THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, MAY 21, 1894.



Terms Cash or Easy Payments. PRESENTS TO ALL PURCHASERS.

limsy disguises. A GAMBLING CARNIVAL.

appetites temporarily satiated for gambling, their systems worn out from continued excitement and various excesses, their brains sluggish for want of sleep and the majority

Foot races were inaugurated between Mex

icans and half-breeds, and many good doi lars changed hands over the results. En

defeat.

At the end of a week the crowd with their

En

evolution on its axis. The object of this i hat instead of all the rays falling upon the ticing and facinating games of cards were introduced and played upon spread blankets under inviting shade. Large sums of money were either were or better with a state of money transmitter at once they can be divided up and transmitted successively. CONVERSION OF LIGHT RAYS. were either won or lost with a coolness and abandon that was truly wonderful and sur-prising to the uninitiated beholders. Card sharps or their emissaries could be seen everywhere, some easily detected through

The conversion of the rays of light int lectrical currents of proportional intensity s effected by a special selenium cell of an extreme sensitiveness acting by the influence of the heated light. The selenium has this

ight from all parts of the object pas brough the perforations in the disc in on-

remarkable property, that its resistance to currents of electricity is varied by light falling on it, especially heated light, so that the greater the difference between the tem-perature of the beam of light and the selenium itself the more sensitive will it be the variations of intensity in the light and therefore the more will it vary th electrical current passing through it. These currents act at the receiving an paratus upon a microphonic relay acting telephone receiver, modified by the ad dition of a narrow chamber placed between the disc and a cover hermetically closing th telephone. One of the covers is full of oxygen, brough in by a pipe, and the other is full of hydrogen. On the top of the covers is tubing properly adjusted and provided with regulating valves. The two gases are ylinder of carbonate of calcium. The variations in the strength of the current of the microphonic relay cause pulsations of the diaphragms. But these ulsations, even if they are of a molecular nature, impart to the molecules of gas an excess of speed, causing proportional varia ions in the intensity of the oxyhydroger light. A lens and a reflector concentrate th having previously passed through one of the perforations of a disc absolutely similar to the disc placed in the transmitting ap paratus.

ated with the utmost precision and smooth

TROLLEY LINE INFRINGEMENTS. JudgeWilliam K-Townsend of the United States circuit court of Connecticut rendered in important decision in the case of the Electric Railway Company of the United States against the Jamaica and Brooklyn Rallroad company. It is in favor of the General Electric company. The decision is on a final rehearing on a bill in equity, al-leging infringement of letters patent granted to Stephen D. Field, July 16, 1889, for improvements on electric rallways and as signed to the complainant. The evidence of infringement, as stated in the decision, applies to the combination of a

stationary dynamo-electric generator driven by a suitable motor and circuit of motors, ed in part of an insulated or detach ection of the line of rails of the railway track and the electro-magnetic motor narket. nounted on a wheeled vehicle and used for propelling the same, and included in a ciruit of conductors, also a current controlling device placed upon such vehicle. The de fence was a denial of infringement, antici pation by prior patents, publication and prior inventions. Judge Townsend states that the complaint admits that every element in the invention existed in art before the combination was made, and he finds that there was a que tion in the patent office in 1879 as whether patents could be granted to Field because of a prior patent known as the Clark, which embodied the same principle The suit is said to have been the most im portant that has yet been tried in any court, as it involves the entire electric railroad systems of the country, and the is on the first principle. The plaintiffs, who represent the Field interests, have been usuited, and Judge Townsend has or dered a decree dismissing the bill, While the defendants are nominally the Brooklyn company, the case was defended by the General Electric company. Had the decision cen in favor of the plaintiff they would have controlled the entire electric railroad

grades at from \$3 down. HARD WEEK ON HOG RAISERS

Deples Furniture & Carpet Co. and have taken how more receive the result being a cleaning up of speculators' supplies and the close of the week finds very few stale cattle in the yards. Naturally prices have improved a triffe and all grades are selling at substantially better prices than prevailed the latter part of the week. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.20@3.75; fair to good, \$3.00@3.15, and the commoner 1315-1317 FARNAM ST.

25,000 head.

Articles.

Wheat, No. 5

Sept Corn No. 2. May July Sept Oats No. 2. May

Pork per bbl May July Lard, 100 lbs

Sept.

May. July. Sept.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

54360.34

5636@44 58@5896

367

11 90

 $\begin{smallmatrix} 7 & 20 \\ 6 & 90 \\ 6 & 90 \end{smallmatrix}$

With Only Eight Hundred Cattle Offered

There Was Little Activity.

CILICAGO, May 13 .- The cattle market wa

\$2.49 to \$4 for common to fancy steers. Re-ceipts were estimated at 800 head, making 59.068 head for the week, sgainst 53.599 head last week,

37%6%4 3814038

| Open. | High. | Low. | Close.

55% 57% 55%

33% 33% 30% 26%

11 92%

 $\begin{array}{c} 7 & 20 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 6 & 90 \end{array}$

3036 3736 3834

11 80

7 15 6 85 6 87%

3863834 3874

nanimity worthy of praise, gave free to al classes of the inhabitants whatever pelts they could save. When it will be remembered that, at that

from the north and east, seeking to es cape the tortures of cold and hunger

their tracks, other thousands, with more vitality, sought sheltered spots behind bluffs

or brush to rest or protect their emaclated limbs from the biting blasts, only to at

ast succumb to the storm. The main army, impelled by the fury of the blizzard,

tottered onward until checked by the pre cipitous banks of the Nucces river. There blinded by the elements and the pressur

of united numbers in their rear, thousands fell headlong into the stinking quagmire be-

neath, with sad, appealing eyes, to meet a lingering death. The cattle owners, recog-nizing, in an area of country of so large an extent, and so sparingly settled, their

usands exhausted and benumbed fell in

period, hides were worth from \$3 to \$6 each, according to weight and classage, period. that one vast bovine graveyard covered the land waiting for the scalping knife, some idea may be gleaned of the golder opportunity to make money, which had so suddenly presented itself to the people, especially the poorer class. They were not slow in realizing the good luck that had befallen them, and with vigor and energy sprung to the work. Camps were hastil established in favorite localities, far from sprung to the work. habitation, near lake, river or woodland where death had been busy. Some "peel ers" lounged at home at night, but searched the country on horse back by day. All classes engaged in the work. Horsemen searched high land and low land, hills and valley, prairie and brush in all directions. Thousands of hides were reclaimed, while hundreds perished through decomposition There was much speculation in the purchase hides. Some peelers made as much as \$75 per day on favorite days, and there are men living today who laid the foundation to ample fortunes from that ghoulish work

In three weeks time the principal harvest had been gathered and housed.

The terrible sacrifice of brute life to the elements and the financial wreckage of many cattle owners had been the peculia means through which were distributed thousands of golden dollars among the pec-The country seemed to groan under weight of gold and silver. The most humble huts, as well as the more pretentious buildings, were alike storehouses for from \$200 to \$2,000 in coin.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

It was at that favorable time that the American and Mexican gentlemen of the "green cloth" met upon a common level to devise means to fleece the people of their treasures. Out of their evil consultations enamated and was at the proper moment treasures. born into life a Mexican fair. The time was opportune, gold had made the people restless and they craved for excitement. The nature of their lives upon an exposed frontier sparsely settled in protecting them selves and property from marauding bands of outlaws or from the raids of both Mexi-can and Indian robbers made their ideas of pleasure and enjoyment both rude and uncouth. It made possible in what was called a law abiding community of immunity from arrest of desperate characters the open and flagrant violation of both moral and civil law. It accounted in a great measure for the leniency with better part of the people viewed and patronized such festivities, as I shall at tempt to describe

was announced that the fair would be held on the west side of the Nueces at a well known place called Rancho Grande at a given date, commencing with bull fight. This news, being circulated broad-cast over the land by wandering horsemen, was received with favor by the inhabitants. The writer, just reaching manhood, unso-phisticated in the amusements of border life with a well filled purse made from the pell bus ness, curiously enough, was as impatient for the "circus" to commence as any free booter abroad.

I shall never forget the impressions made upon my mind when, after a hard day's rid, through brush and "pear," my companion a native Texan, a year or two my senior and myself in the middle of the afternoor of the second day, pulled up our game lit tle mustangs at Rancho Grande and lifter from their sweat covered backs and panting sides our heavy maddles.

With now twenty odd years of life passed upon the frontier 1 cannot recall of looking upon its like before or since. of ever strange, wild, wierd, but in so spects p'cturesque scene that unfolded it-self before my vision. Mesquite, chapparel and pear partially obscured the view, but as far as the eye could reach men and horses

covered the ground. Swarthy skinned Mexicans and sunburnt ved here and there by foot of horse, Half-breed and American, Castillar and negro, jostled against each other good naturedly in the moving crowd. The shrill neigh of the mustang staked with lariat for naturedly bis evening meal was answered back from the four points of the compass by hundreds of his kind. Shriveled and wrinklad old

with empty purses, were in the proper hu mor to take a much needed rest. So the festivities were wisely brought to a close by the managers. Strange, almost marvelous to relate, there had been no fighting, no A small black cloud showed its killing. hreatening head above the blue horizon once-only for an instant-then to disapbear to return no more. Over the possession of the olive hand of

senorita in the dance a desperate smug gler from the Rio Grande and a devil-may care cowboy came to angry words, to be quieted with great difficulty by the combined efforts of mutual friends Hatred and jealonsy existed then as now between Texat and Mexican. The crowd seemed, abou evenly divided as to nationality and a pisto shot, even a blow, would have precipitated one of those short, decisive, bloody border fights that has so often disgraced Texas

All other amusements were tame compared to gambling. Fortune ruled supreme over those wild, reckless and restless spirits; she was their oneen and they her loval subjects and the proudest bent the knee. The rand The ranch buildings had been confiscated for the use of "banking games"-faro and Mexican monte. Upon the tables where these games were were stacked in rows ten and twenty dollar gold coins, representing thousands of dollars. Day and night the games went on, day and night the rooms were jammed with Monte was by far the favorite players. browds of men stood around the tables plac ing their bets, the human mass swearing and pushig for standing room; feverish hands were thrust forth over men's heads and shoulders with money to be staked on a Many who could not reach the table handed in their bets to be placed upon their card by the dealer or some accommodating player.

The Mexican dealer yied with his Ameri can brother in the smoothness and deftness of manner in which they manipulated the cards; vied with him in suavity of politeness of manners in which they treated the excited but apparently calm players.

In the opinions of the gentlemen of the "green cloth," financially the "affair" has had been a complete success from start to finish from the old tomale woman to the gentleman with the diamond studs. "The ing gentlemen," as they were proud to desig nate themeselves, filled shotbags with co preparatory to leaving and with many fond adelus at parting, but keeping close company money-bags, hied themselves to with their new fields of labor.

The band, with most of the senoritas, quietly returned to Mexico. The cowboys ode back to the ranches with a vague feel ng that they had made fools of themselves. but consoled for empty pocketbooks by the proud knowledge that they had had a rip-roaring good time. The Mexicans returned good naturedly to their "jackals" of thatches roofs and dirt floors, without a peso, there revived on goat's milk and red pepper, to relate with many a gesticulation and eviden relish to their wondering household the great hings seen at the fair.

There was a precipitous home seeking among all classes. The fair was now num-bered with the events of the past. It had been welcomed and heralded into existence by a happy people with fat purses, the just reward of faithful labor performed with the kinning knife. It disappeared like a thief in the dark, leaving the country as depleted of money as it had been before the gre cattle die up. LEE BETHUNE.

Reason Enough.

A woman told the following little incident he other day: "I was at a woman suffrage parlor meeting," she said, "and I saw one of the most charming society women in town among the guests. She always seemed to me as if she ought to be kent in a glass case, she was so exquisite and refined. the meeting was over I said to her: After 'How do you happen to be here? 'Well,' she said, 'I'll tell you. Last fall I talked with fifteen men of my acquaintance, urging them to stay in town to vote at the election, one of them did, and I came to the No on that if the respectable men wouldn't rote the respectable women ought to. -

Sweet breath, sweet stomach, sweet temper? Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers

Then, according to the position occupied by the perforation on the surface of the disc, the beam of light passing by this point makes a more or less luminous point on the screen

The two discs at each end of the line are revolved synchronously. At each end of the line, therefore, the discs rotate in absolute When the light passes through accord. hole in one disc the light is transmitted brough the corresponding one at the other end at the same instant.

When the discs revolve at a high rate o speed the points of light pass with such rapid succession that on account of the per-sistence of vision the retina is not affected by the successive disappearance of the points, which, taken together, reproduce exactly the object placed before the transmitter.

ELECTRIC INCENDIARY.

The turning adrift of the electric current fter having served the purpose of the elec trie rallway car, has not only been found t play havoc with the water and gas pipes along its course, but, as H. C. Cushing, jr., now shows, is responsible for a more or les large proportion of fires from "unknown" causes. In the city of Boston there year 1893 1,233 fires, with a loss of \$5,024,765. Twenty per cent of these fires were from unknown causes. Mr. Cushing suggests that the loss of \$1,004,955 ought to be effectual in spurring on property owners and insurance companies to make some systematic investigations into the cause thereo nstead of resting content with blaming in candescent or arc light wires or any othe vires which enter a building, and proceeds to show from his own experience what in structive facts such investigation would de velop. Gas and water pipe were found to be completely eaten through by electrolytic action in three months after having been placed in the ground near street railway re urns. In the cellars and basements of many

houses there was a large difference of eletrical pressure between two pipes enterin, within one foot of each other, and in one in stance it was a very easy matter to take a piece of hoop iron and draw an electric arc sufficient to ignite a piece of waste held near it, and by conne ing these pipes together with a piece of cop per wire the current passing made it so ho that the hand could not be borne upon it In one case two pipes were so close together that the vibrations of an elevator engine caused them to knock together, and an arc was created every time a contact was made and broken. This had been going on so long that the gas pipe was almost eaten through Had this not been discovered the pipe would have been ignited by the electric spark as soon as the first small hole appeared, probably another fire-"cause unknown would have followed. The power for good o evil which this electricity lying around loos ossesses is further shown by the fact that one man ran small motors and incandescent lamps, as well as all the electric bells in his

building. So well do people now recognize that this vagabond current from the railway circuits is lurking around ready for activity

interests of the United States. ELECTRICAL NOTES.

The electrical extraction of iron from th ore by the De Laval process is being tried on a large scale at Trollhattan, Sweden and is even expected to revolutionize the Swedish iron industry. The well known attraction which light has for fish has induced ingenious fishermen to utilize the electric light as a bait and it is said that this never fails to bring togethe

large shoals of lish, which swim round the illuminated globe and are easily caught. In France the De Meritens system of treating wines by passing currents of elec-tricity through them has been officially tested and reported on favorably. This treatment is found to mellow and preserve healthy wines, and to arrest deterioration in those beginning to give way. An inventor has brought out a rocking

chair actuated by electricity. The sitter can at the same time receive gentle currents by grasping metal handles or by resting the bare feet on metal pedals.

In Russia a lady was saved from premature burial by means of a microphone placed over her heart, which enabled a redical man to detect a faint beat, which And escaped the ordinary tests. A New York lady has so contrived matters

that she can, before getting out of bed, start a fire in the kitchen by turning on the current and when she comes down stairs finds the boiling and the place comfortably kettle warmed.

The electric light lends itself admirably t household decoration, Among other curious ways is a table decoration in which jelly is illuminated by a light, shining through the mass from the center. When the dish, at first hidden by a silver cover and a mass of flowers, is suddenly uncovered the effect is very striking.

World's Columbiau Exposition

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthen-ing laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.

Tall Trees.

The tallest standing tree is in Tasmanla 350 feet high, but the "Mammoth" of Callfornia, which has now fallen, was 100 fee taller. Though California grows the largest fruit and flowers, the most enormous flower is a native of Sumatra. It was discovered by the suite of Sir Stamford Raffles and named Rafflesia in his honor. When the which is like a monstrous cabbage bud, unfolds it shows five patals, flesh colored and marked with yellowish-white protuberances, surrounding a cup of an intense purple that will hold a gallon and a half of figuid. The flower is nine feet in circum ference and gives out a most repulsive odo like tainted meat, which is, however, at tractive to insects.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills, safe pills, best pills.

stronger than last week, but the ordinary

and inferior grades have not shown any

In stockers and feeders there has been

prices have ruled strong most of the time

Country buyers have been more numerous and have taken hold more freely, the result

fair amount of business transacted

mprovement.

This has been a bad week in the hog Receipts have been unusually heavy, showing a marked increase over last and one and two years ago. have felt the increase in supplies, and the decline during the week amounts to all of 35c on all grades. There has been a fair shipping demand, but packers have been extremely bearish on account of the neavy supplies. The quality continues good, and from this fact packers argue that supplies this summer will be ample, if not heavy buyer for a prominent packer says unless he wanted weight he could go into the yards blindfolded and get as good a drove as he could with his eyes open, the hogs run so even. The big decline this week brings hog prices more in line with provision prices than they have been at any ime during the past six months, but any thing like a steady market need not be expected until packers can dispose of the pr duct on the same basis that they buy the

The week closes with the heaviest run in over a month, the supply being considerably heavier than at Kansas City, and nearly as heavy as at Chicago. In quality the offerings averaged up better than they have or any day of the week, although the propor of heavy weights was comparatively and rather uneven. There was not a very active shipping demand, and the ample Bids plies made all the packers bearish. and sales were at \$4.65 to \$4.70 for fair to good hogs of all weights, or steady to shade easier than Friday. Later good shipping orders infused new life and strength Later good into the business, and late trading was mostly at \$4.70, or full Friday's figures. top was \$4.75 for three choice loads and the extreme low mark \$4.6212 for a load of rough, skippy stuff. Everything changed hands in good season, the bulk going at \$4.65 and \$4.70, as against \$4.70 Everything Friday, and \$5 to \$5.05 on last Saturday.

SHEEP IN GOOD DEMAND.

This has been another week of light upplies, and prices have developed some The demand for muttons and trength. lambs is greater than the supply, and any-thing at all useful finds a ready sale at strong prices. The offerings today were very common odds and ends. Fair to good natives are quotable at \$3.50@4.35; fair to westerns, \$3,20074.15; and stock sheep, \$2.50@3.25; good to choice 40 to 100-lb. lambs, \$3.50@4.60.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Features of the Fluctuation and Closing Prices for Saturday.

CHICAGO, May 19 .- Wheat shot skyward today, advancing 1%c and closing 1c higher. Trading was heavy and excited, shorts rushing frantically to cover, scared by frosts, higher cables and the bulge in outside markets. Realizing caused a reaction from the top figures, but the market closed firm. Corn closed %c higher, July cats %c higher and provisions at a slight decline.

The opening in wheat was excited, with the buying general and the selling led by Pardridge. The principal cause for the sudden change in the course of the market was the weather, the surprising strength in cables and the bulge in the side markets. The strength in foreign markets was un-expected and was one of the main factors in creating the demand. After the rush up, there was a reaction caused by holders taking profits. Pardridge was reported as covering shorts and the market firmed up at the close. The opening trades were a Gle advance, sold up % @1%c, worked back CHICAGO, May is --rise carrie matters were firm at Friday's quontitions. It was not active because of the fact that only about 800 head were offered. They were all picked up in good season on a basis of from B.50 to 15.90 for in-ferior to extra cows and helfers and at from a fric, changed some, ruled steady and closed as stated.

Corn was active and steady, fluctuations covering a range of 1/4 0 %c. The strength came from the weather and shorts hastened to cover. Opening trades were \$40 ½c ad-vance, sold up ½@%c, reacted ¾ @%c on local realizing, ruled steady and closed higher.

Oats were active and stronger, especially for July and September, which advanced

head for the week, against 53,80 head last week, 44,36 head a year ogo and 52,92 in 1592. About 12,000 hogs arrived today, making 124,000 head for this week, or 25,000 head more than for hast week, 41,000 head hore than in 1992. The demand was good and higher prices were paid. There was an udvance on yesterday's proces of from 5c to its and an advance from the lowest prices of Thursday of 20c, but the Provisions opened quiet and slightly higher on the strength in wheat. Later heaviness act in, values declining moderately for lack



Formerly People's Mammoth Installment House

WM. LOUDON, of support. During the balance of the ses sion the market was narrow, advancing slightly and closing steady for pork and **Commission Merchant** ribs and firm for lard. Compared with last night, July pork is 2½c higher, July lard unchanged and July ribs 2½c lower. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Private wires to Chicago and New York. All usiness orders placed on Chicago Board of Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 130 cars; corn, 560 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs

Correspondence solicited, Office, room 4, New York Life Building Telephone 1368.

3676 3734 3856

market is still 2% lower than at the close of last week. Sales were largely at from \$1.29 to \$5, though a number were reported at \$5,06 and at the middle of the forenoch. The second second second second second second second the middle of the forenoch. The middle of the forenoch. The second secon 83% 33% 30%66% 20% $\frac{11}{11}$ $\frac{775}{825}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 6 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 \end{array}$

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR-Easy; winter straights, \$2.45472.75; vinter patents, \$2.80473.66; spring straights, \$2.20 erea Winter patents, 42.5095507, 97400
 WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 5454c; No. 3 spring, no sales; No. 2 red. 5450.
 CORN-No. 2, 374c; No. 3 yellow, 3756.
 CORN-No. 2, 3756; No. 2 white, 3560302c;
 No. 3 white, 3456366.
 HYE-No. 2, 456.
 BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 52056c; No. 4, 199702.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Official receives and disposition of stock assists to by the mouse of the Union Stock Yards consists for the twenty-four hoursending at 3 o'clock p. or May 10, 15041 RECEIPTS.

[2] Bio.
[2] FLAN SEED-No. 1, \$1.38.
FLAN SEED-Prime, \$1.10674.15.
PHOVISIONS Means pork, per bbl. \$11.82½@
[35]; hard, per 100 Hus. \$7.1557.17½; short ribs, des dooxed, \$2.17½@7.35; dry salted shoulders oxed).
[55,7605.00]; short clear side (boxed), oxed). HOGS. | SHUEP. HORSES& ML9 CATTLE Cars. | Head Cars. | Head. Cars. | Head. 93 2.145 123 8,695 12 2.579 2

\$6.625.07.1255. WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.15.			93[2,145] 123 8,695] 12[2,579] 21 2 DISPOSITION.			
The following were the rec	scipia and	shipments	BUYEUS.	CATTLE.	noos.	*11.85.85
Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Omaha Packing Co The G. H. Hammond Co.	390	$1,119 \\ 1.135$	
Flour, bbls Wheat, bu Corn, bu Oats, bu Byce, bu Barley, bu	$\begin{array}{r} 10,000\\ 19,000\\ 192,000\\ 248,000\\ 6,000\\ 12,000\end{array}$	78,000 151,000 195,000 3,000	Swift and company The Cudahy Packing Co John P. Squire & Co A. Haas. R. Becker & Dogen. P. D. Armout.	556 414 217 68	2,585	
On the Produce exchange today the butter mir- ket was quiet and unchanged: creamery, 12s10s; dairy, 8s313c. Eggs, quiet and unchanged; strictly fresh, 95c.			S. Hammond. East St. Louis. Cudaby Bros. Cloveland. Shippers and feeders.		544 305 194	
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.			Totals	2,169	9.100	

Acres Totals Totals Record of receipts of live stock at the principal yards for Saturday May 19, 1894; Cattle, Hors, Sb Cattle, Hors, Sb 2,145, 8,605 12,000 13,50, 6,500 100, 1,00 at the four Sheen, 2,579 1,500 200 4.070 28.595 4.279 Tutals ...

Oil Markets.

OII. CITY, Pa., May 15. -National Transit certificates opened at Matter, highest, Misc., lowest, Misc., Bales, 1,000 bbls: shipments, 98,355 bbls.; TITTSBURG, Pa., May 19. -National Transit certificates opened at Mc; closed at Mc; highest, Mc; lowest, Ms. No sales.

Little pills for great ills; DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

building, by simply twisting his wires around two different water pipes which entered the