

NEBRASKANS FOR THE NAVY

The State's Quota of Cadets Far Below the Number Allowed.

LIFE AT THE ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY

Stringent Rules and Regulations—The System of Studies and Working—Records of Nebraska Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—Nebraska was made a territory of the United States May 20, 1854, and a state March 24, 1857. From that date it was entitled to have a representative at the Naval Academy, to be educated for an official position in the United States navy.

No one took advantage of this favorable opening until 1858, when Eason Webster, a school teacher in Omaha, was appointed a midshipman from Nebraska. He graduated in 1862, No. 5, in order of scholastic merit in a class of thirty-seven. June 30, 1869, Mr. Stephen resigned, when he held the rank of ensign in the United States navy. The next cadet in the Naval Academy from Nebraska was Matt Howard Signor, who entered May 21, 1886.

There were ten in all when the state could have had twenty-five, or more, to have education free and then, if more proficient, to have received an appointment in the United States navy. The great want has been to realize that every congressional district is entitled to send, every six years, a cadet to the United States Naval Academy, and that this cadet is paid \$900 annually to be educated for service in the American navy, at a still higher rate of compensation, and one that brings rank and increased compensation as the years roll on, with the opportunity for an undying fame that comes from skill and success in arms in the American navy.

The curriculum of the Naval Academy is the only door that gives entrance to an official position in the American navy. This curriculum is severe, but it has produced a number of brave and competent officers who reflect credit on the nation and are worthy successors of Hull, Midway and Porter. What it takes to equip a naval cadet, for what is the official appellation of the student at the Naval Academy, in the mental armor that will make an efficient officer in the service, few Americans have any reasonable idea.

NEBRASKA CADETS. Naval Cadet Terrill Scott did not remain in the academy more than a year and resigned.

The next Nebraska cadet was an interesting character. He was Arthur Glynn Kavanagh, who entered May 20, 1890. Kavanagh was the very man, and the very thing, for ever since the army which had been so gloriously defeated in 1890 at Fort Ball, had turned tables on the cadets in 1891. The navy wanted to redeem itself. The young Nebraska was destined to play a leading part in the reversal of fortune. He had from the deck of the Santee, heard the shouts of triumph and the shouts of grief, and fairly swept the navy from the gridiron field, but he did not see the battle—he was in duress with several comrades for their conduct in the battle of Fort Ball, and was paying for this infringement of regulation. But one year hence he was a lion in the camp of the navy, for he had held the center of the army, and though older and heavier than the naval eleven, the sturdy players of West Point, on their own grounds, had been beaten 12 to 4. It was a glorious day for the navy.

The next year Cadet Kavanagh was captain of the academy eleven. It was a wise choice. The army came to Annapolis with more science than they had ever shown before, and their fighting on the gridiron arena, and with a grim determination to win back their lost laurels. At the first shock it looked like the navy had been beaten, but in the balance, but down on the ground laid the navy and stopped the onward progress of West Point's triumphant host, and when the score was counted it was 10 to 0 in favor of the navy.

Cadet Kavanagh before entering the navy was at school at St. Benedict's, Missouri, at St. Vincent's in Pennsylvania, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and was a temperate and sensible young officer, not carried off his feet either by victory or defeat, and wore all his honors modestly. When a player he was good tempered and kind, and talked freely of contests past or approaching and always gave a good account of himself when the battle was on. He had dark eyes that shined out like stars, and over his full-settled cheeks bones. His great breadth of back, strength of body, and unflinching determination, made him a splendid player and reliable captain. Whenever the opportunity occurs, Kavanagh will acquit himself well when skill and courage are demanded on the field of severe battle. When in his second year he was 5 feet, 10 1/2 inches in height. Cadet Kavanagh was finally graduated from the Naval Academy in 1895, and was appointed ensign in July, 1896.

Naval Cadet Luther Martin Overstreet, who entered the Naval Academy from Nebraska, September, 1883, is a member of this year's graduating class, and at the last annual examination stood No. 18 in order of merit in a class of 56. He has his best marks in mechanical drawing, standing third in his class; in efficiency 4, in summer practical work in steam engineering 11. Cadet Overstreet has the athletic turn. He rowed last year in the academy eight-oar shell that won several races and which did splendid work. He is also a candidate for this season's crew. Three seasons he has been in the crew—every year that he has been at the academy. Last year he was substitute right guard on the crack academy football team, and gave Fischer the guard, a hard rub for the position. He is of large frame, weighing 168 pounds, and stands 5 feet, 10 inches in height. He is one of the cadet junior lieutenants of the academy battalion, a position of great honor and responsibility. He is a man of broad views and the severe discipline of the academy has not destroyed his individuality.

Naval Cadet Alfred W. Pressy, of the first class, is the best student of the Nebraska cadets. He stands No. 8 in the graduating class, which has fifty-three members. He was born in Bow, Cass county, and entered the navy May 19, 1883, when he was 19 years old. He was appointed from the Sixth congressional district, by

CONGRESSMAN O. M. KAM.

The father of Cadet Pressy is Henry T. Pressy of Broken Bow. Cadet Pressy was educated in the public schools of his native place in New Jersey. He does not take to athletics, although he is of sturdy build.

Naval Cadet Ralph E. Pope, another of Nebraska's representatives at the third class, is a member of the academy, a student of the fourth classmen, the new cadets who have just entered the academy, academy cadets who do not come within the regular curriculum of the academy, always perform the task with skill and ability, which system is known in the outside world as "boarding school." Cadet Pope has never figured in these proceedings as an actor but has probably had his share of it when a youngster. He comes from Red Cloud in Webster county, fifth congressional district, and was appointed to the academy by Congressman W. A. McKeighan. Cadet Pope was educated before coming to the academy at the Red Cloud high school.

Naval Cadet Paul Baxter Dungan, another member of the third class from Nebraska, is also of the fifth congressional district. This is an anomaly, because only one cadet at a time is allowed at the academy from a congressional district, but the cadetships from Nebraska in some way became mixed and were distinguished out by an act of congress, which allowed two cadets this term in the fifth district. Cadet Dungan is acquiring his education as a scholar, standing above the middle of the class in a class of sixty-five members. He was appointed to the academy by Hon. William E. Andrews, Cadet in rank from Hastings and before entering the naval academy was educated at the Hastings high school. He makes his best mark in efficiency.

Naval Cadet Zeno Everett Briggs of the second class is also a Nebraskan, who has done well as a scholar. He stood at the last annual examination No. 10 in order of scholastic merit in a class of fifty-five. He was appointed to the naval academy from the third congressional district by Hon. George D. McEljohn. He is a citizen of West Point, Neb., where his father, Emory Briggs, lives. Cadet Briggs, before entering the naval academy, was a student at the University of Nebraska. He was admitted to the academy September 22, 1884, and is now 19 years old. He stands No. 4 in mechanical drawing, which is the best mark he received in his studies. In conduct he stands No. 5.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. It will be observed that several of the Nebraska cadets stand well in conduct. That redounds much to their credit as good soldiers, and to the credit of the department of discipline, are tried the soldierly habits of order and punctuality of the cadets. Demerits tell against and freedom from demerits for violations of discipline works well for the naval cadets. Each demerit takes one and fifteen hundredths of the final aggregate, which is 700. The more demerits a cadet in a class never differ more than one or two points, so that it does not take many demerits to materially affect a graduate's standing in a class, and it is not an empty honor at the naval academy, but has its influence on the graduate all through his career as a naval officer.

Each demerit in his class will reach the grade of captain five years before a cadet who stands No. 10. Demerits fall as fast as leaves in autumn. It seems that some cadets who are assigned for such offenses are from one to five and a larger number up to seventy-five is assigned for other delinquencies. One hundred and fifty demerits in a year in the first class will when the delinquent is dropped from the navy.

One of the most extraordinary cases of assignment of demerits took place on the summer cruise three years ago. One of the cadets, while engaged in seamanship practice, was ordered to go to the water, but as though he was going to a watery grave, but he was rescued to receive a report for "dubious conduct." It is to be presumed that the demerits were assigned because he would have been dismissed from the service.

The gentleness and beauty of the natural surroundings of the naval academy are in strong contrast to the rigor of the curriculum. From the moment a cadet enters the academy he must sleep, eat, rise, dress and go to church under the direct orders of the head of the academy. He must even wash his face and comb his hair in the latrine, and he act contrary to good form if it is an offense worthy of a demerit, and demerits count for a cadet is dismissed from the academy. He receives over the allotted number in a year.

At 6 a. m. the cadet rises to the sound of the reveille gun and bugle call. He opens his room door and sees that he has risen. He dresses and turns down his bedclothes for airing. At 7 he dresses in uniform, has his breakfast and breakfast. These over he returns to quarters, makes up his bed and puts his room in order for inspection. We be to him anything lacking in the perfect order of the room. Then the cadet moves off in his section under military leadership, the rank-and-file cadets standing by the command of the squad. If a cadet has no recitations at that hour, he remains in his room and studies. He dare not leave it except for permitted causes. The bugle calls for dinner formation at 1 o'clock, the battalion is formed again and the roll call of the day is taken. At 2 o'clock the bugle calls for dinner recitations commence again at 2, and end at 4 p. m., when exercises begin, in summer out of doors, with infantry drill, and in winter in the gymnasium, on steam, oars and sails in the Chesapeake Bay.

These exercises are indoors in winter, and consist in testing the strength and elasticity of metals, or tying ropes in cunning knots, running the dynamo, or handling great guns. At 7 o'clock the cadets have their evening breathing spell at twenty minutes after 5 and he has liberty to roam the grounds at will, or if a particularly well-behaved lad, he may be permitted to go to the academy, on which he has the best of the academy, which is accomplished by taking one step outside the academy gate. At half-past 7 the bugle calls for supper formation and another roll call.

The cadets may sometimes call the half-hour after supper their own, but too often there are orders for many of the cadets to repair to the armory for the "setting up drill." This is a system devised to give a military bearing. This is particularly burdensome to cadets, who have been in the academy. It is not only an arduous duty, but a reflection upon his soldierly bearing.

At half-past 7 the bugle calls "study hours," and until half-past 9 the student must keep to his rooms and his books. At half-past 9 the bugle calls "study hours," with lively animated humanity for a half-hour, when "taps" beat, "and lights out" sound through the quarters and absolute silence must reign. This routine goes on every day in the year that the academy is in session, except on Saturdays and Sundays, on which days there is no school.

It goes without saying that an occasional naughty cadet breaks in on these rigid rules, and manages to evade here and there a regulation, but he is not a Nebraskan, and obedient young men, fired by a noble ambition to excel and to reap all the advantages of a peculiarly favorable opportunity.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

BANKS MADE BURGLAR PROOF

Marvelous Electrical Appliances for Outwitting Knights of the Jimmy.

BANK ROBBERIES RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE

A System by Means of Which the Banks and Safety Vaults of a Whole City May Be Guarded by a Few Men.

During a recent experiment made in Cincinnati, O., it was proved conclusively that any person capable of safely handling two ordinary live electric wires can burn a large hole in a steel safe in less than ten minutes. The feat was accomplished by bringing together two ends of a street circuit and making an arc. The arc was allowed to play against the steel door of a large "burglar-proof" safe, and it fused its way through, as one spectator remarked "at the rate of a cubic inch per minute." Any burglar could thus take advantage of the lighting facilities of a bank building and burn his way into the vault. But the expert bank robber does not need this information to help him in his calling, for he can carry enough tools in an ordinary handbag to enable him to break into any safe or vault after two hours of uninterrupted work. In spite of these facts, which merely prove that no safe vault is burglar proof, the days of big bank robberies are over. In large cities at least such a thing as a wholesale bank robbery could no longer be perpetrated. It is made without reserve. The banks themselves could be broken easily enough, but the united system of protection which surrounds them is practically inviolable. The mechanical features of its make-up render it absolutely incorruptible. It may be said incidentally that were the United States government to invest its prisons with the same system of protection such a thing as a jail delivery would be unheard of.

SURROUNDED BY ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

Although the same thing exists in nearly every large city in the United States, the



TOOLS USED BY SAFE BURGLARS.

banks composing the New York Clearing House association comprise the best example of what a protection syndicate is like. Seventy-five banks, most of which belong to the association, are represented at a central station, in which electrical instruments keep silent though efficient tab on all that may occur within their seven-story walls. Watchmen are not needed in the bank buildings, yet not a latch can be lifted, nor a bolt drawn, nor a window raised without the fact being at once recorded in the central station. Delicate galvanometer needles are constantly pointing out what is going on in the banks and these needles never fail in their office. It is of no use to the burglar to understand the system. The more he understands it the more will he become convinced of the futility of his cunning. There is no use for him to try to circumvent the system. The least disarrangement is pointed out by the needles and an alarm is at once sounded.

It is a literal truth to say that the bank buildings are surrounded by a continuous current of electricity. What is known as a "closed circuit" is used. The difference between this and an ordinary open circuit is explained. An open circuit alarm system is one in which the opening of a door or window, the striking of a bell, or the fact of any other violation of the rules, turns on an electric circuit and sends in an alarm. In closed circuit work the current is kept flowing all the time. It passes through wires connected to a bell, bolt, window, etc., and is so delicately adjusted in its path that the disarrangement of any movable part of the building will cut the current and thus send in an alarm. The very walls and partitions of the bank buildings are lined with wires and strips of tin foil through which the electricity is kept constantly flowing. Therefore if the burglar merely bore a small hole through the banking house wall he disarranges the circuit and sends in an alarm.

MODERN BANK ROBBERY IMPOSSIBLE.

Even this is not all of the system. It is merely the principle upon which it is founded. The expert electrician (and many burglars are experts in this branch of science) is able to break through a door or window which was part of a closed circuit, without disarranging the latter, but here is where the system takes on its real character. If the alarm was merely the ringing of a bell, the claim might be made good, but the amount of current passing through the wires cuts a very important figure. While it might be possible to break into a bank without entirely breaking the circuit, by, for instance, stretching certain wires so as to enable a man to pass between them, it could not be done without changing the rate of flow of the current, and this would be pointed out at once by the galvanometer needles. The operators in the central station can, by using resistance wires, change the amount of current passing through the wires every hour, and the burglar can never by previous observation know the amount which should flow through at a given time. Thus, the burglar who is unable to get into a bank by the usual means of instruments of precision the watchman in the central station can tell whether the disarrangement of the circuit has occurred inside or outside of the bank. This often saves trouble and much unnecessary alarm, as the wires in the central station are merely connected to the wires in the streets.

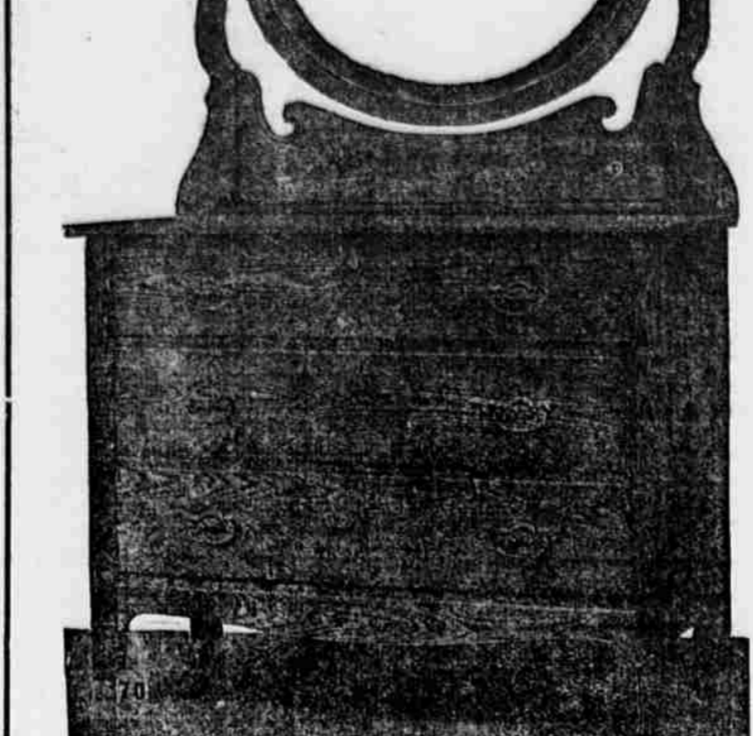
GUARDED BY AN ELECTRICAL CABINET.

But if the bank buildings are guarded electrically, what shall we say of the vaults themselves? The strong vault of every one of the seventy-five banks mentioned above is surrounded by an electrical cabinet. This cabinet is made of wood and contains in the space between it and the walls of the vault a perfect network of wires and apparatus. Not a panel of this wooden cabinet can be moved without disarranging the apparatus within and causing the telltale needles in the central station to point out the fact. Even if the vault was left unguarded, the cabinet would be as good as a watchman. This, however, is only a supposition, because the officials of the bank would not be allowed to leave the building without first seeing that the wires were in perfect order.

PRIVATE HOUSES PROTECTED.

Private houses are protected by the hundreds during the summer months, most of the residents giving the keys to the central station. In the winter months the central station is in charge of the watchmen at the annual elections. If keepers are left in charge of the houses, their signatures are kept on file at the central station. If anything goes wrong at the houses, policemen are dispatched to them with a copy of the signature. If the one asked for corresponds to the one on record, it is a sign that the house is in order. If the family is out of town, one of their authorized members of it capable of proving their identity by means of recorded signatures is allowed to enter the house while it is in charge of the watchmen. Complications sometimes occur, but the owner of the house himself would not be allowed to enter his home if he could not prove his signature. Members of families have appeared, and with a show of bluster, demanded that they be allowed to enter the residences of their father, or brother, or uncle, as the case may be, but they did not go in without the necessary sanction. Very often the controlling members of a family have given orders not to admit certain of their relatives to their homes.

We are Going to Have a Carload of Chamber Furniture This Week---



BEDS—Dressers—Commodes—and Chiffoniers to match—either single or in suits—This car of furniture will be sold at prices that will establish beyond question the values we propose to give—The prices of the suits in this carload range from \$10 to \$50.

Table listing furniture items and prices: Elegiant Antique French Plate Oval Glass Dressing Case, Large Cabinet Dressing Case, Antiquo Chamber Suit, Better Chamber Suit, The best Oak Suit, Elegiant mahogany finish 17th Suit.

IN DRAPERIES—You'll miss one of the best things of the season if you don't see the special sale of goods in Portieres. Many closed out Saturday. You can pick up some genuine bargains among them. There are Silk, Damask, Tapestry, Chenille—sometimes one, sometimes two pairs of a kind, Some new lots in larger quantities.

100 pairs Genuine Irish Point Lace Curtains... 2.98 pair 25 pieces 30 inch Swiss Muslin... 10c yard 25 pieces 36 inch Swiss Muslin... 12 1/2 c yard Choice new designs.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO., 1414-1416-1418 DOUGLAS STREET.

are kept almost constantly on the move. In various parts of the building are placed push buttons. The watchman on guard must push these buttons in regular order. The time that each button is pushed is recorded on a time recorder in the central office. If the buttons are pushed out of their regular turn, or if the watchman is before or behind time in pushing them, a special policeman is at once dispatched to inquire the cause. When the policeman arrives at the bank the watchman has to sign a printed blank stating when, how and why the dereliction of duty occurred. This card signing system often leads to curious results.

FIRE AND WATER GUARDED AGAINST.

Both fire and water are guarded against by the annunciators. The fire will fuse the wires in the walls and thus send in an alarm, and the water will short-circuit the current and cause the annunciator needle to perform sundry acrobatic feats. Thousands of dollars of losses were recently saved to a silk merchant in whose store water had been let to leak down from the upper floors of the next building. In fact, if the annunciators had not told the watchman when they did all of his stock would have been ruined.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The 500,000 telephones in the United States are used 2,000,000 times daily. Last year the people of the United States consumed 4,000,000 bunches of bananas. The public debt of France is the largest in the world and amounts to about \$8,000,000,000. Fifteen million cows are required for the milk trade of this country and they are fed on the produce of 60,000,000 acres of land. A Massachusetts (N. Y.) man wanted a tooth pulled badly enough to wait thirty-six miles out of the woods to a dentist, one day last week. It is stated that sixty-seven daily newspapers have been started and have died in New York City alone within the last sixty years, involving a loss of over \$25,000,000. The man who invented the cone-shaped glass lens-goggles made \$200,000 out of them and was lately offered \$100,000 for four other inventions of the same simple and practical kind. A Russian recently won about \$40,000 at Monte Carlo at one sitting. He won the maximum for twenty consecutive "coups," and in doing so broke the bank twice—that is, he lost it all. A rule of the bank is that a supply of money could be obtained. The daily consumption of water in New York City is now put at an average of 600,000,000 gallons. The department of civil works claims to have a storage capacity on the Croton watershed sufficient to last 150 days. The aqueduct commissioners put it at 100.



CENTRAL OFFICE—ANSWERING SIGNALS.

premises is immediately taken into custody. Many thieves have been captured in this manner, but so also have a few innocent persons—employees who have been overzealous in morning punctuality. They have, in several cases, stormed and pronounced their arrest an outrage, but as they were merely detained at the central office until identified, the logic of the system finally forced them to their senses.

APPLIED TO PRISONS.

But the great moral of this method of bank protection lies outside of the department in which it is already used. The inference to be drawn is this: If it will keep burglars out of the houses, it will keep them inside of prisons. The question of jail deliveries is not inconsiderable, if the moral structure of the community is to be considered, and here at last is a system that will absolutely prevent any prisoner escaping from jail. A unique scheme was suggested a few years ago. It was to construct the cell walls and doors of iron tubes instead of iron bars. These tubes were to be filled with compressed air or else a vacuum was to be made in them. The theory was that an escaping prisoner, in attempting to file through his cell walls, would spring a leak in the tubes, and thus sound an alarm. But the defect of this system was that the tubes were sure to leak. Under the bank protection system, however, the prisoner could not move a bar without having it show on the needles. Each cell would be connected with its own galvanometer, every door, window, settle or other mode of exit would be constantly under surveillance in a manner as possible under the circumstances. In one case a woman gave her house in charge of the protective association, with the express understanding that her husband be not admitted. There was a scene some time afterward, but he did not go in. FIRE AND WATER GUARDED AGAINST. Both fire and water are guarded against by the annunciators. The fire will fuse the wires in the walls and thus send in an alarm, and the water will short-circuit the current and cause the annunciator needle to perform sundry acrobatic feats. Thousands of dollars of losses were recently saved to a silk merchant in whose store water had been let to leak down from the upper floors of the next building. In fact, if the annunciators had not told the watchman when they did all of his stock would have been ruined.

RELIGIOUS.

Some years ago Rev. Dr. Crane, the father of Stephen Crane, the novelist, wrote a tract on popular amusements, in which he condemned novel-reading as one of the vices of the age. Mrs. Daniel Howard of Jeffersonville, Ind., had her home connected by telephone with the Presbyterian ministry of the city, and prevented by illness from attending the service. The experiment was very successful. The Evangelist says it is a notable fact that with the accession of Dr. Hall, nearly all the churches in Union some of the best men who have been trained by Dr. Briggs, and that there are no less than twenty-seven of his former pupils now occupying professorial chairs in different institutions. Rev. Dr. Walker, an advocate of the foreign missions, couldn't bring the congregation of the Christian church at Eminence, Ky., to agree to his appointment as subject of missionary propaganda, and he stopped contributing to his salary. Then he resigned. Rev. Solomon Stevens Burleson, a priest and pioneer, who is dying at Green Bay, Wis., was a Vermont editor, a doctor, a dentist and a soldier before he became Bishop Whipple's associate in missionary work. He is greatly revered in the west. As an example of his generosity it is related that he once received \$25 for a year's work on the remote prairies of Minnesota and gave \$23 of that to sufferers from the grasshopper scourge in Blue Earth county. As matters now stand it costs a pretty penny to maintain the pomp of that church of which "the queen in the supreme glory of the Church of England" is the patroness (archbishop of Canterbury) is the goodly sum of \$75,000 per annum, punctually paid. The archbishop of York has \$50,000; the bishop of London, \$20,000; the bishop of Durham, \$25,000; the bishop of Winchester, \$25,000; the bishop of Bath and Wells, \$25,000; the bishop of Ely, \$25,000; of Gloucester, \$20,000; of Chester, \$21,000; of Exeter, \$21,000; of Hereford, \$21,000; of Liverpool, \$21,000; of Manchester, \$21,000; of St. Asaph, \$21,000 each; of London, \$20,000; of Peterborough, \$20,000; of Worcester, \$25,000 each; Newcastle, \$16,000; Rochester, \$19,000; St. Albans, \$16,000; of Exeter, \$21,000; of Salisbury, \$21,000; of Truro, \$15,000; Wakefield, \$15,000; and the goodly think of the army of deans, bishops suffragan, canons, etc., and one may infer that the Church of England is an expensive institution representing a very high average of cost for each soul brought to grace.

CONSPIRACIES.

The young earl of Shaftesbury is to marry a fair Australian, an exceedingly wealthy young woman, Miss Mary Clarke. The matrimonial statistics of Berlin for 1896 attest that in that year twenty-one Berliners were married who had passed the ripe age of 74 years.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS HAS DECIDED.

New York's court of appeals has decided that an actual proposal is necessary as a condition precedent to a suit for breach of promise of marriage. The girls of Hagerstown, Md., are on the right track. They have organized a club, the confessed primary object of which is to be considered an impediment to the country. Marrying new, and it should be good for many years to come. The Connecticut state house dome is as bright today as it was when the gold was put on, sixteen years ago.

Advertisement for Cuticura, featuring text like 'Cuticura', 'FALLING HAIR', 'IT'S SURE' and 'Collier's Electric Plaster'.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, itchy humors, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures all the worst cases of itching, and is guaranteed to give perfect relief or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per jar. For sale by Kuhn & Co., Omaha, Nebraska.