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OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1898.

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THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

of the Development of Electric Traction in Ten Years.

DIFFUSION OF URBAN POPULATION

Signaling on War Ships-Excavating and Riveting by Electricity-Regulation of Incandescent Light.

A writer in Harper's Magazine summarizes the development of electric traction in this country during the last ten years, citing Massachusetts in particular as an illustration of the whole. In that state the lines operated by horse power declined from 533 miles in 1888 to less than thirty miles in 1897. About 1,500 miles of electric road have been equipped in that time and the total mileage has increased in the ten years more than 1,000 miles. The change in the relations existing between the railways and the municipalties and the railways and the public has been equally rapid and equally

remarkable. Formerly the street car was a small affair, urawn by one or two horses, Thoving at a speed not to exceed eight to ten miles an hour; now cars run at high rates of speed, even in city streets, and often exceed twenty-five miles an hour when away from the crowded districts. This increase of speed has had most potent results, as giving a great increase in the area served within a given time. The average city worker cannot spare more than one hour for the journey from his house to his work; and this limit determines the availability of the suburban districts as a place of residence. A street car drawn by an hour could serve an area of 200 square miles, within which people might reach the center of a district by one hour's travel. With electric power and the speed of the cars reaching an average of fifteen miles an hour, the area which can be served within an hour's fourney from the central point reaches 700 square miles, or three and onehalf times as great as was the case when horses were employed. Naturally, population has spread, and instead of being obliged to reside within limited areas, where land is expensive and rents consequently high, the people are distributed into districts where land is of less value, and where each house may stand detached from its neighbors. This spread of population has reacted again on the street railways; for when people had not so far to go, they would walk to and fro from their work; but now the railways are steadily supported by the patronage of those who live beyond walking distance from the heart of the city, and must therefore use the railway cars at least twice in each day. Another class which benefits greatly by rapid street car service is the land owner, who finds his fields bringing prices far above what he could obtain for them for agricultural purposes. There is one notable point of difference from European practice. In Europe street railway fares are based on the theory of the steam roads, and the rate is governed by the distance traveled. In this country, it may in general be said of street railways that their small cost and a short ride at a relatively high cost. It is undoubtedly true that any

more than the sum paid, The transportation of merchandise is feature of the long-distance trolley lines to hours, requiring the attendance of only which little attention has yet been paid, three men and a boy. It can be moved but which has great possibilities, in the from place to place with ease. A special These lines offer remarkable opportunities for the development to one and one-eighth-inch diameter. With of convenient express and parcels-delivery this increased speed of riveting, a difficulty service between cities and their suburbs, an even far out into the country. Freight could also be cheaply carried in this way from town to town, and a large business Now a small fan is used, driven by an elecmight be built up in the transportation of tric motor, to supply air to a number of market produce and of milk from the country into the city. Platform cars might be arranged so that heavily loaded wagon could be taken bodily for long distances at material saving in time and expense. The relief of the highways from heavy traffic might thus be very great; it would also save the community large expenses for repairs and renewal of roads, for there would be a corresponding reduction in the wear tear of the way from heavy teaming

horseshoes.

and the destructive chopping action of steel

A Curtous Accident. a demonstration of the fact that an accidental contact with a high voltage circuit need not necessarily prove fatal, and an equal demonstration of the fact that a powerful electric shock properly directed so as to pass through vital portions of the body is undoubtedly fatal, a case recently reported in the New York Medical Journal is conclusive. An electrician employed in the electric plant of the town of Little Albany. Ind., which furnishes power to the street railways and electric lights of that town accidentally brought his back into contact with the positive and negative terminals on a switchboard of an electric are circuit car rving ninety-six arc lamps, and consequently having a pressure of 4,000 volts. Obeying the laws of physics electric current took the shortest path between the two points of contact, and between these the tissue was instantly destroyed, two pits being burned in the man's back about three inches in diameter, and down to the bony structure. The burn was pretty high up on the back, just below the shoulder blades. Medical attendance was summoned and treatment for the burn began, and, although the entire mass of tissue between the two points was dead and had to be removed, the man eventually recovered. If the same current had passed between his two hands across the body and thus through the heart and lungs their activity would have been instantly interrupted and death would have followed. Moreover, when the contacts are properly made, as in an electrocution, there is no burning of the flesh.

Signalling on War Ships.

Great interest attaches to the announce ment that the government has under consideration plans for testing the practical of transmitting messages between battleships or between the different vessels of the squadron and the shore. If this system each connected to its own separate platinum could be made practicable, it could be used through the thickest emoke of battle, and, turns the electric current on and off these at very considerable distances. One of its lamps have a second button. When this present drawbacks is that its messages button is in position the electric current is would be recorded on any number of re- all sent through one carbon filament and ceivers, even if these receivers were on the the lamp gives its maximum of light. In a ships of the enemy, and, although this accord position this button turns the current objection would be somewhat diminished by into both filaments, and it being thus divided the employment of a sypher code, it is the light glows dimly, radical. It is not at all improbable that before long some method of concentrating ages, and enabling them to be of spreading themselves out into space, market

may be discovered. Long-range ether dis-patches will then become as much a matter REMEMBER SOLDIER patches will then become as much a matter of fact as long-range practice of heavy guns now is. It is understood that the Navy department is keeping its investigations carefully to itself, as it desires to have whatever evolutions are reached for the exclusive use of American battleships. Attention is also being paid to the other possibility of wireless electric impulses, of which much has lately been written, the exploding of an enemy's magazines by sympathetic vibration. There seems reason to believe that if certain difficulties on which electricians are now working can be vercome, it will be possible to blow up the ships of a hostile fleet while they are still many miles away by creating by means of ether disturbance a spark in their maga-When this possibility was menzines. tioned in connection with the early announcements of Marconi's work in Englard much doubt was thrown on it. but American electricians who have taken up the work and built improved apparatus for carrying it out, speak with confidence of the probable outcome of their experiments, and are straining every nerve to bring the system into such shape as to be utilized in

the present war. Electrically Driven Exenvators.

tem for the boring of underground tunnels in New York, where, some years ago, it was staffs; they hung pendant across the what had preceded. He declared that ha adopted on the several lines now in progress the military spirit of the time and there was He believed that the comrades whose which are carried along with the excavators, and whose casings eventually form part of horses moving at the rate of eight miles the tunnel itself. Machines previously built for this purpose with rotary cutters worked well enough in rock or earth of equal hardness throughout, but in the London excavaions, the material encountered consists isually of clay interspersed with bowlders, and the cutters often gave comparatively poor work. Furthermore, such machines, have the disadvantage of interfering with the erection of the casing of the tunnel, and made it difficult to preserve the proper align- and relief corps were actively engaged in ment of the shields. An electrically driven strewing their burden of flowers on the excavating machine is now used, and the difference in the quality as the quantity of sailor had been forgotten. The graves in work done is remarkable. It cuts into hard the Forest Lawn and Jewish cemeteries ill kinds of materials, including bowlders up to four feet in diameter. It saves a great number of laborers, and will be adopted for Sepulcher and the Bohemian cemetery by all future work of the kind.

Riveting by Electricity. Many ship building yards and bridge building establishments are now considering the question of introducing electric power into their works for the driving of each tool by a separate motor. Some of the factories have hydraulic installations for rivet- ple stood for three hours fidgeting on the ing purposes which it would be impossible to convert to a new system. Not only hydraulic but pneumatic riveting will soon bram was preceded by a parade of the milibe superseded by a system employing electricity, and an electric riveting machine has already been brought out. In works possessing a central station and a system of wires for the transmission of power, for rates of fare provide for a long ride for a punching, shearing or boring machines, it is a simple matter to place the riveting machine where it is needed, connect two wires cadets, Lieutenant W. A. Campbell, U. S. A., high cost. It is undoubtedly true that any cannot the mains to the riveter and begin commanding, the Webster Zouaves, Captain by a street railway for a 5-cent fare obtained the operation forthwith. Everyone who is a street railway for a 5-cent fare obtained the operation forthwith. Everyone who is a street railway for a 5-cent fare obtained the operation forthwith. actual cost to the road, the profit coming knows what a heavy item is the keep-up in the organizations in line. The escort was from those pasengers who use the street the total working charges. With the eleccars as a luxury for a short ride, or from trical system this becomes only a fraction of the Republic organizations whom they esthose to whom the saving in time in a short of the expenditure. The new method gives ride as compared with walking amounts to no better work, but a great deal more of it, and the machine by which it is carried out will close 1.200 rivets in a day of twelve type made for ship building closes rivets up was found in providing hot rivets quickly enough, a reasonable number of the ordinary portable forges not being equal to the task. small furnaces. The plan enables any quantity of hot rivets to be turned out, beides considerably reducing the number of

boys required for heating the metal. To Turn Down Incandescent Lamps Electric lights for household use have heretofore been open to the objection that they could not be turned down without putting them out. Where they were used in nedrooms persons who needed a dimmer ter, Henderson, Drake, Eastman, Walke

been overcome, and sockets for incandescents lamps which enable a person to regulate the amount of light produced within wide limits can now be obtained. These sockets can be put in place of the ordinary ones with little trouble or expense, and the light given out by the lamps which they carry can be regulated as readily as can gas jet. The result is obtained by the introduction into the socket of coils of fine wire which act as resistance coils. In one type of these sockets there are five of these colls, and the light of the sixteen-candle power lamp can be reduced by two ar three candle power jumps down to two candle power. The work of a resistance coil is to absorb some part of the electrical current which seeks to pass through it, allowing only the remaining force to act upon the carbon filament of the lamp to produce heat and consequent light. In the new sockets a button which turns the full current into the carbon filament is so arranged that it turns on the current at the first movement but instead of directing it through the car bon at once, it passes it through the whole five of the resistance coils. These coils absorb so much of the electrical energy that the carbon is heated only to a red color and its glow is dim. By a further turning of the button one of the resistance coils is left out of the circuit and the carbon gets more energy and raises its temperature and light giving qualities. Another movement cuts out another coil and gives more light, and so on until all the cells are cut out and the carbon gets the full strength of the current. These new sockets do not make any saving in the cost of the dimmer lights, as is done when one turns down a gas jet or a lamp wick, for the full current is always in usfor each grade of lighting, but they are convenient. In England, there is a lamp in merit of wireless telegraphy as a system use which has the same purposes as those described and it is ingenious. The glass bulb is provided with two carbon filaments wires. Besides the ordinary button which

Coren Opens Three Ports. YOKOHAMA, May 30 .- The Corean govprojected, like a shot from a gun, along a erament has decided to open three more definite path, and to a specific point, instead ports and also to make Ping Yan an open

Graves in All the Cemeteries Strewn with Earth's Choicest Flowers.

Public Buildings, Business Houses and Residences Everywhere Decorated-Formal Exercises at Hanseom Park.

Memorial day dawned yesterday under

sky as bright as the blue of the flags that fluttered from every staff and awept in graceful folds along the fronts of the tall buildings. The slight rain of the preceding night had laid the dust and the fresh breeze wafted a physical inspiration that made the long journey to the cemeteries a pleasure. Not for years has so much red, white and blue bunting signified the celebration of the day was apparent all over the city yesterday morning. The exciting international incidents of the previous weeks had aroused the patriotism of the people to a point at It is well known that the Greathead sys- which it was expressed in a practically universal decoration. Flags were everywhere; they waved from innumerable flag The motor lines leading to the cemeteries were well patronized during the early fore-

> errand of the passengers. Decorating the Graves.

The actual exercises of the day were begun at Forest Lawn cemetery at 10 o'clock when the national salute was fired by a detail consisting of Comrades Allison, Durbin, Wilderman and Doherty. From that hour until noon the members of the various posts graves and by noon not a sleeping soldier or clay readily, and delivers in cars behind it were decorated by the members of Grant corps, those in Prospect Hill and Mount Hope by Crook corps and those in the Holy Custer corps. The members of the regular organizations were assisted by hundreds of individuals who signified their patriotism by sacrificing the product of their flower gardens and conservatories to beautify the

sepulchers of the nation's dead. In the afternoon the usual exercises were held at Hanscom Park and fully 5,000 peosidehills of the park while the tribute of music and oratory was rendered. The protary escort which formed at Seventeenth and Farnham streets at 1:30 o'clock, under the command of Marshal R. S. Wilcox and Assistant Marshal Stone. A platoon of police marched first and then the drum corps of Custer post, closely followed by the Seventh Ward Military band, the Omaha high school Veterans, Captain O. L. Salisbury, being joined near the park by the Grand Army corted to the single shaft of marble near the center of the park which commemorates the dead of the republic. The escort formed in a hollow square around the monument and the veterans wheeled into line in front of them. The women of the relief corps occu pled the post of honor at the foot of the mound and half a hundred children from the public schools formed a crescent around the The children contributed monument. very pretty effect to what was already an impressive scene. They were arranged in couples, the girls dressed all in white. Each boy carried a flag over his shoulder and each little girl a huge cluster of flowers and flags and flowers were deposited at the foot of the shaft as childhood's offering to the memory of the dead.

A selection by the band and another by the Kountze Memorial Glee club was followed by reading the roster of the year's dead by Comrade S. T. Josselyn. The solemn ritual of the Women's Relief corps was rendered by Hough, Jeffcoat, Hull, Ogden, Potlight were forced to resort to gas, candles and Snyder and this was followed by the or kerosene. Recently this objection has equally impressive ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic which was read by Comman der J. B. Furay and Chaplain T. J. Mackey The children decorated the mound with their flowers and flags, the bugle sounded taps and the ranks were broken to form again around the band stand where the more elaborate exercises were to occur.

Address by Mr. Mahoney. After a couple of selection by the band Comrade Lafayette Anderson briefly expressed the sentiment of the day and introduced T. J. Mahoney as the orator of the occasion. Mr. Mahoney spoke at some length and his more stirring utterances were received with hearty applause. In beginning Mr. Mahoney said that one sentiment that was universally recognized in this country was that of honor and veneration for the boys of '61, who had made it possible that our flag should be honored by every nation on the earth. There were no longer two sides to the question for which they fought. It had been proposed to draw an arbitrary line from east to west to divide a great nation and to separate that which God had joined together. And this for the purpose of maintaining in at least a portion of that territory the institution of human slavery, which, up to that time, had been the only stain upon the fair banner of our country.

Continuing the speaker said that on such an occasion as this when the bands were playing patriotic melodies and the military organizations in their bright uniforms were marching to their inspiration, one might be tempted to think that soldiery was something of a holiday. But men like these reterans and their comrades whose mem ories they met to sanctify knew that was was no holiday enjoyment.

Mr. Mahoney emphasized one impression born of the scene he saw around him. He said that when he saw the cadets marching with military alignment and even the children not old enough to know what war is wearing cadet caps and carrying flags on their shoulders as they marched to the music of the band it indicated that this country could never suffer from the exhaustion of its greatest resource, its living men. It would never lack neither living nor patriotic men.

Referring to the military spectacle of the present the speaker said that the day was celebrated under new and peculiar circumstances. For the first time since the veterans had been mustered out of service we are again at war. This time our banner had been raised not only over our own soil but in the far Pacific. But no matter where it went, it had never been carried as the em- ago and was arrested ashore today.

mark before the world that any people who thirst for liberty might ax their eyes on the Stars and Stripes and sain the inspiration blem of contest, but that a greater number of people might be free. Uncle Sam had added the Monroe dectrine to international OLD GLORY EVERYWHERE IN EVIDENCE law and now he had written a new chapter which made it known to all men that no government, great or small, should have the right to maintain in toe close proximity to his dwelling anything that gives out an odor offensive to Liberty. This chapter might have to be written in bleed, but when it had once been approved and recognized

> forced. to go as cheerfully as they had done.

Uncle Sam would furnish the tribunals and

officers of the court to see that it was en-

Impress Other Orators. There was only one oration on the pronoon and the numerous clusters and baskets Miles and Brooke.

Mayor Moores was also called out by the growd and answered with a few remarks in the people in the present crisis.

BOARDERS AT A DISCOUNT

Hotels Put Up the Rates to the Same Figures Charged Transcients for Accommodations.

The hotel boarder is on the street and the people who have rooms to rent are the consequent gainers. Every hotel in the city has practically abolished its regular rates, and the boarders are confronted with he option of paying transient rates or handing in the keys to their rooms. In nearly every case they have chosen the latter alternative, and men who have been prominent figures in the corridors of some of the leading hotels since the first meal was served have packed their trunks and sought less expensive habitations. The action of the hotel keepers is for the purpose of clearing their houses as far as possible for the exposition business, They expect to be able to secure all the business they can accommodate at transient rates, and they have consequently frozen out their regular boarders, who enjoyed special concessions. The same policy has been followed to a considerable by June 1 or pay a largely advanced rate and great is the indignation of the star boarders. The bulk of the people who are thus evicted are renting rooms and taking their meals at restaurants, and they swear with mighty emphasis that their erstwhile hosts will play to empty houses after the exposition is over as far as they are concerned.

Official Catalogue Is Out.

The official guide of the Transmississippi and International Exposition has just been issued from the press of Klopp, Bartlett & Co. of this city. It is a complete reference work to the exhibits at the exposition, containing a full list of the officers, superin tendents and others responsible for the con-duct of the exposition, a roster of the various state commissioners, etc. An accurate map of the grounds, pictures of all the vari-ous buildings and detailed plans of the same showing the division of space among exhibtiors, are given. These last are numbered, so that a reference to the list of exhibitors will furnish at a glance information needed. the exposition condensed, so that its bulk burdensome, and neatly printed and

Circusmen on the Wrong Tack. Three canvasmen from the John Robinson circus, which passed through Omaha Sunday, left the train during its wait at the depot and wandered to the nearest saloon, where they became very much intoxicated. They then ran amuck through the streets. defying everybody to fight them. Several officers approached them when one of them velled. "Hey, Rube!" the circusman's war ery, and the three of them charged upon the officers, but were soon brought into submission and taken to the central station. The men were Charles Carroll, Patrick Tracy and Ed Williams.

McKenna Sought Trouble James McKenna entered Metz' hall Sunday night with a brick in his hand for the purpose of cleaning out the place Kenna on his invitation to whip anybody in the room and landed an upper cut on the puglistic McKenna's chin. The latter re-taliated by hurling the brick at his adversary, but instead of striking him i chrashed through one of the big windows o McKenna, who had been badly was taken to the station. He received a thirty-days' scutence in the work-

Map of Cuba for Ten Cents. The Bee is giving its subscribers a chance to keep posted on the movements of troops and cruisers by means of its combination map. The map of Cuba shows all the towns, ratiroads and divisions, white from the maj of the West Indies and map of the world you can locate just where the war ships are at any time and how far they are from dif-ferent ports. Cut out a Bee coupon, page 2, and bring it to The Bee office, Omaha, South Omaha or Council Bluffs. By mail, enclose a coupen and 14 cents and address Cuban Map Department.

Mrs. Burkett Burned. Harry Burkett parrowly escaped zerious injury by the premature igniting of a gasoline stove at her rooms, 1322 Webster street, at noon Sunday. She was engaged

in preparing dinner over the stove at the time when flames burst from it. Her clothing caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done her. The furnishings of the room were damaged to the extent of \$15. Soner Flourished His Money. John Sparr, a stranger in the city, tempted the Omaha criminal class to rob him Sun-day by displaying a roll of bills amounting to \$189.45, but, strange to say, he was not molested. An officer took charge of him. At the station he refused to tell who he was or

explain his actions. He tore up letters and papers that would serve to identify him. He will be held until he becomes sober. Cook of the Hawk Deserts.

blem of a selfish contests It was to set a MUCH WORK FOR SLEUTHS BIDS FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS RECIPROCITY WITH FRAN

that would lead them to success. The flag Small Army Busy Keeping Watch of Spanish had been planted at Manife not as the em-Suspects the World Over.

SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE IS COMPLETE to build the three battleships authorized by

Identity of Most of the Men Collecting Information for the Government Known Only to One Man.

NEW YORK, May 30 .- A special to the World from Washington says one of the In conclusion Mr. Mahoney paid an elo-quent tribute to the volunteers who had just war service, about which, for obvious rea-with the Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama, narched away to fight under the flag their sons, little information is to be obtained, is fathers saved. They were worthy sons of the Bureau of the Secret Service. The ordicisco and Philadelphia, respectively, and the worthy sires, and if the hour ever came in a nary capacity of the service has been doubled probabilities are the new vessels will be future generation when the nation needed since the declaration of war against Spain built at those places, they already possess-defenders they would find other worthy sons and to no branch of the government is entrusted such important and delicate under- to do the work more expeditiously and at less takings. The number of men actually employed in securing information for the use There was only one ofation on the program, but after the band had played "Marching Through Georgia" the crowd discerned
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sources.

The reports of the operations of the servdiplomatic agents. The identity of the men ter bulkhends between the guns. request for information elicits a skeptical | After they are delivered to the government smile and the emphatic assurance that the their guns and other equipment will be inwork of his department is the business of stalled. nobody except the officials who supervise it. Their main battery will be composed of and if any enterprising counterfeiter or men. hands too full of war business to look after find it out.

Doubles the Work.

The war with Spain has just about double the work of the secret service, but none of it is being neglected. The war service is made a legitimate part of its functions. It keeps the government posted, and by watching the spies of the enemy is of vital assistance to the War department. Assist- Jacksonville and along the east coast ing to Mr. Wilkie all tips reaching the dehimself directs the work, and it is doubtful ably be abandoned for the present. better acquainted with the details than the ordinary citizen.

Europe, Asia, South America and in Cuba. service performed embraces a wide range from "spotting", the movements of Spanish ambassadors to following persons suspected of being in the employ of Spain. Wherever persons suspected of aiding Spain are supposed to be operating, there or not far away will be found also a trained "observer" of the United States. Every movement, for instance, of Senor Polo, the former minister to this country, has been nost carefully noted since he left Washington a month ago and crossed the frontier into Canada, and an American agent will not be far away from him until he has crossed the boundary line that separates his own country from France. Every detail of his movement, the name of every person he consulted in Canada and those he will confer with in England and on the continent is or will be known to the chief of the secret service and to such officials as may be concerned. In this war the greater part of the duties

of the secret agents is in watching persons suspected of plotting against the United States. Probably 200 or 300 persons are under constant espionage and will be watched so long as their conduct requires. The most striking example of the efficiency of the service in connection with the war was furnished by the detection and arrest of Downing, a former American sailor, employed by the Spanish minister to secure information about the defenses and equipnent of the coast forts and our war ships. Downing was arrested within two days of the date he entered the employ of Spain. Upon his person was found evidence that seemingly proved his guilt. He was arrested here in Washington and confined in the military prison at the marine barracks, where, after an imprisonment of three days, he committed suicide by hanging. Downing was watched from the moment he reached Montreal to confer with the Spanish minister and a secret service officer was near until he was arrested here. A number of other persons suspected of being spies have been examined with the utmost secrecy but have been able to clear themselves.

Several women are employed to secure in formation in quarters where it would be impossible for a man to do so and they have rendered an excellent service, the most im portant feature of which has been their ability to conquer the weakness of their sex for gossin.

The records of the government since the war began contain many interesting facts and romances. Most of them concern persons who would not like to have them published. Chief Wilkie, who was a good newspaper reporter before he was made chief of the government sleuths a month ago, may write some of them after the war is settled, but it is more than probable most of the good stories the secret agents have de-KEY WEST, May 30.—The cook of the veloped will never come out of the archives United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk, a native of Manila, descried his post three days and in many countries for the protection of veloped will never come out of the archives the people of the United States.

Plans of the Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama to Be Closely Followed in the New Bonts.

NEW YORK, May 30 .- The Navy department will call on ship builders to prepare the present congress with a limit of cost for armor, etc., of \$3,000,000, says the corre spondent of the Tribune. Heretofore the cost was a little larger, as it included the armor the navy always building its own guns. The bids will be in two classes, the first on the departmental plans and specifications, and the second on designs to be furnished by the bidders, which must fully cover certain limitations laid down by the Board of Construction. This board has decided that the now building at Newport News, San Fran-

hull will be of steel, with double bottoms in New York, where, some years ago, it was staffs; they hung pendant across the suggested for the laying of rapid transit principal streets, and in the residence was one of those who believed that those lines. This plan of boring through the un-districts the porches and windows were who had passed to the other side still had Their movements are naturally guarded and close watertight sub-divisions, with ample ing this fact will be issued today or tolines. This plan of boring through the underground strata was used successfully in the building of the first underground electric railroad in London, and it is being districts the porches and windows were was one of those who believed that the other side still had the the undition to the ordinary functions of the day were what occurred after they had left the earth. The usual celebrations of the day were what occurred after they had left the earth. The usual celebrations of the day were what occurred after they had left the earth. The usual celebrations of the day were what occurred after they had left the earth. The usual celebrations of the day were what occurred after they had left the earth. The usual celebrations of the service, such as the detection of counterfecting, the agents of the service are the believed that the comrades whose at work at every place in the world where rapidly lowered in all conditions of weather. adopted on the several lines now in progress of construction in that city. A new departure, however, has been made in employing electricity instead of hand labor for preparing electricity instead of hand labor for preparing the way for the iron shields are carried along with the excavators are reduced from 100 francs to 50 memory they met to honor were looking down on this occasion and that they were information is to be secured, or where personal turning out of the members of the various veterans' organizations and that they were information is to be secured, or where they were looking down on this occasion and that they were some whom any injure the government may be in Havana, in Madrid its components are reduced from 100 francs to 50 memory they met to honor were looking down on this occasion and that they were some whom any injure the government way be in the world where information is to be secured, or where the contracts where information is to be secured from 100 francs to 50 memory they met to honor were looking down on this occasion and that they were some whom any injure the government way be information is to be secured, or where person where the world where information is to be secured from 100 francs to 50 memory they met to honor were looking down on this occasion and that they were some whom any injure the government and 16½ inches thick through engine and their francs per 100 kilos (approximately 200 some whom any injure the government way be in Havana, any memory they met to honor were looking down on this occasion and that they were some information is to be secured or where the contract way are some form the contract way are some form the contract way and the contract way are some form the contrac today under the proud banner of a united to the proud banner of a united to the present total transverse armor forward and aft twelve pressed fruits, common woods, logs, paynation. Nothing like this had transpired in the information of the inf noon and the numerous clusters and baskets of flowers that were carried told of the errand of the passengers.

nothing like this had transpired in government gains much of the information which inspires its plans for the prosecution of the passengers.

nation. Nothing like this had transpired in government gains much of the information which inspires its plans for the prosecution of the passengers. are again a united nation and Fitzhugh of the war against Spain, but is generally sides of the covered deck are to be pro- half of France are as follows: Lee and Wheeler marched by the side of regarded as having come through other tected with five and one-half inches of steel shall pay a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem; They will have a protected deck throughout. other spirits, \$1.50 per gallon; works The conning tower will be ten inches thick of art, 15 per cent ad valorem; ice are transmitted to the chief of the bu- and there will be an additional armored sta- wines, 35 cents per gallon. No reduction which he eulogized the memory of the dead reau through many and devious channels, tion aft six inches thick. All six-inch guns is made on champagnes, which will remain and bespoke the unfaltering patriotism of and in a cipher more intricate and difficult will be protected by five and one-half inch dutiable as fixed in the Dingley tariff law. than that employed by the most skilled of armor and by one and one-half inch splinengaged in the service is as carefully smaller guns will have shield protection and guarded as the secrets of the British for- extra side plating. The vessel will be driven eign office. Only one man in the whole with twin screws, with two vertical, triple country can really tell how many of the secret agents of the country are at work, shaft and in watertight compartments. and the nature of their undertaking. He There will be eight cylindrical end boilers, is John R. Wilkie, chief of the bureau, and with a working pressure of 210 pounds in while he is amazingly frank about ordinary four separate watertight compartments. The matters, the sphynx was a gossipy old weight of the machinery is limited to 1,130 woman, as compared with him, when the tons. These ships are to be completed under work of his subordinates is mentioned. A heavy penalty under two and one-half years.

> The assurance is couched in much more four 13-inch guns, in two barbette polite language, but it comes to that mean- turrets, one forward and the other aft, and it and after examining himself in the ing. About the only information Mr. Wilkie ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns in broadside on can be induced to impart is that the service the main deck and four similar weapons on is as nearly complete and satisfactory as the upper deck with the superstructure could be desired. The ordinary offenders Two submerged torpedo tubes will be conwith which the service has to deal in time nected with eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. of peace are being carefully looked after The complement will be 500 officers and 'moonshiner' thinks the government has its worked by electricity. A speed of sixteen panied the boy to where Harris was awaithim he is mistaken and will undoubtedly deficiency, and if either vessel fails to make fifteen knots it may be rejected altogether.

CHANGING LOCATION OF TROOPS. \$200.

Seventh Corps to Be Concentrated or East Coast of Florida. TAMPA, Fla., May 30 .- Plans have been outlined by Major General Lee for the placing of the entire Seventh army corps at ant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War de- Florida. It is contemplated to establish partment has been entrusted with impart- eth headquarters of the corps at Jacksonville, where the main body of troops will b partment and of receiving the reports of the located, but regiments will be placed at St. officers from Chief Wilkie which may be Augustine, Miami and probably other points. O. P. Sullivan and Sherman Lewis, charged of service to his department, but Mr. Wilkie Lakeland, as a rendezvous point, will probif the assistant secretary of war is any four regiments at that point, all of which are embraced in the Fifth army corps, General Shafter's command, will be moved to The operations of the service cover a wide Tampa. The Second Massachusetts is alrange of territory and there are no doubt ready under orders to move, while the dozens of trained experts who are working Seventy-first New York and the First and in a characteristically mysterious way in Tenth Ohio cavalry will be brought here as soon as possible. Within the next week a general changing about of the troops in the Fifth and Seventh army corps may take place. Brigadier General Young, commanding the cavalry brigade at Atlanta, came to Tampa today and conferred with Generals Shafter and Wheeler relative to

the removal of his command to Tampa. Upon the report of Lieutenant Miley of General Shafter's staff, who is inspecting prospective camp grounds at Miami and other east coast points, will depend in a great measure the need of the troops to ve placed along the east coast. Should his report be favorable, it is probable that the five regiments of troops at Tampa in the Seventh army corps will be sent to the east coast.

All drills were suspended today in observation of Decoration day, Memorial services were held in the afternoon at the Tampa Heights tabernacle under the auspices of the local Grand Army of the Republic post.

The quartermaster's and commissary departments are having great difficulty in caring for the tons of supplies of all kinds that are being shipped here. The railroad tracks are almost blockaded with cars and in consequence of the difficulty of switching many cars of commissary supplies are said to be spoiling on the tracks. Fifteen cars of bacon have already spoiled, it is said. The matter has become so serious that the army surgeons have issued peremptory orders to have the stuff removed at once. Several tons of spoiled meat have been pitched into the bay.

Major General Lee and his entire staff will leave for Jacksonville tomorrow morning. Headquarters of the Seventh army will be established at Jacksonville A final inspection of the camps of the volunteers in the Seventh corps was made by General Lee today. It was practically de cided to move the volunteer troops to Jacksonville and other points on the east coast as soon as the camping grounds and the general plan for the distribution of the troops of the Seventh army corps has been decided upon, which will be in a day or

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 .- The Second regiment of Louisiana volunteers, under the command of Colonel Wood, broke camp at noon today and marched to the Louisville & Nashville depot, where they took the train for Mobile. This is the first Louisiana regiment to leave the state and the troops received a great ovation on their march to the train. Women cheered them and threw flowers in their path, while children sang The First regiment will patriotic songs. leave the city for Mobile on Wednesday. Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders are expected in the city this afternoon on their way to Tampa.

Carried in the posket and used on every occasion—S. & H. "VIOLETS"—the aristocratic perfume for the breath.

Commercial Treaty with United States Agreed Upon.

IS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JUNE FIRST

Negotiations Concluded Saturday Between M. Cambon, French Ambassador, and Mr. Kasson.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- It is stated on good authority that the trade discussion with France, which began directly on the appointment of Mr. Kasson to take charge of the reciprocity negotiations, have come to a successful conclusion. The negotiations have been conducted under the third clause of the tariff act of 1897. It is understood that the commercial arrangement thereunder was signed last Saturday by M. Cambon, the French ambassador, on the part of France, and by Mr. Kasson, special mum rates upon products of the United States exported to France will take effect.

The agreement makes the following tariff arrangement: In favor of the United States: Manufactured and prepared pork

HARRIS' NERVE TOO GREAT Thief Who Was at Large Lays a Trap for Himself and is Caught.

If Walter Harris had not had the consummate effrontery to send a messenger boy to the Nebraska Clothing company's store to get his old coat after he had surreptitiously exchanged it for a new one he would not now be in a cell at the police station. It was on Saturday night that Harris entered the clothing department of the store. No clerk was about, and, selecting a coat that suited his fancy, he donned mirror coolly walked out of the store, leaving his ragged garment on a pile of clothing. Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the theft there arrived a boy with a note from Harris, in which he asked that the ragged coat be delivered to the messenger. The ammunition hoists are to be An officer was summoned and he accomknots is required, with heavy penalties for ing him and placed him under arrest. This morning Harris wore the new coat when he faced Police Judge Gordon. He was bound over to the grand jury in default of bonds of

PRISONERS PLANTO GET OUT

Police Intercept a Letter Concealed in a Piscuit Giving the Scheme Away.

By the discovery of a letter which was oncealed in a biscuit which was sent intothe city jail as part of the breakfast of with being implicated in the robbery of The \$720 from Leonard McIlvoy, a stranger, the police have nipped in the bud a bold schemefor the forcible release of the prisoners. The letter was a miserable scrawl, hardly decipherable and was signed "Kate Butler." In it the men were admonished to keep quiet, and to await the opportunity that would be given them to get out. The writer said she had plenty of money to aid them. A closewatch will be kept on the men and their visitors.

Belle Pillow, the woman who aided the men to secure the money, was arrested in Council Bluffs and will be turned over to the Omaha officers.

M'SHANE BUYS THE STOCK

Takes Up the Shares in the Omaha Building at Chicago to Proteet His Martgage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.-When the Missouri National bank failed it had 2,900 of the 3,000 shares of stock of the Omaha building in Chicago. The face value of the stock was \$100 a share, but it was worthless to the bank because of a mortgage for \$190,-000, and excessive ground rentals and expenses. T. B. Wallace, receiver of the bank, has sold the stock for \$100 to John A. Mc-Shane of Omaha, who held the mortgage.

Olympia and Its Namesake.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 20.—To the Edi-tor of The Bee: In your issue of May 16 brief comment is made upon the neglect of the citizens of Olympia and the state of Washington to make a proper present to the flagship Olympia as a token of regard for the honor conferred upon us in naming the cruiser after our city. In our defense al-low me to state that at the time the ship was named this subject was brought up, and discussed thoroughly, it being the universal sentiment of the people that fitting tribute should be paid the ship. The delay in doing so was owing to the financial inability of our citizens at that time to the financial make a fitting present, and action was demake a litting present, and accessfully do so, ferred until we could successfully do so, the ferred until we could successfully do so, ferred until we could successfully do so, news of Admiral Dewey's great victory the project was at once revived and committees were appointed, and work is now being done toward securing the most appropriate souvenir. The people of Olympia are not only proud of their namesake, but are too patriotic to allow any further delay, and it is hoped that the ship may live through the remainder of the war safely and when it is over steam into our harbor, where our itizens may enjoy the privilege of making a fitting presentation to one of the finest ships in our navy and also of paying proper tribute to our greatest naval hero. Admiral Dewey. Yours truly, H. A. PERCIVAL.

Desperate Thief Held. After stealing a pair of shoes from Cart-wright's store, Sixteenth and Douglas streets wright's store, Sixteenth and Douglas streets
Saturday night, Walter McGregor, a well'
known thief, defended himself from his pursuers with an umbrella he carried, J. E.
Roit and H. M. Dilts, two men who saw him
steal the shoes and who pursued him, were
poked in the face by McGregor with the
sharp end of his weapon.

The point of the umbrella entered Roit's
mouth healty lacerating it and Dilts re-

mouth, badly lacerating it and Dilts re-ceived a minor wound beneath the right eye. McGregor's successful assault of his pursuers availed him little, for an officer arrived and took him into custody. McGregor was remanded to the county jail in default of bonds.