had been able to provide rations took up the funds denominated as trust funds, belonging to the permanent school, university and agricultural endowment funds. This money Bartley had in different banks and was represented by certificates of deposit. In addition to this he had some \$47,000 or \$57,000 in currency and coin in his office the exact amount I casnot state. Taking these three items, he exhibited the equire amount of money chargeable to himself—(1) amount eiggregating about \$715,000 excluding the accounts in suscended hashs. Together the substant of the funds the funds of the funds the content of the funds the content of the funds the content of the funds the exact amount of money chargeable to himself—(2) amount eiggregating about \$715,000 excluding the property of the funds of the fund food to the 14,000 people who are there starving in the etreets, for the citizens are only able to issue food three times a day at each place, and then to only about 100 at a time. Consequently only about 900 of the destitute people receive ford on any one day

HAVE GIVEN ALL THEY CAN. It should be added that a large number of the citizens of Managas have fed the starving in the streets in front of their own omes, but the citizens themselves are feelng the pinch of privation, and unless ass'stance soon comes to them they will be com-pelled in self-protection to cease the work of charity in which they are now engaged, and which is seemingly the only solution for the starving thousands. The only other pub-lic relief at Matanzas is that given to the poor, sick children by the management the emergency hospital, which is under di-rection of the volunteer fire department of Matanzas. There about eighty children are treated daily, and are furnished with nourishment under the direction of the city physi-

These statements are the conclusions facts and figures arrived at by a board of United States naval officers. United States naval officers landed they were constantly followed by clamoring crowds of starving men, women and children, who importuned them in the most heartrending manner for a little food, for the want of which they were slowly dying. The United States consul at Matanzas has

done everything possible under the circumstances, but when the Montgomery left there, in the first days of February, the consul had only strongh rations remaining to last about two weeks, after which the fund appropriated by congress would have been exhausted and then the sufferers of Matanzas would include the American citizens at that place, who have hitherto received relief through the United States consulate. At that time the consul had received a petition signed by the American citizens of Matanzas, setting forth in detail the need in which they stood of immediate relief from the dangers of starva-

So far as the board of officers of the Montgomery could ascertain, Matanzas at that time needed a supply of food for 14,000 people for at least one menth, in addition to supplies of condensed milk for invalids and medicines of all kinds. The people of Matauza are also in urgent need of clothing,

most of them being in filthy rags.

The Spanish authorities, it may be said in conclusion, bave rendered all the as-sistance which it seems possible for them to provide. On two occasions they have given \$100,000 to the fund for the destitute, but so far as the board could learn this was sil the government was in a position to contribute to the relief of the 14,000 starying, dying people in the streets of Matanzan.

ELLSWORTH IS HELD FOR TRIAL. Charged with Counterfeiting Nickels and Putting Them in Circulation.

William Ellsworth was given a hearing be fore United States Commissioner Wappich yesterday. He is held to the charge of counterfelting nickels and was arrested in Council Bluffs. Elloworth's wife and sister testified in his behalf. At the time of his arrest he is said to have told the officers that he counterfelted a nickel which they secured from his sister and told the officers that he had made only ten such nickels and had destroyed the mould, which was of plaster parls. When the nickel in question was taken from Ellaworth's sister the officers say she admitted that her brother gave it to her but she now denies this and says she found bogus nickel. Ellsworth stoutly declares that he ever had a mould, made any counterfeit money, or almitted the making of such. Commissioner Wappich said the evidence was such that he would have to but Lawyer Ed Moriarity, who is defending Ellaworth, objected to this an excessive an was lowered to \$500. In default Ellsworth went to jail.

Auctioneers Are Acquitted. Police Judge Gordon handed down a de-

cision yesterday in the cases against Henjamin Buttenberg, C. H. Robinson and A. L. Spencer, the auction store men, who were tried on two charges of vagrancy and one charge of selling goods at auction without a city licensa. The defendants were adjudged not guilty on both counts