AN EXPERT ELECTRIC TRIO.

The National Commission That is Considering the Subway Problem.

THEIR PROPOSED METHODS OF WORK.

Three Men of Note-Prof. Rowland's Scientific Work and Mr. Rosewater's Engineering Record -Lieut, Shunk's Carcer.

Engineers and municipalities all over the world are watching with interest for the publication of the report of the committee appointed last October by the president in pursuance to an act of congress regarding the best systems of underground conduits and subways, says the Washington Star, This committee is composed of three members-Mr. Andrew Rosewater, Prof. Heary A. Rowland and Lieutenant Francis Rawn Shunk of the engineer corps, U. S. A.

Although appointed in October, 1800, on account of the other professional engagements of the commissioners no meeting was held until January 4, 1891. At this meeting Mr. Andrew Rosewater was elected presi A plan of campaign was then adopted as follows:

follows:
To inquire into the practicability of putting all kinds of electric wires underground.
To ascertain the existing state of affairs in Washington; the location of underground and overhead wires; the franchises of the various companies; systems used by them; working of these systems, otc.
In this connection it was necessary to investigate many collateral subjects, such as street railways, sewers, etc.
To ascertain the existing state of things in

To ascertain the existing state of things in other cities, their experience as to systems used and regulations found necessary.

Then again to examine the various projects for subways: to compare the conduits, cables, etc., now in the market and to select the best.

As the subject is comparatively new these investigations involved a great deal of work. The board has thus far obtained the opin-fons of the best electrical authorities in Eu-rope and America, and has corresponded with the governments of the leading cities.
In Prof. Rowland the board is fortunate
enough to possess one of the nighest authorities on all electrical matters.
At the present time the correspondence is

practically finished. There is a vast amount of information to be classified, condensed and divested. This is already partially done, and the board has formed a general idea of the best system for the city. This will prob-ably require a great deal of modification and adjustment before it is all fit in every par-

The board will then proceed to write its report. There will be maps embodied in the report and a draughtsman has been employed

several months on this work.

The utmost harmony prevails amongst the members of the board. Apart from the de-liberative and judicial functions which are equally shared each revolves in its own pe-

Prof. Rowland, the electrician of the Johns Hopkins university, holds high rank in his profession. What he don't know about elec-trics is considered as absolutely not worth

Mr. Rosewater, a municipal engineer of much experience, is supposed to think in terms of slopes, concrete, cost of brick work, etc. Being executive officer of the board he

presides at all meetings.

The military member of the commission,
Lieutenant Shunk, is by no means the least important of the board, even though he is the unior member. He is a thorough electrician and has a marvelous faculty of evoking order out of chaos. Under his maric fingers an incomprehensible mass of papers marshals itself in sets of fours—companies and battal-ions. He can solve the most difficult prob-lems in mathematics and fully sustains his

plerations of the Rocky mountains with a view of determining upon a practicable route for the Pacific railway. In 1866 he staked out the first mile of track on the Union Pacific road and soon after was appointed in spector of ties and bridge material of the road, with headquarters at Omaha. In the spring of 1867 he was assigned to duty in the spring of 1867 he was assigned to duty in the engineer corps selected to make a special exploration and survey of the Rocky mountain region, in order to select the best possible crossing for the road. This, at this time, aside from the difficult engineering features, was a hazardous undertaking. The party was harassed by Ludians of court time, these men being killed. Indians at every turn, three men being kitled within the first three mouths. In August the chief engineer, Perry T. Brown, was himself killed while trying to extricate his party from an ambuscade. The corps, however, con-tioued with its work until winter set in. The party was then disbanded and Mr. Rosewater, with two others, was selected to prepare the maps, profiles and estimates of the 300 miles of line embraced in their surveys of the sea-son. In the following spring Mr. Rosewater was appointed assistant city engineer of Omaha. Shortly after be published his first detail map of Douglas county, and accepted in addition to his other office that of county surveyor. In 1869 he was promoted to the position of city engineer, and continued in that position, excepting an interval of a few months, till the spring of 1874. He then engaged in journalistic work, serving at times both as business manager and editor of the Omaha Bee. In 1878 he resumed the engineering profession and was engaged for nearly two years as engineer in charge of construction of what is now a part of the Omaha, Minneapolis & St. Paul railway. In 1880 he opened up a private engineering office at Omaha, and was shortly after engaged as resident engineer in charge of coustruction of the Omaha water works. In the following year he was tendered the position of city engineer of Omaha, which he eccepted. Under his administration the city was wonderfully improved. Mr. Rosewater resigned his position in 1887 to enter upon the larger field as consulting engineer of municipal public works, making sewerage designing a specialty. He is a member of the American Society of Engineers, and was the first president of the Nebraska Association of Engineers and Surveyors.

Prof. Henry A. Rowland graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy The following year he was survey ing for a railroad in western New York, but gave that up to accept a position as teacher at Wooster university. In 1872 he returned at Wooster university. In 1873 he returned to Renssalaer institute as instructor in phy-sics, and in 1874 became assistant professor. When the authorities of the newly founded John Hopkins university at Battimere cast about them for some one to fill the chair of physics and become director of the physical laboratory Prof. Rowland, with his already recognized ability, was chosen for the place. This was a year before the university actually opened, and the interval he spent in Europe, working in Berlin with Helmholtz. Here he investigated the effect of static electricity in motion and proved that a moving charge has the effect of a current.

While the evergies of Prof. Rowland have

While the energies of Prof. Rowland have been largely devoted to exhaustive researches into the nature and phenomena of electricity and magnetism, his work takes a broad sweep through pretty well the whole range of

The well-earned degree of Ph. D. was con-ferred upon Prof. Kowland by Johes Hopkina university in 1880. As a member of the elec-trical congress at Paris in 1881 and of the mry at the electrical exhibition at the same time and place he received the order of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1881 be was elected a member of the National acad-emy of sciences. In 1883 he presided over the physics section of the American associathe physics section of the American association for the advancement of science at Minneapolis and read a memorable address, entitled "A Plea for Pure Science." In 1884, being appointed by the government on the commission specially formed for the purpose, he presided over the national conference of electricians at Philadelphia. During the same year he received from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he is an associate, the Rumford medal for his researches in light and neat.

He is corresponding member for the British Association for the Advance of Science, and of the Cambridgo Philosophical society, is one of the twelve foreign members of the Physical society of London, a foreign member of the Royal society and is a permanent

member of the international commission for

establishing electrical units.

The junior member of the board is Lieuten The junior member of the board is Lieutenant Francis Rawn Shunk. Lieutenant Shunk comes from a well known family in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was the lifth governor of Pennsylvania and afterward represented that state in the senate. Lieutenant Shunk's grandfather was also governor of Pennsylvania and died in office. Of his father little need be said, as he is considered one of the ablest engineers in America. He was chief engineer of the clevated railways in New York and is now in charge of the Intercontinental railway.

Lieutenant Shunk is not the first soldier of his family. During the early Indian wars

Lieutenant Shunk is not the first soldier of his family. During the early Indian wars his ancestor raised and commanded a regiment of his own, which afterward went into the revolution. Both his uncle and great uncle graduated from West Point, and Major Francis J. Shunk, his uncle, was chief of ordinance on McCleilan's staff.

Lieutenant Shunk first saw light in Harrisburg. Pa., in 1862, and was appointed to West Point in 1883, graduating four years later with distinction at the head of his class. Later he received an appointment as second lightenant of engineers and ordered to Willet's Point, where he devoted himself to the study of submarine mining. He was to the study of submarine mining. He was recommended highly by the chief of engineers and appointed a member of the electri-cal board in 1899. On February last he re-ceived a promotion and is now first licutenant of engineers.

AN EVENING OF HORROR.

How a Woman's Purchase Drove Her Husband to Drink. My liege lord, Mr. T. Raymond Smythe,

came home the other day much excited. Said

ic: "Wife, did my new shirts come!" I answered in the affirmative, and also pentioned the fact that he was evidently not beginning the retrenching business on shirts. He proceeded to excuse himself for having re shirts made during the panicy time in

"You see, these are a new kind of shirt." brandtshing one frantically before me. "A feilow doesn't have to to wear anything with

I camly remarked that the one he held seemed to me like unto a Grecian frapery straight and much slashed. It also occurred to me to mention that even in this age and in Omaha objections might be made to such a toilet. He answered:

"Madam, you are even a little more dense than usual. Any one with a grain of sense would know that I meant I would not have to wear a vest. What I now need is something

in the way of fastenings."

He then delegated me to purchase three shirt stude for him. Of course I was most anxious to prove worthy of the confidence placed in me and I hied me away to a leading leweler and then my trouble began. The benign head of the nouse waited upon me in person, as it were. The flattering distinc-tion rather rattled me. I was in a mist as to respective charms of pearls or diamonds, but whon he said: "You can wear the diamond studs for ear-rings very becomingly." I went over to the brilliants' side with both feet, though even then I wondered had I three ears. Still, methought I can wear a nose ring, if ever foolish enough to have new holes cut in my ears to punch things through. The diamonds were small, O, very small,

The diamonds were small, O, very small, but as pure as anything. Then came the mode of fastening. There were common solid buttons front and rear. Then the toboggan slide kind, but to the kind that you could rend asunder by pushing a soring and close with a click I gave the preference. It was quite long though, and on its innermost side had a small pointed knob. My enthusiasim was slightly dampened when Mr. Sexpressed a fear that they might penetrate his anatomy, but as we were going to a progressive high-five party that evening, I mildly advised him to experiment on them, which he did—or, rather, they experimented on him.

We began playing at the same table. I wondered a little, when he made a bid of twelve on a lone five spot, and when in the next hand he deliberately walted an acc

next hand he deliberately waitzed an acc down on his partner's king, leaving a five to be taken by the opponent's queen. I knew there must be something decaying in Den-mark. As he was about to move down to the next table he whispered:

almness of agony he said in husned tones: 'The second stud point is wallowing around in the warm corners of my left side. It is even now entering the very core of my

I thought may hap it will dig out the seeds of untruthfulness, but I answered him nothing. It did however startle me when a little later he whispered; "Madam, very soon will it be known to this motley throng that murder is being perpetrated in their midst. The moisture that I feel, assues me that I must soon present a carmine frontispiece. In fact this — shirt bosom is soak-ing in gore." I then said in horrified legato: "When the time comes to move fly to the veranda. I will seize that carafe of fee water and pour down your neck and rinse you off." He seemed displeased at this propo-sition, remarking that the sudden cold shock to fresh, deep wounds, might cause gangrene

o set in, or perchance a lock-jaw. We then parted for the rest of the evening, until about to take refreshments, when he stood back of my chair and said: "The northeast corner of my liver has just surrendered to the bold attack of the third stud point. Raise the children to honor the memory of their father, and send my mutilated remains to Council Bluffs, where they have time to mourn the fallen."

A little later he sat softly down and con-cluded with: "If you think it would not be unseemly to cater to my carnal appetite at such a time, you might pass me that ice cream mummy, and I will try to eat him."

Largest Gold Com in Circulation. The largest gold coin now in circula lon is said to be the gold ingot or "loof" of Anam, a French colony in eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about \$220. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan. which is worth about \$55, and the next comes the "benda" of Ashantee, which represents a value of about \$49. California \$50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Annm, where the silver ingot is worth

about \$15.

Furniture Polish. The new servant girl tried two kinds furniture polish on the resewood dining table. She declared that American furniture polish was "no good at all, at all." She got half a pound of white beeswax, two cakes of eastile soap and a pint of turpentine. She boiled the song and wax together-that is, she melted them until they ran together. Then she poured in the turpentine. All the hard wood in the house shines like mirror glass now. "Tis the way they make the bars shine in Dublin," said

No gripping, no nausea, no pain when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pilt. Safe pilt. Best pill.

Newspapers in Constantinople. Constantinople has fifty newspapers: nineteen of them are daily, five semiweekly, seventeen weekly, three semi-monthly, six monthly. In nationality five are Turkish, seven Armenian, eight Breek, six French, two French and English, one Italian, two Hebrew, two Bulgarian, one Arabian, one Persian, one

A very small pill, but a very good one. DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

A Cluster of Chinese Towns. According to Father Huc, the missionary, there is on the river Kiang in China, six hundred miles from its mouth, a cluster of cities, Hankow, Wochang and Hanyang, as close together as St. Paul, West St. Paul and Minneapolis, with an aggregate population of 8,000,000 people.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; only pill to oure sick headache and regulate the be assi

AS A MEMBER VIEWS IT.

Nebraska's Alliance Made to Serve the Purpose of Demagogues.

FRAUD AND DECEIT OF THE LEADERS.

Conducted on the Principle of Might Being Right and the Voice of the Minority is Silenced.

SH.VER CREEK, Neb., July 10 .- To the Edior of THE BER: Your editorial in THE DAILY BEE of this date entitled "Alliance Money and Methods' appears to be founded on a misconception of the powers and nature of the almance and of its legitimate relations to politics, and especially to the independent or people's party, and I am sure you will thank me for setting you right on some points.

In order that you may verify some of my

statements I enclose you a copy of the constitution of the Nebraska state farmers' alliance as amended at Lincoln last winter, which, as you may not be aware, is free to all. On the basis of a statement made by a ember of the republican state central committee who is also a member of the alliance. you figure out that "the independents had a fund for organization and other campaign purposes of over \$150,000 last year." Now this is very far from the truth, even on the supposition that the paying membership is 70,000 as assumed, which doubtless an overstateitself ment. To be correct it would follow that all of these 70,000 must have joined last year, which is not true by more than half and then, too, the initiation fee is \$1 and not \$1.25. It is also true that the state executive committee of the alliance assumed to remit the dues of the members for the third and fourth quarters of last year, which of course cut down the receipts by nearly half.

Now I want to say right here by way of digression that last summer in one of my letters to THE BEE I denounced this action of the executive committee as a bold usurpation of authority, and if you will look the constitution through you cannot find one synaole by way of a refutation of my statement. Now the public is interested in this matter in this way, that these same men are leaders in the independent party and are basely prostituting their official position and sub-verting the principles of the order to serve their own political ambition. As I have before said, if these men will so violate and trample on their own law how violate and trample on their own law how can they be entrusted to administer the laws of the state! And much less to remodel and reform our political institutions, a task which they seem to have set before them. But they say that if I or others have any complaints of this sort to make it is our duty first to prefer charges within the order and not go before the public. Now I will admit in a general way that a man ought not to air his dirty linen on the street corners, but in this case, where our order, ourselves and our case, where our order, ourselves and our money are being unlawfully used to encompass our political destruction, we have a right to protest in the order or out of it and that with all our might, and our efforts are not properly to be termed "mud-slinging." But it is further said that if we find our-selves not to be in accord with a majority of our brethren we should quietly withdraw. I answer that as regards our constitution and declared purposes the alliance is nonpartisan. Now if the majority will so change the constitution as to permit them to do lawfully what they are now doing unlawfully, I for one will quickly get out of the way, but we do not propose either to be crowded out or sicked out. Minorities have rights no less sacred than the rights of majorities, no below will be found portraits of the members of the compussion, with a brief biographical sketch of each.

Mr. Andrew Rosewater was born October 81, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. In April, 1864, he secured employment upon the engineer corps which was sent out to make surveys and explications of the Rocky mountains with a view of determining the control of the computation of the Rocky mountains with a view of determining to move down to the matter how great the majorities are, or should be, subject to law, but in the alliance there is an opinion very generally provalent that majorities are above all law, and so they seek to override the rights of the minorities.

I supposed him to be joking and answered that should the worst happen 1 would hunt a cheap (!) plumber and have him soddered fresh and green. It was next my fate to follow him to the foot table where the majorities are, or should be, subject to law, but in the alliance there is an opinion very generally provalent that majorities are above all law, and so they seek to override the rights of majorities, no matter how great the majorities are, or should be, subject to law, but in the alliance there is an opinion very generally provalent that majorities are above all law, and so they seek to follow him to the foot table where the majorities are above all law, and so they seek to opinion very generally provalent that majorities are above all law, and so they seek to opinion very generally provalent that majorities are above all law, and so they seek to opinion very generally provalent that majorities are above all law, and so they seek to opinion very generally provalent that should the worst bappen 1 would hunt a cheap (!) plumber and have him soddered fresh and provided out.

But, to resume. You say that, "Granting that there are 75,000 members in the state today, the alliance has an available income of \$75,000 at least for the work of the coming

campaign."

Now will you be so kind as to tell the bundreds of thousands of readers of The Bee just how it appears that one solitary red cent of that money is available for campaign pur-poses? Is it in the constitution of the alliance! Is there one word in that constitution by which even the state alliance itself in session at Lincoln last winter could have appropriated one dollar for campaign purposes! What right had they to vote \$2,000 toward paying the expenses of the independents in their contest for the state pendents in their contest for the state officers! What right would they have to use it for the campaign expenses of the independents in any way! The right of might pendents in any way! The right of might and none other. I had money in that state treasury—good republican money, not flat money, farm morrgage money, sub-treasury money or any other kind of stuff. What right had they, a professedly non-partisan institution, to use that money to assist my political enemies? The right of might and none other. I had money in our carry alliance. other. I had money in our county alliance treasury. What right had the county alliance to use my money to pay the expenses of a delegate to Cincinnati to organize a politi-cal party, one of the chief objects of which was to be the destruction of my own! The right of might and none other! What right had they to send that delegate at all! The

right of might and none other. You say, "It is folly to find fault with them for spending the money they have collected for political purposes." I cannot concur. Let the facts be known. The mass of the alliance embership do not understand the trickery, the fraud, the deceit and the lying that is now being practiced upon them by many of their false leaders. But their hearts are right and when their eyes shall be opened they will re-pudiate these demagogues who are now rid-

ing them with whip and spur.

I personally know a number of members of the alliance who think about these things as I do, but most men do not like to assert them-selves in the face of an opposing unjority. However, when the time comes they will get in their work. We believe in the principles of the alliance as said down in the work I mail you, but not necessarily in the pub-lished resolutions of the various alliance bodies. We believe in free and open discussion and in reading papers and distening to speakers of all shades of opinion and particu-larly in the discussion of political questions in "a strictly non-partisan spirit." and then we believe in allowing each man to hold his own opinions free and untramelled, being left perfectly at liberty to give effect to them as he sees fit without being in danger of be-ing denounced as a traitor by his brethren. We believe in the alliance as it was -in the faith as it was once delivered to the saintsand not in the alliance as it has been turned from its original intent to serve the purposes of self-intrusted demagogues; and we demand that the alliance get back onto the solid ground of non-partisanship when the farmers of the north, east, south

and west can work together honorably, con-sistently, unitedly and effectively for the best interests of the toiling masses and of best interests of the toiling masses and of the people of the whole country.

The idea runs through your editorial that the alliance and the independent party are identical. This idea is largely prevalent among members of the alliance themselves, and practically it is true I admit, but, as has been seen, it is to that we object. If their purposes and objects are substantially the same it should be only as an incidental matsame it should be only as an incidental mat-

ter, so long as the constitution of the alliance remains as it is.
Your suggestion as to the organization of republican clubs is just the thing. One should immediately be formed in every vot-

ing precinct where even three active, intelli-gent men can be found to sustain it. The beneficial results would be incalculable CHARLES WOOSTER.

Adverse to Producers. FAIRFIELD, Neb., July 11 .- | To the Editor of THE BEE. |- The grops in this, Clay county, are abundant and the farmer is happy. The harvest of rye, barley and winter wheat is now on and everything promises the greatest harvest of small grain known in the history harvest of small grain known in the history of the county. If the farmers were able to retain their grain for better prices, and had granaries in which to preserve the crop, they would be in a much better condition. The crop will be so great that the most of the farmers will be obliged to sell for want of sufficient room in which to store it.

The benefits to be derived from the warehouse bill, passed at the last session of the legislature, were it carried out in its true spirit and purpose, are apparent.

spirit and purpose, are apparent.
The Bee has the unanimous support of the republicans of the interior of the state in its demand on the state board of transportation to lower the rates for the transportation of freight. The promises of the republican party in this respect, so far, have been like the fruit of old, turned to ashes in the mouth. The people had no confidence in the secretaries that were appointed. The one from this county and another from Adams county, the county west of us, are well known to the people have be that here be little hope of relief could be people here; but little hope of relief could be expected from such men, men that had no

npathy with the wants and necessities of ne common people,
Their life and training and occupations have all run in a channel adverse to the in-terests and welfare of the producers and farmers of this section of the state. But yet it may be that even these gentlemen may be brought to a realizing sense of their duty to the people and the republican party. The republican party must surely do something in this regard to redeem its pleages to the people or it will be surely lost in the coming contest.

A great many politicians are pressing to their bosoms the deciusion that an abundant harvest will do away altogether with the independent party. No greater mistake could possibly be made. It takes no political prophet to foresee that in the coming years prophet to foresee that in the coming years
the political battle will be between organized
capital and the people. Unless the republican party shall take up the cause of the people the situation demands a party that will.
The manipulations of the money of the world
are the bane of this last half of the nineteenth century; corporate power is the tyrant
of this republic. The republican party in of this republic. The republican party in the past has been the party of the people Shall it be so in the future! The farmers and producers of the west are not anarchists and destroyers of social order or in favor of fiat money, as is usually supposed by the people of the eastern states. No better citi-zens can be found in any country. They want a good safe reliable currency, but they want enough of it to do the business of the country with. They are enterprising pro-gressive men.

gressive men.
These people have looked to the republican party for relief. The republican party has promised but has not been true to its promises. To retain its hold on the government it must listen to and obey the voice of the common people of this nation, for in that rests the security and perpetuity of the republic itself.

W. S. PRICKETT.

BUTLER'S EARLY LIFE.

Attended Country School and Had a Fight With His Teacher.

General Butler, in his new book, has something very interesting to say of his early life and education in the country school that he attended. "I remained at home," he says, "during the autumn, and then it was that our shoemaker gave me the book of all the books for a boy-'Robinson Crusoe,' The question was not whether I wanted to read it, but whether I could be kept from reading it, so as to do the little matters that I ought to do and was able to do. My mother, laying aside her labors, which was unite necessary for our support, taught and explained the book to me with great

woman, and she struck a bargain with Ben by which he was to commit to memory as many verses of Scripture as she explained chapters of the book to him. Among the books that he studied at Among the books that he studied at school were "Pope's Essays on Man" and "Cowper's Task." "And I remember," he says, "I got my first feeling of hostility to slavery from being called upon to parse a half page of 'Is India free, or do we grind her still?"

Of his hibligal training Butler says:

Of his biblical training Butler says "I had committed to memory the four gospels, and once had recited them at call for a quotation in every part. I knew every word, not even excepting the first eighteen verses of the first chapter of Matthew, where everybody begat everybody else."

General Butler recites a characteristic incident which occurred when he was in college. He relates the difficulty which "The teacher took the chalk from me as I retired from the blackboard, and said, in the presence of the class:

"Butler, you don't know anything," The pupil replied, "Not about demon stration, but I can tell you some good things that you don't know."

Butler was originally intended by his parents for a Calvinst minister. While in college, under a penalty of a forfeit of 10 cents for each offense, he was obliged to attend morning prayers each day and church twice on Sunday. He rebelled at this because he did not believe in the the theory of Calvinism, and finally, he drew up a petition to the faculty to be excused from attendance upon prayers. He came near being expelled for this act. There is a good deal of space given to the manner in which he won his wife, which was not much of a departure from

the approved method of doing that To his wife he pays the most touching and noble tributes. He says: "My wifef with a devotion quite unperalleled, gave me her support by accompanying me at my earnest wish through the war of the rebellion and made for me a home wherever I was stationed in command. Returning home with me after I retired to civil and political life, Mrs. Butler remained the same good adviser, educating and guiding her children during their young lives with such skill and success that neither of them ever did an act which caused me serious sorrow or gave the least anxiety on their behalf.'

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Lightning Volts.

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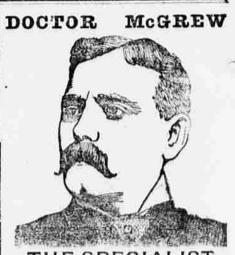
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