

NEBRASKA PIONEER IS DEAD

Joseph Opelt Passes Away Sunday Evening After a Lingering Illness. CAME TO THE STATE IN THE YEAR 1854 Government Owed Him Indian Lands Deceased Was a Widely Known Hotel Man—Will Be Buried at Lincoln.

Joseph Opelt, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, died Sunday evening at 4:30 o'clock at his residence, 2209 Douglas street, after an illness of several months' duration. Death was caused by a complication of troubles, the most pronounced being an attack of dropsy, a disease from which he has been suffering for several years. The deceased has been very low for a long time and at several critical periods his life was despaired of.

Mrs. Opelt and her daughter, Mrs. J. J. McCullough, were the only relatives present at his demise, his brothers at Brownville having returned to their homes. Mrs. Opelt leaves a wife and three children—Mrs. J. McCullough, who lives at home; Clyde, who resides at Spokane, Wash., and Eugene, who is in Alliance. The remains will be taken to Lincoln today over the Rock Island railway on the 1:15 train and burial will be held in the cemetery at Lincoln.

Mr. Opelt has resided in this city since January 1, 1895, having come here from Flatfont, where he conducted the Hotel Riley for several months. He was a man of genial temperaments and his many qualities of character made him a person to be trusted and a good, true friend.

Joseph Opelt was one of the very first pioneers to set foot in the state of Nebraska, coming here in 1854 with his mother and brothers. They first lived in an old house near Hillside; it was built of heavy logs and had been used for a trading post years before. Later, Mr. Opelt had a house erected that cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

It was one of the most commodious houses in the part of the country at that time, and all the framing was done at St. Louis, and it was shipped up on a steamboat and put together near Brownville. The Opelts laid out a town in that vicinity which they called San Francisco, but all trace of the town is now lost and cornfields grow luxuriantly upon its site.

For a time Mr. Opelt was steward on a steambark plying up and down the Missouri river. In 1861 he was married to Miss Jennie Murray, and later he moved to Phelps, where he was in business for some time. He opened the first hotel in Brownville, which was called the March house. He conducted that hotel for a number of years, and then removed to Lincoln, where he established the Opelt house, a hotel that is still in existence. It was a well-known establishment with several hotels, being in that business ever since in different towns in the state, and thereby gaining a wide acquaintance as any man in Nebraska.

For a good many years Mr. Opelt endeavored to buy the children of the Opelt family. There is also considerable talk now due the members of the family from the government. The land matter has been in litigation for some time, but it is thought that finally the heirs will be able to get it.

Mr. Opelt has two brothers, W. E. Opelt and Alfred Opelt, who live at Brownville. Another brother, John, has not been heard from in many years. He served in the First Nebraska regiment in the civil war and was mustered out at St. Louis. The grand old man is now located in South America, where he was practicing medicine.

SUDDEN DEATH OF RICHARD SMITH. Passes Away at His Room in Mercer Hotel from Heart Trouble. Richard Smith died at his room in the Mercer hotel about 10 o'clock Sunday evening from heart trouble. He had been suffering for the past six months with the disease, but recently it had been greatly aggravated. He was attacked by severe pains about the heart Saturday night after attending a party at the hotel. He was brought home in a hack from Seventeenth and Capitol avenue. Sunday afternoon he started to go up Harney street and had gone but a little way from the hotel when he was again attacked with the pains and had to stop for aid and get home.

He seemed to get better, however, and was about the hotel until late in the evening, when he went to his room and was taken violently ill. A nurse was summoned for care for him and he was made comfortable as possible, and then he passed away at the Mercer with him when he died.

A short time before he expired he turned to Mr. Andrews and remarked, "Well, Billy, I guess I might as well hang up the fiddle," meaning by that he thought death was near.

Mr. Smith was well known in Omaha and through the state. He came to this city in 1858 from Chicago and went into the business of making brick. He also took some large contracts and was interested in some big deals. In 1895 he was elected to the upper house of the state legislature and was a prominent figure during that session.

In 1897 he took the management of the Barker hotel and later was manager of the Mercer, resigning that position to take the appointment of special revenue agent for that district, a position he held until July 3 of this year. Since that time he has been living at the Mercer.

Dr. George A. Hendricks. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24.—Dr. George A. Hendricks, professor of anatomy in the University of Minnesota, died today of acute Bright's disease. Dr. Hendricks came to Minnesota in 1859 from the University of Michigan, where for fifteen years he was assistant to Dr. Corydon D. Ford, who occupied the chair of anatomy in that institution. He introduced the graded course in anatomy, of which he was the originator in the university here and it has been adopted by many other medical colleges. Mrs. Hendricks is at present on her way to Honolulu, where she is building a winter home.

Henry M. Stanley's Companion. LONDON, Sept. 24.—William Bonny, who accompanied Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, in 1871 in the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha and who subsequently received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical society at the hands of the prince of Wales, is dead.

NOT ATTEND DEWEY PARADE

Commander-in-Chief Shaw Starts For the Reunion at Topeka. NOT INVITED BY THE NEW YORKERS Has Received a Large Number of Endorsements From Grand Army Officials and Posts for Refusing to Take Second Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, before leaving tonight for Topeka, Kan., where this week he will address a reunion of the veterans of that state, said:

"I regret all this trouble over the Grand Army's position in the Dewey parade, but it is from no fault of omission or commission on the part of the duly constituted authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans who are accorded veterans in other states should be granted New York comrades without any wobbling or special pleading. However, when we old veterans are gone the armed soldiers who are yet to fight battles will not be worried about having aged veterans who have stacked arms on Fane's eternal camping grounds."

General Shaw has received a large number of endorsements of his action from leading Grand Army officials and posts regarding the refusal to accept the place assigned in the Dewey parade.

Root Enforces Order. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Root has issued an order calling attention to an order of August 24, 1897, which prohibits persons from visiting the fortifications of the United States. The secretary calls attention to the fact that the former order was frequently violated and he has ordered a rigid enforcement of its provisions hereafter.

Death of Sergeant Lynch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—General Brooke at Havana has notified the War department of the death at Matanzas, on September 22, of Sergeant John Lynch of Company G, Second cavalry, from an unknown cause.

Suspected Case at Miami. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service notified today of a suspected case of yellow fever at Miami, Fla. The case has been isolated.

Novel Book of Autographs. An interesting book has reached the Philadelphia postoffice, which was sent from Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1897, and has been passed about the country ever since. The book is the property of Miss Lydia J. King of Hawthorne, and she sent it on its journey with the request that railroad clerks and postoffice employees call attention to the book in their route and send it along.

South Omaha News. With the remarkable increase in the number of buildings erected in South Omaha since spring there naturally comes a demand for improvements on the part of the municipality. Fire hydrants are wanted in all sections of the city where new residences have been erected and where a large number of houses may be furnished with city water.

Novel Sentiments of Railroad Men and Postal Clerks. An interesting book has reached the Philadelphia postoffice, which was sent from Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1897, and has been passed about the country ever since.

Bridge for the Creek. Stream Carried Over the Railroad Track by an Ingenious Engineer. A railway recently built in Southern Bavaria practically carried a creek across the railway, instead of the railway crossing the creek. The stream is a small tributary of the Isar river, that in stormy times is swelled to enormous proportions.

Cholera Killing Nemaha Hogs. AUBURN, Neb., Sept. 24.—(Special.)—Hog cholera is doing deadly work in different parts of the county and hundreds of hogs have been lost within the last ten days.

Divines Coal Mine Starts. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 24.—The divines coal mine which has been under way for two years, will be resumed tomorrow. The extension of the mine in the New River field has brought this about.

IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Trolley Lines Steadily Growing into the Domain of Steam. PROMISED REVOLUTION IN TELEGRAPHY Tall Claims Put Forth for an Automatic Sender of Press Dispatches—Electric Warnings for Ocean Ships.

A very notable experiment is in course of trial on the Long Island railroad. There is a large special pleasure train from New York and Brooklyn to the Rockaway beaches during the summer, and the number of "cut-throats" and "residents," who find it convenient to hear the city for professional and business reasons, or who prefer to occupy their handsome country homes all the year round, is rapidly increasing. The consequence is that radical difficulties in handling the traffic have presented themselves.

Heavy Shipment of Feeders Continue. Since last Monday the stocker and feeder has shown unusual activity. Last week's shipments to the country from this point very likely exceeded all preceding weeks in the history of the yards, as in all fifty-carrying cars purchased by the distillery at Peoria, Ill. The demand is the greatest ever known at the yards and yesterday the pens were practically empty, everything having been sold to either the packers or the feeders. Commission men are looking for a big run of cattle this week, and a number of out-of-town feeder buyers are expected here, as this is now considered the best feeder market in the country.

Charles Saffron Assailed. Al Harder, a saloon keeper at Thirty-ninth and Q streets, spent the early Sunday morning hours in jail for assaulting Charles Saffron, from half a dozen weeks ago, for a fight over a bill. The defendant is charged with having assaulted Saffron on the street and yesterday forenoon and instructed to appear before Judge Babcock today. The services of Dr. Thomas Kelly were needed in patching and sewing up Saffron's wounds.

Stock Yards Riding Club to Parade. The Stock Yards Equestrian club will take part in the Omaha parade Wednesday night, and all members are urged to attend the parade. The club is under the command of the same uniform as used last year. An announcement of the meeting place will be printed later. So far, about fifty members of the club have signified their intention of riding in the parade, but only about a dozen have actually taken horse in line. For several years the Stock Yards Riding club has been one of the features of the Ak-Sar-Ben parades and it is expected that this year will be no exception.

Magie City Gossip. No meeting of the city council will be held until next Tuesday evening. It is reported that a meeting of the Commercial club will be held on Tuesday evening.

John Hawkins of Sioux City is here for a couple of days. Visiting his brother, J. W. Hawkins.

Excavating at Armour's site. The excavation at Armour's site for the new water works is progressing rapidly. The work is being done by the contractor, J. H. Knutson, manager of the north-west corner of the block. The water works company is in the city on a short business trip.

North Omaha News. The North Omaha conference meets in the city on Tuesday evening. The pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will be present.

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POLICE RAID MUSIC HALLS

An order was forth Saturday from the chief executive's office closing both the music halls in the city. The proprietors of both places submitted gracefully, or at least appeared to do so. Bueler, who operates the N street music hall, changed his mind along in the evening and stated his objection to the order. He stated that he would show that they meant business the police force descended upon the place during the night and arrested Bueler and eight women. Ball was refused until Mayor Emswiler appeared at police headquarters about 11 o'clock. Bueler and the women, after giving instructions for them to appear in police court this afternoon. Chief Carroll says he has been trying for some time to drive a number of objectionable women out of the city but has been unable to do so as long as the music halls were allowed to run. On this account it was decided to close the halls.

Electrical Warnings for Ships. A few months ago a device was described which had for its purpose the warning of a vessel at sea during a fog of the approach of another vessel or of the vicinity of an iceberg. The apparatus in question was quite complicated and essentially theoretical, and was based on the principle that an object emits heat radiations when its temperature is either higher or lower than the surrounding atmosphere. Whether such a device could be made to work successfully in actual practice is, as we intimated at the time, problematical, owing to its sensitiveness, and on this account a recent invention of an Italian professor, based on the principle of the telephone, would seem to give more promise of success.

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It is well known that the transmission of sounds in direct ratio to the density of the medium through which the sound is transmitted, and it is equally well known that water is an excellent means for transmitting sounds to a distance. It has been noticed that a bather immersed in water hears with great distinctness the sound of a steamer's engine in view of the fact that water is a good conductor of sound. In a special state of vibration, owing to the movement of the engine and the screw actuated thereby. From these principles the inventor derived the conclusion that if the air could seize these vibrations and conduct them to a receiver, it is equally well known that water is an excellent means for transmitting sounds to a distance.

In practice a portion of the apparatus is located on the conning tower of a man-of-war, while a second piece of mechanism, or the receiver, is secured to the ship's side below the water line. Controlling the submarine receiver is a kind of depression so to the hull with a number of depressions so as to receive sounds from all directions. From the center of each of these an electric wire leads to the telephone. The latter consists of an ingenious mechanism based on Edison's well known scientific principle. A dial plate on board is divided into two parts, corresponding to the two sides of a ship. Two hands indicate the direction of the vessel signaled. A system of bells at upper part of the dial plate and one of the screw of a distant vessel. When communicating within seven kilometers of a steamer the hand of the telephone turns and indicates the direction of the vessel and follows its route, while the bell and receiver bells simultaneously the evidence of the distant screw. The noises of the vessel on which the apparatus is located cause no disturbance, owing to the special construction of the submarine receiver.

Automatic Telegraph Machine. C. M. Baker, superintendent of construction of the Postal Telegraph company at Chicago, has gone to Amsterdam to examine an invention there, which may revolutionize the sending of press dispatches by wire. It is sending of an automatic telegraph, for which extraordinary claims are made, as it is used with new inventions. Fifty thousand words in twenty-five minutes! That is what the inventor claims his machine will do. What an enormous saving in time this would be to the newspapers and the telegraph companies can be determined by some comparisons.

At the time of President McKinley's inauguration, relates the Chicago Times-Herald, one message of 27,000 words was sent to this city on one newspaper. The sender at Washington commenced work at 8 o'clock in the evening and his last word was in New York at 3 the next morning. That is, six hours were required for the transmission of this message. The automatic machine would transmit it in fourteen minutes. If all claimed for it is true.

At the time of the St. Louis cyclone—on the night after—two messages for New York were filed, each of which contained 25,000 words. Five hours and a half were occupied in transmitting each, requiring the constant presence of two operators at each end and two separate wires. The automatic machine, it is claimed, would have handled both of these on one wire in one-half hour, a saving of five hours.

In a recent test of the machine made for the purpose of satisfying the prospective American investors 100,000 words of fifteen letters each were transmitted in one hour.

At the rate of transmission on an occasion

TO CLEAN MATTING.

To make soiled matting look fresh and bright prepare a pailful of warm water with a handful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of Ivory Soap shavings dissolved in it. With a clean cloth squeezed out of the mixture, wipe every breadth of the matting, rubbing soiled spots until they disappear.

A WORD OF WARNING—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," they ARE NOT, but the counterfeiters, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.



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like a presidential inauguration, a great catastrophe, or for instance, the coming of Dewey to New York, a managing editor, being assured that his reporters in this city had promptly filed their matter, could have the whole story before him at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Press matter has become one of the most valuable adjuncts of the telegraphic business. It is the intention of the telegraph companies to give every possible advantage to press matter, but there is even in these modern days great delay in getting messages into the newspaper offices so that the time of their arrival will harmonize with the work of the linotype machines and the editors.

There is a limit to the number of wires that a company can maintain between given points, and it has been believed until recently that there was a limit to the number of words that could be transmitted within a given time, but this last opinion is now dispelled in the minds of those who have seen an outline of the claims for the new automatic machine.

The night of Dewey's arrival in New York and the day following there will be sent out between 200,000 and 1,000,000 words of press matter. This will tax the capacity of every telegraph operator in New York and over land every wire. More or less of the matter will be delayed in transmission, and there will be vexatious protests.

If the new machine were in operation it would, it is claimed, handle 1,000,000 words in less than ten hours. This being the case it can be understood why American capitalists are vitally interested in knowing all about its workings and having a taste of its merits.

The exact manner in which the machine is worked has been kept a profound secret from all but the few who expect to put their capital behind it. Mr. Baker said he was not in a position to speak in detail of the machine, as he was acting in a confidential capacity and did not believe the capitalists interested desired publicity at this time. He is a telegraph expert, and the fact of his selection to make this trip is evidence that the people on this side of the water take great stock in the claims for the machine which have been forwarded to them.

Mr. Baker finds the machine to be all that is asserted for it immediate steps will be taken to have duplicates of it brought to this country and a series of tests made. Some of these tests will probably be public but have been forwarded to them by heavy press messages can be transmitted at important times.

If the machine is accepted the first installations of it will be on the trunk wires in New York and Chicago.

MR. VANDERBILT'S COURAGE. He Believed that No Accident Could Ever Befall Him. "There was one peculiarity about Mr. Vanderbilt," said Senator Depew to a New York Journal reporter, "and that was his courage. He was absolutely fearless. He did not believe that an accident could befall him. He did not believe that he would be hurt or killed. This characteristic of his was brought prominently to my notice during the Chicago railroad riots. We were on a tour of railroad inspection at the time. We were going west on the Michigan Central and our plan was to return on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. When we reached Detroit Mr. Newell of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road met our train and told Mr. Vanderbilt that the rioters in Chicago. He warned Mr. Vanderbilt that his life was not worth purchasing if he went within the city limits of Chicago—he would surely be shot by anarchists or rioters. There was no way to avoid this danger. Mr. Newell pointed out, because the Vanderbilt train could be readily recognized by the rioters, inasmuch as it was a special and not run on a regular schedule, and there would be plenty of time to get out of a regular train. This warning had no effect on Mr. Vanderbilt. The next morning there was a meeting of the directors of the road and Mr. Vanderbilt quietly gave orders to run his special on schedule time to Chicago. Mr. Newell protested vigorously. Mr. Vanderbilt said that he could not see any reason why he should abandon his schedule. He had started out to go to Chicago and he thought he would go to Chicago. I didn't expect to get out of Chicago alive. Nevertheless, we went to Chicago on Mr. Vanderbilt's schedule. Just this side of the city the local superintendent of the line got aboard the train and again warned us, but his warning had no effect on Mr. Vanderbilt. His judgment proved to be correct. Our view of the street, where anybody could have broken the windows and smashed our heads. But no such thing happened."

LOCAL BREVITIES. The fire departments at Twentieth and Spring streets and Twentieth and Dorchester streets were called upon Sunday afternoon to extinguish a prairie fire that extended to the residence of a Mrs. South Omaha in the vicinity of Twentieth.

A small blaze in the dwelling of William H. Hart, 1124 North Sixteenth street, was started in the kitchen Sunday morning, having been caused by a defective fuse. The kitchen roof was burned and furniture damaged to the extent of \$50, the loss being fully covered by insurance. On Wednesday the house was wrecked and the hook and ladder truck was wrecked at Sixteenth and Izard streets.

CRUTCHES The best quality of maple crutch, per pair, \$1.50. CRUTCH TIPS 25c A Pair, Postage, 5c. The Aloe & Penfold Company, Deformity Brace Manufacturers. 1405 Farnam Street, Omaha.

All Pictures Look Better— When they have been properly framed. We make no idle boast when we say we know how to frame pictures probably better than most people do. This has been our business for years. All pictures don't look their best in the same frame—it's picking out the right one from a thousand kinds that gives the best results. We have reduced our framing prices so that they are about half—in fact cheaper than you could do yourself.

A. HOSPE. We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 25th, 1899. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

The Most Popular Candidate— Before the voters this fall is Drexel L. Shooman's \$2.50 shoe for men—popular because it is the best shoe value ever offered in Omaha—a genuine welt sole with no nails to hurt the feet—uppers of fine quality calf that will wear two pair of soles. It is not only built for service, but for looks as well—a neat shoe that has enough style to it to make it popular with everybody—in fact, it is an everyday shoe for the everyday man. Just bear in mind that these are genuine welt soles.



Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe Makers, 1619 FARNAM STREET.