THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Municipal Ownership of Electric Lighting Tested at Jacksonville, Fla.

DETAILS OF A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Proposed Government School for Training Operators of Wireless Telegraphy—Progress in Other Lines.

Jacksonville, Fla., furnishes a model example of municipal management of electric lighting, both for street and commercial use. Early in 1893 the city decided to build and operate an electric light plant and dispense with gas. Success marked its management of water works in previous years and like success was anticipated with electric lighting. Results amply justify the confidence with which the undertaking was begun.

The city, prior to the establishment of the present plant, was paying each year $8,000 for lighting its streets with gas. Now, out of the profits of the sale of electricity at 7 cents per kilowatt it is paying all expenses of operating the plant, including maintenance of plant and circuits; it is lighting its streets and public buildings, jails, fire stations, armories and all hospitals and charitable institutions, is constantly extending its commercial and street lines, is laying aside a considerable sum for a sinking fund and is paying interest on the entire investment at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

The capacity of the plant, aside from that required for city lighting, which has always been made the first consideration, was taken up by private consumers as rapidly as the installations could be made and in 1898 an enlargement was considered and was ordered by the authority of the city council, which made a grant of $45,000 for the purpose. This grant was practically in the form of a loan by the city against the receipts from the operation of the plant.

The increase in the capacity was fully 100 per cent and the smaller cost of the additions, as compared with the original expense, was made possible by the fact that the surplus of steam power and of buildings incorporated in the original plant made it unnecessary to add materially to these. With the increase the problem of furnishing power as well as light was considered and that is now a feature of the municipal plant.

The completed and enlarged plant was put into operation about seven months ago; the first three months of this time was largely occupied in extending commercial lines, on which the income of the plant depends. The last four months can, therefore, be taken to show the financial operation of the plant and to demonstrate its possibilities as a successful municipal investment. It must be said that during the summer months the consumption of electricity is much less than in the winter and the statistics given are gathered from operation during the quietest part of the year.

Old and New Rates.

When the original plant was established the charge made by the private companies was 28 cents per kilowatt. The city plant was put into operation with a charge of 7 cents per kilowatt, making the new rate exactly one-quarter of the old. The charge for gas had been $3 per 1,000 feet.

On this basis the charge for 2,000 kilo power arc lamps, in use all night, per month was made $7.50, against $15 by the old rates, and arc lamps burned till midnight were charged at the rate of $6.50, against $13, old rate. The old companies were forced to meet the rates established by the city and the price of gas was forced down to $1.50 per 1,000 feet.

The charge for incandescent lamps for illuminating private dwellings was fixed at 30 cents per month per lamp, while in business places the rate for the same service was made 75 cents per lamp. In places where twenty-five or more incandescent lamps were used on a single installation the lights were put on the meter system and the charge was at the rate of 7 cents per kilowatt.

It has allowed the use of the improved system of lighting by poorer families, who formerly used kerosene. The reduction in the number of fires from explosions of oil lamps, on account of the wide introduction of electricity has been great. There has been effected a saving to the people from the former cost of lighting, when the amount used is considered, of 75 per cent, although it is admitted that if the original prices had been maintained the consumption of electricity would not be what it is.

A report of receipts and disbursements for four months of last year gives the following figures. Total earnings, $21,789.89; cost of operation, $12,679.75; interest on investment, $2,500; allowance for depreciation, $2,000; total, $17,179.75; net profit for four months, $4,610.14.

School of Telegraphy.

The Navy department is making arrangements to establish a school of instruction, at which officers and enlisted men shall be taught the method of operating the system of wireless telegraphy. Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, who has charge of all matters relating to signaling, would prefer that the service adopt the Marconi system, but this action cannot be taken without an appropriation from congress.

The department has found that it will be impossible to purchase Marconi instruments, relates the New York Herald. The company which has the right to sell the instruments has informed Rear Admiral Bradford, in response to his inquiry, that for twenty sets of instruments the government will have to pay $10,000 cash and $10,000 for the use of the instruments during the first year. This sum will also have to be paid for the instruments for every succeeding year they are in use. This price seems exorbitant to the officials, but they say that Signor Marconi is the only inventor who has gotten practical results from his invention and if the department enters into a contract with the company it will be guaranteed the right to all improvements that he may make.

The school, when established, will be in charge of Lieutenant J. B. Bilsh. There will be six officers and twelve enlisted men in the first class and they will be taught to read the Morse alphabet and to operate the system. It is expected that two shore stations will be established and a naval tug attached to the school. When a sufficient number of officers and men have been trained and thoroughly understand the system, it is proposed to install instruments on board the various men-of-war in service and fleet maneuvers will be conducted in accordance with instructions sent by them.

The value of wireless telegraphy for naval purposes is appreciated in Great Britain and continental Europe. Great Britain has adopted the system for her navy and Germany and France have determined to follow her example.

There is only one feature of the system to which exception is taken by naval officers and a determined effort will be made to correct it. This consists of an inability of receivers to print intelligent messages when two or more transmitters within range are simultaneously sending. Before the trials occurred Signor Marconi declared that he could prevent such interference, but he never explained how or made any attempt to show that this could be done.

While this is important, naval officers say it does not by any means destroy the value of the system for naval purposes. It will necessarily prevent any attempt on the part of several vessels to communicate at the same time with the flagship, but, as courtesy to seniors and obedience to orders are required of every subordinate, it will be possible for the commander-in-chief to regulate the invisible conversation in his command.

In order that each letter of a message may be given a proper impulse, it has been necessary to limit the rapidity of sending and the best rate of transmission of skilled operators is fixed at twelve words per minute. By the use of a system of code words, however, such as are now used to cipher messages and in signal systems, it will be possible for a commander-in-chief to promptly communicate his orders to his subordinates.

How Electricity Kills.

Although with the increasing use of electricity for power, lighting and chemical purposes, the world sees increased precautions against accident, there are occasional exceptions to the general rule of safety, and the question how a powerful electric current acts on a human being is therefore a matter of vital interest.

Dr. R. H. Cunningham, who has given this subject a good deal of study within the last five years, recounts in the Electrical World experiments which he has made on some of the lower animals. These tests lead him to believe that the first and most immediate effect of a powerful shock is to interrupt the heart beat. It does so by impairing the automatic tendency of the muscles to contract rhythmically and in unison. An effect known to physiologists as "fibrillation" is produced. That is to say, the separate fibers of muscle that should act together fail to harmonize, and thus neutralize one another. One result of this quasi-paralysis is that the cells at the chief nervous centers, where sense and will reside, lose the nourishment which the blood supplies and on which they rely for life. Thus robbed, they rapidly die. Furthermore, the electric current often checks respiration. If the volume is small and the potential (or electric pressure) light, this effect is only faintly observed. But stronger currents, especially if prolonged, interrupt breathing more positively, and thus lead to asphyxia. Convulsions are frequently an attendant symptom. The revival of an animal that had seemingly been killed was effected by Dr. Cunningham in the following manner: He aimed to restore the activity of the heart by two agencies; he injected into the arteries what is called "defibrinated" blood and at the same time gently stimulated the organ with electricity. So much laboratory preparation would be required to repeat this procedure in the case of a man that it could hardly be employed effectively in cases of pure accident, unless the necessary means were close at hand, in consequence of unusual forethought. It is doubtful whether central light or power station will ever be equipped with these facilities for restoring injured men, and it would probably take too long to carry one who had received an apparently fatal dose of electricity to the nearest doctor.

New Railway Safety Device.

Mgr. Angelo Fiorini, the bishop of Pontremoli, belonging to the order of Capuchins, has announced an invention for preventing railroad accidents. The idea of the apparatus is based upon an electrical connection applied to the engine, which acts automatically, so that the engineer at the distance of a kilometer is enabled to either see or hear a train approaching on the same track and also knows how far a train ahead or behind him may be. There is also a stopping or switching device which announces whenever there is an obstruction, a wrong switch or a loose piece of track. Commendator Tedesco, the inspector general of railways in Italy, and also the civil engineer, Monacelli, have pronounced the invention successful, and Minister of the Interior Lacava is examining the device with a view to making experiments soon. Mgr. Fiorini is a well-known scientist who has devoted much time to studies of natural physics.

Telephone Deal.

Through purchase of a majority of stock of both companies, the Michigan Telephone company has closed a deal for control of the two independent companies in this part of Michigan, namely, the Detroit Telephone company and the New State Telephone company. The Michigan Telephone company, which has thus gained control of what was formerly its exclusive field, is one of the factors of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone company consolidation. In addition to three Michigan companies mentioned, the Erie system controls the Cleveland Telephone company, Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company and the Wisconsin Telephone company.

The two companies consolidated with the Erie system were pioneers in the independent telephone movement and were considered the leaders. Their transmitting appliances are distinct from those of the Bell system. Said President Glidden: "The independent telephone people of the country have acknowledged these two companies as the foundation of the independent movement in the United States. The close of these negotiations we believe to be the beginning of the end of the independent telephone movement." Mr. Glidden intimated that there would be further consolidations.

The Erie Telephone system is now the largest in America, and with one exception, Great Britain, the largest in the world. It controls the companies operating under the Bell patents in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas and in Cleveland, O. The combined capital of its companies is $22,000,000.

Another Possible Electric Lamp.

In a recent paper read before the Philosophical society of Glasgow, an experiment was described in which a light of several hundred candle power was obtained with less than one watt per candle (the ordinary Edison incandescent lamp requires 3.5 watts per candle) and at a very high pressure, 2,000 volts. The light was obtained from cathode rays, which are the bombardment of the highly attenuated particles of matter in a highly exhausted tube. These rays were concentrated at one point, setting up there an extremely high temperature, comparable with that of the electric arc. By using a disk of thoria, one of the emissive substances used in Welsbach mantles, the high temperature attained gave a highly efficient light.

Cure Your Cold While You Can.

Is it not better to cure your cold while you can, in its incipiency, rather than take the chances of its resulting in pneumonia, catarrh or consumption, all of which diseases begin with a cold and may be prevented by curing every cold at the start? Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds over a large part of the civilized world and can always be depended upon. It is pleasant and safe to take, too.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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GENERAL STANTON'S FUNERAL

Appropriate Ceremonies Over the Remains of the "Fighting Paymaster."

BURIAL IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Revs. Mackay and Mann Conduct the Services at the Stanton Residence on West Harney Street—Shipment of the Remains.

Funeral services over the remains of the late General Thaddeus H. Stanton were held at the Stanton home, 3200 Harney street, yesterday morning, and on the eastbound Burlington train last evening the body was shipped to Washington city, where interment will take place. Mrs. Stanton and her daughters and a few friends of the family accompany the remains to Washington.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. J. Mackay, rector of All Saints' Episcopal church, and Rev. N. M. Mann, pastor of Unity church. Rev. Mackay read the Episcopalian funeral ritual and Rev. Mann made a brief talk, in which he spoke of the many good traits of the deceased warrior. At the close of the service the Lord's prayer was repeated, those who stood near the bier joining with the ministers in the prayer.

Rev. Mann said he had known General Stanton for several years and that he had learned to admire him on account of noble characteristics. He related an incident of how General Stanton had once interested himself on behalf of a stranger who died in Omaha without friends. "He came to me to get me to officiate at the funeral," said the speaker, "and from the action of General Stanton in seeing that the poor wanderer had Christian burial I was impressed with his kindliness of heart."

Then the speaker went on to say that General Stanton's mental power was far above the average. "I believe," said Rev. Mann, "that he had perhaps the most valuable private library to be found anywhere in the city of Omaha. It was a wonder to me how a man so engrossed with other affairs could find time to read books as General Stanton did. He could quote poetry fluently and his line of reading was always limited to standard works. This goes to show the nature of the man. Books were his associates."

The services were simple and there was no attempt at display. A detail of three noncommissioned officers and two privates were on duty at the house as a guard of honor.

Honorary Pallbearers.

The honorary pallbearers who went from the Stanton residence to the depot were: General Charles F. Manderson, Major John B. Furay, Captain F. B. Lawrence, Colonel S. S. Curtis, Captain H. E. Palmer and Lieutenant John Grant. A detail of soldiers from the local post acted as active pallbearers. The Loyal Legion was an escort.

The honorary pallbearers, prominent army officers of the Department of the Missouri and a representative assemblage of Omaha citizens were at the home in the morning for the funeral service. The house was crowded, but by means of folding doors connecting rooms were opened so that nearly every one present had opportunity to hear the service, and at the close an opportunity was offered for all who desired to take a last view of the deceased warrior's face.

While the four weeks of sickness somewhat emaciated the once ruddy face of General Stanton, the most prominent features of his countenance were preserved to a remarkable extent.

The coffin stood in the front parlor. It was wrapped in a large American flag. At the head of the coffin was the emblem of the Loyal Legion, woven out of red, white and blue flowers. At either end three rifles were stacked. Two privates stood guard over the body. Flowers were scattered in profusion—on top of the coffin, underneath it on the floor, everywhere in fact. A silver plate on the lid of the coffin bore this inscription: "General T. H. Stanton."

Members of the family kneeled during the funeral service, and by coincidence they were directly underneath a splendid picture of the general, which hung upon the wall. It was a portrait taken several years ago, showing the deceased as a dashing officer. The remains will be interred in military uniform denoting the rank of brigadier general.

Scene at the Depot.

It was nearly noon when the funeral service at the residence was finished. The remains were continued in state in the parlor of the Stanton home until shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the members of the family, the escort of honor and a large crowd of friends representing both civil and military life formed a procession to the Burlington depot.

A detail of soldiers from Fort Crook, a representation of the Loyal Legion, numerous members of the Grand Army of the Republic, officers connected with the Department of the Missouri and scores of friends from all walks of life, joined the procession from the house to the depot, while many others went direct to the railway station. The cortege arrived there about twenty minutes before train time. Preliminary arrangements had been looked after so carefully by the attaches of the station that there was no delay in giving proper attention to the box that was to carry away from Omaha all that remained of General Stanton. Friends assisted Mrs. Stanton and her daughters aboard the Pullman, the casket was tenderly lifted into the baggage car and the train sped eastward.

The Stantons will return from Washington after the funeral and continue to reside here.

COUNTY BOARD IS YIELDING

Decides to Check its Pace in the Matter of Court House Retrenchment.

The county commissioners decided yesterday that too much retrenchment is not a good thing and the request of County Clerk Haverly that he be allowed to retain the two clerks which the commissioners recently ordered discharged from the tax department was granted.

Clerk Haverly demonstrated to the board that it was impossible for him to properly execute the duties of his office with a force of smaller proportions than that with which he had been operating. Such a strong argument was produced in favor of Mr. Haverly's position that the popocratic majority of the county board yielded and the two men who were laid off immediately after the first of the year will be set back to work.

When the county board readjusted the court house pay roll the first of the year they decided that Judge Vinsonhaler of the county court had more help than he needed, so two clerks were ordered discharged. Judge Vinsonhaler filed protest and yesterday morning the commissioners decided in his favor. The protest made by Judge Vinsonhaler brings to light the fact that there is a vast amount of unfinished record work in the office of the county judge which has been accumulating for several years.

In reference to Judge Vinsonhaler's plea against diminishing his force, Commissioner Hector said:

"Since Judge Vinsonhaler has made the statements that are now on file with this board I am in favor of allowing him to retain his present force. When I advocated the discharge of two clerks I was not aware of the amount of work that has been accumulating in the office of the county judge. I supposed that Judge Vinsonhaler's predecessor had brought all the records up to date."

The unfinished work mentioned by Judge Vinsonhaler consists chiefly of probate matters. It is said that the volume of business in the county judge's office was about 25 per cent greater in 1899 than in 1898 and that indications point to a still greater increase for the year 1900.

The resignation of James Brailey as constable in South Omaha was read and accepted. Two candidates were mentioned as successor to the vacancy, J. J. Daly and A. W. Adams. A vote was taken, which resulted in the appointment of Daly.

Several taxpayers filed protests against assessments and these were referred to the usual channel.

The commissioners did not seem inclined to give any special attention to the petition of lawyers asking for a new court house which was filed Wednesday. The document was called up and referred to the committee on construction. There was no discussion.

Leaving Douglas county, the board wandered over into South Africa and declared itself in favor of the Boers. This came about through a resolution, introduced by Commissioner Hector. The resolution was somewhat lengthy and in conclusion expressed sympathy for the struggling power.

MAKING WAR ON WAGONS

Organized Restaurant Interests Resent Encroachments of the Lunch Vendors.

The Restaurant Men's association, aided by the Waiters' union, No. 23, and the Central Labor union, is continuing with considerable earnestness its warfare against lunch wagons. It is the desire of the organized interests that they should be protected as taxpayers and tenants against persons who enjoy their privileges without any corresponding expense. Communications have been sent to a large number of well known citizens soliciting support and enclosing a number of questions. Responses to these will be used in urging the council to increase the license tax now imposed on lunch peddlers. The queries are as follows:

1. Do you believe the lunch wagons as they exist on our streets a benefit to our city?
2. Do you think it fair to restaurant keepers, who pay large rents and taxes, that these wagons be allowed to stand in front of their doors?
3. Would you favor a high license ordinance and an ordinance which would compel the health officers to inspect their goods before they are placed for sale?
4. Do you believe that if these people were compelled to pay a big license that they would rent buildings and engage in a legitimate business?
5. Do you believe in licensing people to engage in any business on our public streets in opposition to those who pay taxes and rents?

Preaching the Wrong Doctrine.

OMAHA, Jan. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bee takes us to task for our editorial—not sermon—in last week's Church and Home. When we wrote the article we had no suspicion that it might possibly be construed as the editor of The Bee has taken it, namely, as condoning crime in public office. Our information led us to believe that so far as Mr. Cowie was concerned the fight against him was waged on the ground that he was the leader of the majority forces on the board, and, as Mr. Hayward is the leader of the minority, both men being Masons, we called attention to the strange and, to us, unmasonic action of the former in employing a skilled detective, who, under the guise of friendship, betrayed a brother Mason and announced his guilt to the world.

We did not question the right of any member of the board to ferret out wrongdoing among his fellows. The only question we raised was whether a Mason, bound by ties of love and fealty to a brother, could, consistently with his sworn obligations, plan to entrap such a brother, in crime, without due warning of his danger. It is a question whether in a case of this kind the obligation to a brother is stronger than the obligation to the public at large. We hold to the former and if we can be shown our error will willingly retract what we have written.

The editor of The Bee cites as an example the following case:

When a postmaster desires to test the honesty of a suspected employe it becomes his duty to notify a special agent or government detective, whose method is to make the test with decoy letters containing marked bank notes. Would it be the duty of the postmaster, if he belonged to the same benevolent order, to warn the suspect? Would it not be criminal collusion if he were to do so? The same course is pursued in the United States revenue department, and in fact in every establishment whose officers and employes are liable to go wrong.

We answer unhesitatingly, "Yes, it would be the duty of the postmaster, if he suspects an employe of dishonesty, to endeavor to save the man, if possible, from the consequences of his crime by taking him aside and warning him. Then, if he persists in his evil course, he can conscientiously allow the law to take its course.

We are well aware of the sad fact that this is not the ethics of the business world of today, but are we to lower our standard of the ethics of humanity, of Masonry, of Christianity! and say to this selfish business world around us: "Thou hast conquered!" I shall not quote from the new testament, nor shall I cite the case where One who might have sat as judge, yet not do so, but said: "Go and sin no more." I would ask my reader to recall that wonderfully beautiful scene in "Les Miserables," when the good bishop, turning to the poor wretch, who had stolen his candlesticks, after he had dismissed the policeman who had arrested him, uttered the words which turned that man's life from evil to good: "Jean Valjean, my brother, you no longer belong to evil, but to good. I withdraw your soul from black thoughts and the spirit of perdition and give it to God."

So the question assumes this phase in the writer's eyes: Shall the good of the criminal, shall not his interest be taken into consideration as well as the interest of the public? I answer "Yes," the editor of The Bee says "No."

We contend that if Masonry means anything it means that the ethics taught and professed in the lodge room shall be carried out into the life of the business world to leaven and sweeten it, and not be confined to the spot where "men meet on the level and part on the square." Says Brother Albert Pike in "Morals and Dogma:" "In our intercourse with others there are two kinds of injustice: The first, of those who offer an injury; the second, of those who have it in their power to avert an injury from those to whom it is offered, and yet do it not." And so we also say. To allow a man to sin if in our power to prevent is unchristian and unmasonic To tempt a man to sin is devilish.

T. J. MACKAY,
Rector All Saints' Church.

The Craving for Stimulants.

This question has lately attracted a great deal of attention from the medical profession. The use of stimulants seems to be increasing. This clearly shows an exhausted condition of teh nerves and blood, which may be remedied only by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do this for you. It brings all the energy of a stimulant with no injurious effects. It cures dyspepsia, constipation and nervousness.

Thief Gets the Diamonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Diamonds valued at $6,000 were stolen from the safe in the office of Joseph E. Davison & Son, manufacturing jewelers. That the thief was in possession of the combination is evidenced by the fact that there were no marks on the safe.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

WAITING FOR EVIDENCE

Council as an Investigating Committee Reflects Upon Its Sins.

NO DERELICTIONS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Members Spent the Morning Playing Pranks and Discussing in a Desultory Way the New City Tax Levy.

The council met as an investigating committee yesterday to purge itself of all deficiments which might be found to exist. No charges of corruption had been filed, the only known cause for the council's introspection being rumors for which no one is willing to vouch. Filled with the prevailing zeal for testing official integrity, however, the council went gravely about the task of weighing itself in the balance. The morning session continued for two hours and sittings will be held each morning from 10 to 12, until accusers either enter their complaints or forever hold their peace.

The committee was called to order and Councilman Stuht was elected chairman. A stenographer was employed and began his duties. The chairman caused the following resolution to be read:

Resolved, That any person claiming to have any knowledge regarding any improper transaction pertaining to fraud by any member of this council be, and hereby is, requested to file before this committee written charges specifying the improper act or acts complained of and submit a list of the witnesses by whom it is proposed to sustain or prove such charges.

Committee Takes Its Ease.

The committeemen then disposed themselves in comfortable attitudes and awaited the coming of the accuser. The sunlight streamed into the council chamber bringing out the blue-gray tints of the cigar smoke. No man appeared to impeach the council's official honor. The tribunal, regularly organized and equipped, was ready and competent to deal with all complaints; all that was lacking was an allegation.

Several members conferred in a corner as to the best method of making good the deficiency. After some discussion they produced a set of charges against the chairman which was read by the stenographer. It was alleged that Stuht had been ejected from the republican party and had been since consorting with prohibitionists and populists. The accused cleared himself by giving the dimensions of the schooners in common use on the south side. He was then confronted by a more serious complaint brought by Burkley, as a member of the Bald-Headed club. Stuht was accused of tying his hair in a bow knot at the crown of his head, covering up deficiencies which the club felt should be exposed in the furtherance af a humble and contrite spirit. Stuht's hypocritical style of wearing his hair was notorious and the accused stood dumb. Complaints of an equally serious nature were preferred against various members.

Levy is Discussed.

When the comedy had been played out the councilmen entered informally into the discussion of the 1900 tax levy. Bingham moved in order to bring forth an expression that the levy be fixed at 30 mills, including the school apportionment. Mercer proposed 25 mills and Mount 22, the latter estimate excluding the school tax. The matter was discussed in a cursory way without any result being arrived at. The mayor was requested to submit estimates of expense made by the heads of departments, but these have only been completed in part. The committee then stood adjourned until this morning.

MARK FAMOUS BATTLEFIELDS

Plans to Secure Accuracy in Landmarks, Tablets and Monuments.

A circular, issued by General H. V. Boynton, chairman, announces that "the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park commission, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy in its work, embracing historical text on tablets and monuments, landmarks designating lines of battle and important localities upon the seven battlefields included in the park project, has selected Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 9, 10 and 11, 1900, for a general inspection of the work of the commission.

"As the substantial memorials erected on these fields will endure for centuries, all veterans and the states which sent them forth are interested in handing down a correct history of the deeds of valor which were there performed. As the history of every regiment and battery is briefly set forth either upon monuments erected by the government or the states, or the tablets prepared by the government, it will be seen that every soldier in the contending armies has a personal interest in correcting possible errors, to the end that only truth may be perpetuated in granite and bronze.

"For these reasons the commission desires to secure the attendance of the various parties in interest, namely, the congress, which will be asked to appoint a committee of examination; the governors of all states which had soldiers engaged in the battles, through such officials as they may select; the state monument commissions which have co-operated with the national commission in the establishment of the park; the veterans of the regimental and battery organizations engaged on either side and the general and staff officers of the various armies engaged.

"It is believed that the attendance of enough of each of the classes named can be relied upon to render certain the detection of any errors of moment in the monumental inscriptions, or locations, or the general historical tablets, and in the designations of the lines of battle. While the ranks of the veterans of these fields have sorrowfully diminished, enough remain to inspect and intelligently correct all errors, and thus assist, before it becomes impossible to secure such general and united effort, in insuring historical accuracy in the restoration of the notable fields of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Browns Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold Gap, all of which are embraced in the park project, and upon each of which the lines of battle have been established and monuments and markers erected.

"At the time named there will be between 1,300 and 1,400 tablets on these fields for inspection, over half of which are the large historical plates, and 228 of which are the historical plates on monuments. There will be 511 locality tablets for verification, 350 regimental markers of fighting positions besides those occupied by the regimental monuments, and 178 battery tablets, making, with fifty to be erected during the coming season, over 2,000 tablets for examination, besides several hundred battle positions of brigade lines."

Large Vessel Ashore.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 25.—News has just been received that a large unknown vessel went ashore on Fox Tail point in Bay St. George on Wednesday, January 17. Its spars were all gone and a lot of wreckage was alongside, but it showed no signs of men or boats. A southeast gale on Saturday drove the vessel off shore and the ice prevented anybody getting near the wreck.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate relief.

Successful grocers know full well
That Ivory Soap is best to sell
Because 'tis best to use, and so
Their trade, well satisfied, will grow.
They cannot be induced to buy
The other soaps, which people "try
Just once"—to find them wanting; then
Insist on Ivory Soap again.

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

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WANTS TO SELL HIS HOME

Arthur M. Cowie, Besmirched School Board Member, Cannot Stand the Altitude.

WALNUT HILL IS TOO HIGH FOR HIM

Posts a Picture of His Mansion in a Conspicuous Place and Offers to Let it Go Cheap—Speculation as to What it Means.

Arthur M. Cowie, the head of the school board combine, who is to stand trial for bribery at the next term of the district court, is offering for sale his home at 4315 Seward street, in the Walnut Hill district.

There is much speculation as to the meaning of this, and it has been intimated that Cowie may have other locations in view, provided his future location is not determined by the courts.

Cowie on Wednesday displayed a picture of his residence in the window of his office on Eighteenth street and attached thereto is a placard which announces that the property may be purchased for $2,200. In court house circles it is jestingly remarked that possibly the rarefied atmosphere of Omaha is too much for the school board man's sensitive nerves, and that he is desirous of getting away from the altitude of Walnut Hill. That he is exceedingly anxious to sell is shown by the fact that when he first posted a placard it was written on a typewriter and was therefore not especially conspicuous. That didn't seem to attract prospective purchasers rapidly enough and he drew down the typewritten announcement and substituted a sign something like the sale bills which country editors print for farmers.

Prior to the school board expose and the capture of Cowie in the net woven by Detective Buckminster, nothing was heard of his desire to sell. In the circular which he issued December 13, announcing his candidacy for the city council as a protege of the un-Patriotic league ,Cowie evinced great loyalty to the end of town in which he lives and gave no intimation whatever of his intention to dispose of his realty holdings there.

Cowie's premises are lots 10 and 11, in block 1, of Saunders & Heimbaugh's addition to Walnut Hill. He bought the place at sheriff's sale April 24, 1897. It was originally platted and sold by the Omaha Real Estate and Trust company to Davis and Rachel Skalnakowsky. They failed to pay for it, and it went to Ben B. Wood, and subsequently was sold to Cowie by Sheriff McDonald under foreclosure proceedings.

FUNDS TO LIFT CHURCH DEBT

Mrs. Newman Contributes for the Relief of the First Methodist Church.

An effort to lift the indebtedness of the First Methodist church is now being made by its members. There is a debt of $40,000 upon the property. Some time ago Mrs. Newman, relict of the late Bishop Newman, proposed to give $50,000 of the sum needed to meet it, upon the conditions that the people of Omaha should raise the other $10,000 and that it shall be named Newman Memorial church. A committee is now at work among the business men endeavoring to raise the amount required under the conditions, and the women of the church have undertaken to raise $1,000 of the amount. The late Bishop Newman was largely instrumental in securing the erection of this edifice during his residence here as bishop. Its original cost, with the lot, is said to have been about $120,000.

Announcements.

People continue to crowd the Creighton-Orpheum theater this week, the attractions being the big show presented by Williams and Walker's company of specialty people, including singers, dancers, instrumentalists, comedians, vaudeville artists of all kinds, all of whom appear in "The Policy Players," a two-act musical comedy, and furnishing three hours of genuine amusement. A matinee will be given tomorrow afternoon.

Messrs. Brady & Ziegfeld will present their latest and greatest comedy success, "Mlle. Fifi," at the Boyd tonight for three performances. This play was produced at the Manhattan theater in New York last season and enjoyed a run of great length and prosperity. The piece was taken from the French of Dumanoir and Carre and staged by Mr. Joseph Grismer, whose skill in this direction has been quite frequently in evidence lately. The comedy is reported to have the distinctive French flavor. The plot is based on the actions of a young married couple in trying to secure a settlement made on the bride by her mother, a wealthy Boston widow. The company handling the piece includes Maud Granger, Edward Abeles, Jane Corcoran and Dore Davidson.

Entertain Admiral Schley.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 25.—Rear Admiral Schley was given a brilliant entertainment by the American residents here last night. Many British and Argentine residents were present. President Roca has been invited to dine with Admiral Schley on board the Chicago.

Bryan Goes to Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Colonel W. J. Bryan left Jersey City at 10:15 this morning for Harrisburg, Pa., where he will speak tonight. He says that before he returns home he will accept the invitations of the legislatures of Virginia and Mississippi.

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