# THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

National Rivalry in the Development of Electrical Equipment.

Electrical Power on Railroads-Wireless Telegraphy - Strains on

Telephone Wires-The

Phototelegraph.

the water, the necessity of having an advisand defense, has only just taken form. Willard E. Case has submitted to the council of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a suggestion for the organization of highest intellectual cources available in the this way. Prof. Short said, in part: electrical field. It would, in fact, be the gone beyond any other country in the construction of electrical war appliances, the whole field is yet in a tentative state. Many apparently valuable inventions have yet to

by the proposed bureau, which could also receive, pass upon and if necessary recommend for the adoption of the government any new inventions for increasing efficiency of the army or navy and promoting the effectiveness of measures for the defense of the country. E. George Tidd, in a paper on the future prospects of electricity on board ship, deis used for passenger traffic, except, perhaps, the very small ones, should be fitted with at

lems have to be solved before much elec-

clares that in nearly all marine electric Installations sufficient consideration is not given to the question of providing adequate spare or duplicate plant. Every boat that least two sets of plant. By this is meant not absolutely duplicate plant in all cases but a safe rule is to have the additional set capable of running about two-thirds of the entire number of lamps. The ordinary plant will thus be equal to all the work except in case of accident, when the other plant will come in. Mr. Tidd anticipates be fore long a very large increase in the number of electric motors used on shipboard, and expects to see the day when electric wires will replace all the steam pipes that at present hamper a deck for the use of winches, etc. He strongly impresses upon marine engineers the importance of gaining some slight knowledge, at all events, of electrical matters. A dynamo is one of the simplest of machines to work, and does not need the constant attention that must be requires some care to keep it in order.

England's Electrical Corps.

While the American navy is electrically the best equipped in the world it has no supplementary staff with sufficient technical knowledge and skill to take hold of the ley rail with an alternating current which electrical side of operations in fighting would not drive the current motors on the time. In this regard England is ahead of army and navy, much inferior to our own, it has organized an electrical engineer volunteer corps, which is already in training. It is singular that this corps should owe its origin to our own superiority in electric naval appliances. Such, however, is the fact. At the time of the Venezuela agitation, when Great Britain was confronted with the possibility of immediate war with America its government was so impressed by the manifest advantage held by the United States navy from its exceptional electrical equipment that it gave a free hand to Major J. Hopkinson, who now commands the London corps, and instructed him instantly to take whatever measures he thought necessary for the organization of a competent body of electrical men who would be available for active naval or military service. Pending the decision of the authori ties at Washington in regard to the establishment of a similar body in this country, it is interesting to note some of the lines on which the London corps has been formed. The corps is armed with the Lee-Metford work consists of infantry drills, musketry etc. The technical work includes every application of electricity to war, with the exception of telegraphy, and such other work as will be useful to an electrician or engine-driver in carrying out his duties. as signaling, fighting, loading, priming and connecting up submarine mines, a certain amount of boat work, and out partly at the headquarters in London, mainly at defended ports. In order to become efficient each member must attend a continuous training at a defended port for at least eight days each year. addition, seventy-eight hours' technical work must be done each year-forty-eight after passing as "experts." Each working day after the first eight of continuous training counts as six hours, each full day counts six hours, each half-day four hours. The remainder may be made up in periods of one, one and a half, two, two and a half, three and three and one-half hours The capitation allowance is \$25. An ailowance of \$1.25 is made for a whole day. 62 cents for a half-day, but a "recruit" must attend forty, a "trained man" twenty. an "expert" ten hourly drills before earning these allowances. During the continuous training each member earns \$1.25 day. The whole of these allowances will devoted to the maintenance in camp and to the remuneration of efficient men Before enrollment each candidate must be passed as fit by a medical officer. Every member is enrolled for three years at least. A member leaving before completing three trainings is liable to a pen-Any member who serves for three years and is efficient in each year practically will be put to no expense, as he will have incurred no penalties, and the cost of

The World's Progress. H. C. Fischer, who has just retired from

been refunded to him. While many of these

when our own electrical corps is taken in

prove to be valuable as suggestions

crises in the American civil war. It was in those days looked upon as a piece of exceptional enterprise that several of the newspapers, in order to be the first to obtain news from America, hired tenders to intercept the mail steamers when approaching Cork harbor. Then would follow a race to be first at the Roches Point telegraph office, whence the messages were telegraphed to change continuing as long as there is any THE UNITED STATES AS A PACEMAKER the old foreign gallery, and subsequently rust left. sent out, sheet by sheet, for publication in the special editions of the London papers. This was, of course, before the laying of subjected when they are weighted with snow the first Atlantic cable. The war ended in or ice may be gathered from the fact that April, 1865, while the laying of the first in Switzerland, even after an ordinary snow-The first cabling done over the line was on a telephone wire two millimeters in di-While many electrical corps have been twenty words. This rate was reduced about millimeters, or fifteen times that of the formed for active service in the field and on three months afterward to \$50 for twenty, wire. In a recent fall of snow at Zurich it words, and the following year it was looked was observed that the snow deposit on teleory body to which the government could upon as comparatively cheap cabling that a phone wires had a diameter of no less than submit matters of importance in the prose- man could send ten words for \$26. That sixty millimeters, or thirty times that of cution of war by electrical means, of offense was thirty years ago. The rate is now 25 the wire. Taking the specific gravity of cents a word.

Electricity on Railroads.

At the electrical exhibition held in Madison Square garden recently Prof. Short of such a bureau, which would be recruited the Walker Electric company gave a lecture from the universities, colleges and electri- with kinetoscope pictures on electricity as cal societies of the country. While entirely a railroad motive power. The principal point subordinate to the regular governmental of his remarks was in reference to the use electrical staff, it should ably supplement of electric motors on elevated roads. Brookthat body, as it would be drawn from the lyn is to have its elevated roads operated in

"This subject is of great interest at this 'brains' of electrical war prosecution, in time because of the adoption of electricity by contradistinction to the "hands" which the Brooklyn elevated roads and the careful would be represented by those in active investigations now being made of the subservice at the front. While America has ject by the Manhattan Elevated Railway company. There are two reasons for the adoption of electricity by elevated railways one to reduce the cost of operation, the other to increase its schedule speed to the utmost limit.

put to a practical test and many prob-"The cost of operation can be materially reduced, as fully one-half of the fuel will trical machinery on which great hopes are now resting will be reduced to the plane of be saved on account of the cheaper grade assured and standard practice. The solu- of coal which can be burned under stationtion of many of these problems, by the aid ary boilers, the tonnage remaining the same. of the experience gained in the present con- The increased rapidity in the movement of flict, could with advantage be entered on the trains will for the same service reduce. The telegram, or whatever is to be transthe train crew wages by a large percentage. mitted, is simply put into the apparatus, the the expedition. The repair expenses of the electrical equip- telegraphic transmission taking place automent will show a large annual saving over the repairs required by locomotives. The tus are very considerable. It consists of a decrease in the running time of the trains message sender and a message receiver, the must be made principally by stopping and two being almost identical. The princistarting them more rapidly.

roads is to use two small motors on each car second wheel, which is provided with camof the train, making ten motors instead of era obscura. When a sheet of written matfour, all of the motors to be controlled from ter is placed in the dispatch sender the the front platform of the train. Even with parts covered with ink acts on the cells this method, known as the multiple unit differently from the blank parts. As often

ical transmission and distribution of the work perfectly synchronistically the situation electric current from the main power sta- of the photographic dots exactly corresponds No very long lines have yet been electri- patch. Major Schoeffler calculates that cally equipped owing to the cost of trans- such an apparatus will be able to transmit mitting the power. It is not practical to 600 telegrams an hour; that is, 14,000 in use a higher pressure than 500 or 600 volts twenty-four hours in both directions. If feeders for transmitting power at this pres- paper and if the machine be made to work sure to great distances is prohibitive.

the difficulty. The power stations can be for a moment the message will appear on provided with large generators of the alter- the milk glass plate as a shining image. nating current type which will produce the The action of the major's apparatus rests electrical energy and deliver it at high pres- upon the different effect which white and sure to transmission lines, the current quan- black produce upon selenium. He dispenses given some other kinds of machinery; but its operation must be understood, and it its operation must be understood, and it its being correspondingly small. This high with the reproduction of color, which the in pressure at intervals along the road and hand, his aparatus is simpler. The major fed into the third rail at the normal pres- has just issued a detailed description of sure of 500 volts. This can be done by it entitled "Die Photographie und das Elecmeans of the ordinary static step-down trische Fernsehen." transformers, but they would feed the trolcars. It is therefore necessary to interposo us, for with electrical resources, both in the between the secondaries of the static transformers and the third rail of a rectifier or

rotary converter which changes the alternating current into a direct current. "It is only recently that these rotary converters have been developed, and we believe that the great success being attained by this new machine will stimulate the adoption of electricity for long distance, high speed railways and that in a few years we will see electric trains operated over lines

100 or even 200 miles in length."

Wireless Telegraphy Some very satisfactory and authoritative igures and facts in regard to wireless telegraphy are printed in the Journal of the Lonion Society of Arts, being contained in an address delivered before that society by Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, one of the greatest living electrical authorities. He states that Lodge, employing the electric In the struggle that followed he says the waves discovered by Hertz was the first to send messages across intervening space his fingers off. The police discredit both of without the use of connecting wires, the distance he covered being several hundred yards. Recently Signor Marconi, with the The training is divided into two assistance of the British telegraph departkinds, military and technical. The military ment, sent signals from Lavernock Point to Bream Down, a distance of about nine miles, and subsequently at Spezia over the open sea maintained communication between yesterday: points about eleven miles apart. In Germany still more recently, Professor Slaby employing the Branly-Lodge coherer as the receiving instrument and a comparatively long base line signaled over an open stretch of country from Rangsdorf to Schonburg, a knotting, splicing, etc. The work is carried distance of thirteen and one-half miles. Apparently all the experiments indicate that for the same physical conditions otherwise girl. it is easier to transmit messages over the sea than overland.

The most significant and pregnant of Professor Thompson's remarks is contained in the conclusion of his lecture, in which he states that, given the proper base line. or base areas, and adequate methods of throwing electric energy into the transmit- Twenty-eighth street, lung trouble, Pleasant ting system and sufficiently sensitive instruments to take up the tremors and translate the signals, it will be possible to establish electric communication between England and America across the intervening space. Considering the extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of present electrical apparatus in other lines, it does not seem improbable that the desired instruments will be a great while being developed to suit the peculiar requirements of this new art.

Removing Rust from Iron. Carl Hering's method of clearing rusted iron articles electrically has been very generally described, but in answer to several inquiries it may be stated that it consists in attaching a piece of ordinary zinc to the articles, and then letting them lie in water to which a little sulphuric acid has been added. They should be left there for several days, the actual time depending upon living.

how badly they have been rusted. If there his uniform and camp expenses will have is much rust, a little sulphuric acid should be added occasionally. The whole secret of restrictions would be inapplicable to the success is that the zinc must be in good conditions obtaining in this country, others | electrical contact with the iron. Mr. Hering recommends that an iron wire be twisted tightly around the object and connected with the zinc. For this a remnant of a battery zinc is very useful, as it has a binding post. The iron itself is not attacked as long his position as comptroller of the central as the zinc is in good electrical contact with telegraph office in London, says he has a it. When the iron is but slightly rusted, a lively recollection, when superintendent of galvanized iron wire can be wrapped around lively recollection, when superintendent of galvanized iron wire can be wrapped around the foreign department, of the tremendous the object in place of the zinc, provided the \$81,915. The attachment was granted by Justine in a train consisting of three tourist excitement in England at certain momentous acid is not too strong. The articles will

This method is well suited to the cleaning up of files and other articles with sharp corners, upon which buffing wheels should not be used. The rusted iron and the zinc make a short-circuited battery, the action of which reduces the rust back to iron, the

Strains on Telephone Wires. The strains to which telephone wires are cable was not completed until July 28, 1868. fall, or during frost, the snow or ice deposit somewhat expensive, \$100 being charged for ameter often reaches a thickness of thirty the moist snow deposit at one-fifth of the volume, a span of 100 meters would thus have a srow weight of sixty kilogrammes, or more than twenty times the weight of the wire. Many of the telephone posts at Zurich support iron frames carrying as many as 250 wires. The snow weight on these, therefore, in a span of 100 meters would be fifteen tons, or twenty times more than the weight in copper. After such figures as these it is not surprising that telephone posts are often bent or broken like reeds in a severe storm. The wires, too, are the less able to support the strain, since their normal resistence becomes reduced by the rapid and abnormal fall of temperature which the storm usually brings with it. The Phototelegraph.

Another very ingenious apparatus, called This apparatus renders it possible within a few seconds to photograph at a distant retings, etc., which have been put into a camera obscura at the dispatching station. matically. The dimensions of the apparapal involved is as follows: A wheel cov-"The method to be used on the Brooklyn ered with selenium cells rotates close to a elevated railways with one-third mile stops. In the wheel is weakened. This change af-The most serious problem in connection fects the dispatch receiver as a difference with the operation of trains by means of of light and it acts on a strip of sensitive tion to the moving trains of the system, with that of the dots in the original disin the third rail. The cost of the copper milk glass be substituted for the sensitive so fast that the whole distance is traversed There is, however, another way out of in less than one-seventh of a second, then sion alternating current must be reduced telectroscope does not; but, on the other

## ROCK LOSES SOME FINGERS

Shows In with a Shattered Hand and Tells Conflicting Stories of His Experience.

Fold Rock of 1236 South Nineteenth street had the first finger and thumb of his right hand blown off, but by what agency there is a doubt.

He tells conflicting stories. One is that he placed a cartridge on the car tracks and that it was exploded by a passing car. He does not attempt to explain how the plosion reached his hand from beneath the car. Another story he tells is that he was followed by a certain man about the city and finally halted by the fellow somewhere on Leavenworth street. The man, after accusing him of some sort of duplicity with a woman, drew a revolver on him and was about to fire on him when he grasped the muzzle of the pistol with his right hand. weapon was discharged and the bullet cut these stories and are investigating the

Mortality Statistics

The following births and deaths have been reported at the health commissioner's office for the twenty-four hours ending at noon

Births-Guy and Susie Rigby, 2813 Half-Howard, girl; Eric and Mary Nelson, boy; Thomas and Jane Doud, Thirty-eighth street and Ames avenue, girl; John and Susie Sweeney, 1148 North Twentleth street, boy S. C. and C. Fay, 1128 North Twentieth boy; Et. and Lizzie Mahoney, Sixth and Martha streets, boy; John and Augusta Nielson, 834 South Twenty-eighth street,

Deaths-Wense Benda, 7 days, Thirteenth and William streets, St. Mary's cemetery; Nellie D. Williams, 23 years, 1302 California, brain disease; John Schaible, 78 years, 2815 Decatur street, rheumatism of the Hill; Jens Thielgard, 812 South Twenty-fifth avenue, heart trouble, Spring-R. R. Grotte, 45 years, 602 South

Sequel to Benver's Spree.

The escapade of F. C. Beaver of David City, Neb., during his recent visit to Omaha, among thieves and lost his when he some \$200, and his self-respect, has in the dissolution of his family. The publicity given his career in Omaha in the papers has caused his wife to leave him. She has notified Sergeant Her and other fficials that she desires them as witnesses in a divorce suit she had instituted.

Boy Looking for Friends. John Reiley, 14 years old, arrived in the city last night from Leadville, Colo., with home or friends. He says that he has been living at the police station in Lead since the death of his mother, ville that the officials there finally grew tired of him and paid his fare to Omaha, where told him he would be able to make a

Caught Two Pickpockets Detective Gier of the Boston store ha captured two pickpockets who undertook to operate in that store. The men gave th of Sam Keep and Harry Hawkins. On the person of one of them was found a pocketbook that had been taken from woman customer but a short time before.

Attachment Against Leiter NEW YORK, June 15.—The steriff has received another attachment against Joseph Leiter of Chicago in favor of the Thames tice Daly of the supreme court

Troops May Consume Much Time Getting accourrements. Athore Near Santiago.

Baggage, Munitions of War and Ar-

tillery Will Be the Task Which Will Tax the Ingenuity and Patience of the Men.

Washington to the Times says a full week has been used up at Tampa in getting the 15,000 men of the Santiago expedition affoat and on their way. War department people States, now-talk with some concern about the handling of this force when it shall reach its A railroad brought the men, baggage, guns, points and a good deal of the time the craft spanned by four large bridges. water is too rough for comfortable lauding "The men will be landed under the guns of the fighting vessels. They will then secure ceiving station dispatches, newspaper cut- themselves against attack. Then the land-

"After we have heard about the landing stand why General Miles was opposed to sending out 60,000 men at once before the that there would be confusion at the Cuban increased with more troops." If it is definitely known that General

that the landing place may be nearer Sanprodigious distance to be overcome in marching through a mountainous country without notice to prepare. It is expected that a landing will be begun at once to capture take up the Merrimac. The undertaking is considered too big to accomplish in short order. Indeed there are many who look for a prolonged siege of Santiago before the capture is made. Yet the capture may be effected in less time than expected. Much will depend, it is admitted, upon the view obtained by General Shafter after he has seen and consulted Admiral Sampson.

There is a stronger disposition now than heretofore to obtain the co-operation of the insurgents at Santiago. They have not yet made a very deep impression on the army but it is admitted they may possess many qualifications to render them valuable ailies in occupying the Spanish while the attack is being made by Shafter and Sampson.

FURNISH ARMS TO INSURGENTS

Suwance Makes a Landing Only a Few Miles from Santingo. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF SANTIACO, June 11 .- (Via Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday, June 12.)-Since the establishment of the blockade several interesting and daring expeditions have been made into the enemy's country to discover the actual condition of affairs in Santiago de Cuba. It is not an easy matter to get near the city these days. About 8,000 Spanish soldiers and 2,000 home guard troops cover every roadway about the place, and General Pando, the Spanish military commander, is very active, although his operations are limited by the mountains surrounding the place, which are full of insurgents. On Saturday a week ago, June 4, the converted light house boat Suwanee, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Daniel Delehanty arrived off Santiago de Cuba. It had on board about 70,000 rounds of ammunition 5,000 rifles, 1,000 carbines, 2,000 machetes and hundreds of pounds of bread, bacon and other provisions. With the aid of a Cuban pilot picked up by Commodore Schley, it

an active part in the bombardment of the forts at Santiago de Cuba. The landing was effected about twelve miles to the westward of Santiago, and in the presence of 500 insurgents. About 100 more insurgents were on guard in the mountains and in the passes. The ammunition and food, with the arms, have there fore put the insurgents in excellent shapto prevent the Spaniards from getting provisions from the outside through the island itself. It is believed that the arming of a force of insurgents has assisted in cutting off one part of the Spanish army from another.

landed this stuff in two days, besides taking

Tuesday, June 7, while working near Cessaresare, twelve miles from Santiago de Cuba, Lieutenant Commander Delehanty saw two sloops trying to run away up th river Asserazao. He fired at them and they were run ashore and deserted. Later a boat's crew from the Suwanee captured them. One of the sloops was provided with a Spanish flag and one had on board a heliograph for signaling purposes. The flag and the heliograph were taken as spoils of the war. One of the sloops was presented to the Cubars, and the other, which already had a few holes in it, was sunk by shots from the Suwance.

KNOWS NOTHING OF INTERVENTION. Premier Sagasta Pleads Ignorance of

Rumors Regarding Russia. LONDON, June 15.-A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, purports to give the substance of an interview with Senor Sagasta, the Spanish premier who is quoted as saying that yesterday's rise on the Bourse was due to telegrams advising leading financiers that Russia has taken steps to intervene shortly in the settlement of the Philippine question. The premier added, however, that personally he had no knowledge of such intention

Astor Battery Enroute West. LOUIS, June 15.-The brought in the Astor battery from New York oday, and after the men had been refreshed with a substantial breakfast at Union station the journey to San Francisco was continued. Lieutenant P. C. March was in command of the battery, and with him were sleepess, one coach and three baggage cars. ment bonds.

come out a dark gray or black color, and LANDING A DIFFICULT TASK Before starting west the train was enshould then be thoroughly washed and oiled. LANDING A DIFFICULT TASK Before starting west the train was enshould then be thoroughly washed and oiled. LANDING A DIFFICULT TASK taining horses and mules, one flat car with two army wagons and one box car. box car contained pack saddles, bridles and

# TURN TO AMERICA FOR LIGHT is seeking to take the Lun sisters from the

MUST WORK UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES Paris Exposition Inquires Whether This Country Can Furnish the Illumination.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Reference is made in a report of Secretary Cridler, on the Paris exposition, to an inquiry by the tion of Lee's purpose in bringing the suit exposition officials as to whether Americans aside from the fact that he has alleged that could furnish the electrical power to light the Lun sisters have been brought here for the whole exposition and run the machin- the purpose of being sold into slavery. NEW YORK, June 15 .- A special from ery. This would require 30,000 horse power At the opening of court Lee was given he said. Mr. Cridler took the matter under to understand that in order to do business tional convention will be much larger than advisement, with a view to securing the in an American court, he would be com- has been anticipated. Scarcely a mail that opinion of electrical experts in the United pelled to comply with the American meth- arrives does not bring letters to Secretary

Secretary Cridler says there are two sa- timation Lem You was on the witness stand garding rooms and accommodations. To all lient features in the scheme of the expositestifying through an interpreter. Aloy of these letters, Mr. Gillan replies, telling

Secretary Cridler, in closing his report, devotes a chapter to a statement of the reasons why the United States should not ing of equipment will be begun, which will be dissuaded from a full and adequate repbe a tedious task. It is probable that it resentation at the Paris exposition. He does will take not less than three weeks to land not openly say so, but makes it apparent from his report that he has reference to the threats made in some quarters that the of this expedition we shall begin to under- United States would refrain from making an exhibit on account of the prevalent idea of France having undue sympathy for War department was satisfied that they Spain. On this point he says: "It would had been properly drilled. With 60,000 to be unfortunate from commercial reasons ship at Tampa the confusion and delay were the United States to decline to make would have been increased. It is inevitable an adequate representation. Congress, by that there would be confusion at the Cuban accepting the invitation of France to particend and that confusion would have been | ipate, assumed an obligation to provide the means, but aside from such obligation there are controlling reasons why the country Shafter will land his forces in Guantanamo should be represented. The vast business than an eighteen-mile schedule on ordinary upon a selenium cell the current circulating bay the War department does not communicate the information. It is suggested tageously in competition with those of foreign lands. In this our merchants and mantiago. The distance from Guantanamo to ufacturers are concerned, and in proportion electricity over long distances is the econom- paper. As the apparatus at the two ends Santiago, something like thirty miles, is a as they show the people of the earth, who will be congregated at Paris, how great are our products, our manufacturers, and our 10,000 or 15,000 men toward Santiago would as a nation. The growing export trade of said that Lem You informed him that the give the Spaniards at Santiago a week's the United States would gain by an exhibit, for if our goods are already gaining ground in Europe, an exhibit at Paris will doubly Santiago, clear the harbor of mines and impress the commercial affairs of the world there to be assembled and redound immediately to the credit and lasting benefit of our foreign commerce. Mr. Cridler asserts that the coming expo-

sition will surpass in beauty and grandeur any similar effort in the past, and says the United States should be worthily represented. He closes with the recommendation appointed.

# WOES OF THE STREET CARMEN

Feel that They Have Troubles that Are Hard to Bear Up Under.

The street car employes of Omaha since the exposition began have had their troubles.

The increased street car service has made

a good many things different from what they formerly were. The hours are longe for all the men, because it requires a wellnigh perfect service to handle the crush. One of the new conductor's woes is learning the streets and calling them so as to escape being abused by the irate passenger. The the old conductor's great disgust is a new motorman, who is getting his initiation on is car, and the old, experienced man canot understand why the ignorant man is sent to travel with him. The new man despite the endeavors of his pilot, vanks the car around at a dreadful rate, hits the curves in a way that threatens to bring down the whole overhead system, throws the conductor off his perch and causes him to drop change. It also makes the passengers nervous and mad. Then there are people who try to work the "Why-I-gaveon the conductor, and this causes him to when he gets on the car. There are men in the lobby, and women who want to argue over the question of transfers.

Some of the schedules on the main lines which have their running time changed occasionally annoys the conductors and motormen. A couple of men on the Twenty-fourth street line who have been having their runs changed pretty often say they have been changing lodging places or an average twice a week for the past few weeks in a vain endeavor to get near the end of their day's runs. They say it is a at 1 s. m. all tired out, and then, because they have been shifted during the day, to have to walk a good two miles to a place of abode from which they must make their escape again at 6 in the morning for another eighteen-hour day's work.

### POCKET CUTTERS SHOW UP Most Dangerous Type of Pickpockets Begin Operations Among

the Crowds. The pocket cutting pickpocket, one of the

most adept and successful of this class of thieves, has made his appearance in Omaha. Two cases where victims were relieved of their money through slits cut in their pockets have been reported to the police. This method of work is neat and in ninety-nine cases out of 100 is successful. It is also the torily tussle with the criminal element least easy to detect. The work is done in two ways-by means

The ring knife is a heavy gold ring in which is fitted a small keen knife point, The knife is operated by a spring. When not in use it is concealed in the ring. A touch on a small lever releases the blade. The blade of the buttonhook knife resembles a buttonhook. The inside of the curved hook is ground as keen as a razor. The point of the hook is sharpened to a needle point. It is used by inserting the point into a garment and pulling downward. A pocket in cloth of the finest texture can be cut without a pull or ferk. Leather handbags or satchels can be cut by these keen instru-

ments. Subscribes for New Bund Issue. CHICAGO. June 15.—It is announced today by the officials of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago that the bank had sub-scribed for \$1,000,000 worth of new govern-

Before starting west the train was en- CONDITION OF LUN SISTERS MANY TEACHERS ARE COMING

Court Inquiring Into the Circumstances Concerning Their Life in America.

The habeas corpus case wherein Wah Lee custody and control of H. Sling and Lem You, the proprietors of the Chinese village at the exposition, had another inning in Judge Scott's court, and the indications are that the hearing will extend over several days before a final adjudication is reached. Up to this time there has been no intima-

Cuban destination. At Tampa there was a tion. The first is its admirable situation Wong. The direct examination of You had them that rooms will be secured and inpier, or piers, up to which the ships were in the center of Paris, the second the embel- been concluded and he had been turned over structing the teachers to report to him imtied while men and baggage were put aboard. Hishment of that part of the Seine connect- to the attorneys for the defendants for mediately upon their arrival. Already Mr. ing the two parts of the exposition, which cross-examination. At this time Lee Gillan has listed a great number of rooms, provisions, tents and ammunition to the will recall to the visitor's mind a modern was sitting close to his attorney but he is in need of more. The convention side of the ships, but with all these ad- Venice, and by its splendor will contribute and as questions were propounded to the will be held June 28-30, inclusive. It is exvantages it has taken a whole week to get to surpass all previous expositions in Paris. witness Lee would wink his eyes and mother expedition off. A well informed army At one extremity the Trocadero and at the tion to indicate the manner in which the city at least one day before the conofficer says the southern coast of Cuba is other the Champs Elysees will be con- answers were to be made. This continued vention, and that many of them will rerough and difficult of approach at most nected by a boulevard of decorative water for some time, and the proceedings were main for at least a week after it closes. noticed by the judge, who finally brought | The official program of the Transmissis-The space secured by the United States Lee up to the bar and asked him what he sippi Educational convention will be refrom vessels moored in the open roads. The will be in the hall of general manufactures meant by signalling to the witness. Lee turned from the printer tomorrow and immen, horses and provisions must be and household furnishings, 24,390 square tried to dodge the issue by explaining that mediately thereafter, copies will be sent to lightered ashore unless the government ex- feet; in the mines and metallurgy, 7,690 he intended no disrespect to the court. The all of the teachers and educators in the states pects to take a harbor, which is not ex- square feet; in the textiles and wearing ap- judge told the fellow that such practices of the transmississippi country. This early "the phototelegraph," and resembling Szczepanik's telectroscope, has been contrived by pected. To get the men ashore will be a parel, 13,003 square feet; in agricultural and might do in China, but that they would not action upon the part of the secretary is for panik's telectroscope, has been contrived by the Austrian Major Schoeffler, teacher of ballactics in the higher artillery course.

The many will be landed under the many expect in the purpose of informing the teachers in and liberal arts, 11,471 square feet, and chastising Lee, he was ordered from the summer afternoon's job," said the officer. Chemical industry, 5,160 square feet. The first witness called to the stand was Mrs. Wykoff, a returned missionary from to the teachers by the local committee have China. She was on the stand last Saturday, arrived, but they will not be distributed but at that time her examination had not until the members of the convention arbeen concluded. Again she reiterated the statement that she saw the three Lun sisters in the Chinese quarters at Thirteenth The main portion of the badge is a strip and Chicago streets, and that they were of white satin, one and one-half inches wide crying. Why they cried she could not say. On cross-examination the witness said and six inches long. Near the bottom is that the condition of the Lun sisters was printed in gold the name of the state from called to her attention by some of the members of the Chinese Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church. Thereupon she face, is used to fasten the badge upon a visited the building, where the girls, together with other Chinese, were boarded. No person objected to her going through the building and talking with the women and children. While there she met Customs Officer Walker from San Francisco, who apparently had charge of the place and who showed her about.

Leo You was next called by the prosecuthe three Lun girls were for sale at \$1,500 each. Through the interpreter the witness girls were bought in China and that they had been brought here to be sold. When cross-examined Leo You got badly

tangled on his dates and was not certain whether the conversations were had at the Chicago street house or on Harney street. He was just straightening himself out when the judge caught him holding a sign conversation with the prosecuting witness and ordered the latter from the room.

At the afternoon session of court Jim girls Witness could not state whether the had not seen them.

On cross-examination Wey remembered was the only subject that was discussed. The conversation extended over a short period of time. To the remarks of You the witness made no reply.

The elder of the three girls was called during the session of court and was still upon the stand under cross-examination when the hour of adjournment was reached. The girl testified that she was known as Lun Fong, was 17 years of age and was an actress, formerly employed in the theaters of Hong Kong as a ballet dancer. She came to this country of her own free will, receiving two months' salary, \$40, and expenses. Asked if she was well treated by the people of the Chinese company, she said that she was and that she was perfectly satisfied to remain in their employ. The subject of the sale of her and her sisters had never been touched upon. None of the people had ever made any insulting remarks or indecent proposals. Testifying along this line, the witness said that one man had made nidecent proposals since her arrival in Omaha. That man she said was Lun Tung, one of the witnesses you-half-instead-of-a-quarter" change game who had testified for the prosecution. Asked to identify the party, the girl pointed the become suspicious of even his best friend man out to the court, he occupying a seat

## RAILROAD DETECTIVES FINISH

Meeting Concludes Its Session with Election of Officers for the Next Year.

The third annual meeting of the Railway Special Agents' Association of the United States and Canada, which convened Tuesday morning at the Millard hotel, adjourned sine die at noon yesterday. A majority of the deltough proposition to reach their car barns egates who have been in attendance, however, will stay over a day longer to take in the exposition.

The election of officers was the principal business and resulted as follows: President, W. S. Cain of Chicago, chief special agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; first vice president, W. F. Riley of Chicago, special agent of the Chicago & Northwestern; second vice president, John DeLong o Atchison, special agent of the Missouri Pa cific; third vice president, C. H. Dawson of Aurora, Ill., special agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; secretary and treas urer, John J. Kinney of Topeka, superintendent of the special service department of the Santa Fe.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association in Detroit on the second

Tuesday of next June. The association discussed a variety of schemes to enable them to more satisfac which operates among the railroad systems A number of recommendations were made to of the ring knife and the buttonhook knife. state legislatures looking toward the adoption of laws to permit of the better punishment of this class of criminals.

Schuder Has a Good Time.

Ed. Sehnder left his house at Twentyninth and Manderson streets last night pay a visit in the eastern part of the city, where he was robbed and made the victin of a confidence game before the evening wa over. He only possessed \$1 and he lost thi at the hands of a colored woman avenue, who has not been located. He started in search of a policeman and in-quiring of a stranger was informed that the latter was a detective and that nothing could be done in the matter of the robber Schuder had started to walk home when patrolman made inquiry and arrested the bogus detective for impersonating an office: He gave the name of Frank Moore and h occupation is thought to consist of fright ening away strangers who have been robbe

Attendance on the Transmississippi Educational Convention Will Be Large.

SECRETARY GILLAN GETS A FORECAST

His Mail Burdened with Letters from All Directions Making Inquiries -Programs Rendy to Be Sent Out at Once.

The indications at this time are that the attendance at the Transmississippi Educaods. At the time of Lee receiving this in- Gillan from teachers from abroad, asking re-

The official badges which will be presented rive. They are about the neatest thing that has yet appeared in the badge line. which the teacher comes. At the top a pin with the word "Delegate" upon its coat or dress. As an addition to the satin badge, there is a medallion of the exposition, with the words, "Transmississippl Educational Convention, June 28, Omaha, U. S. A.," about its rim. This medallion is fastened to the badge and is suspended from the coat pin by a red, white and blue rib-

Another badge similar to those to be pretion and said that he visited the Chinese quarters and was informed by Lem You that scribed to the convention fund. These will be distributed by Secretary Gillan when-

## INTERSTATE GRAIN DEALERS

Men Who Handle the Farmers' Surplus Are Taking Counsel Together in Omaha.

Members of the Interstate Grain Dealers' association came early yesterday for the purpose of participating in the an-Wey was called as a witness and testified nual convention which convened in that a permanent commission be at once that he met Lem You, who informed him the assembly rooms of the fifth that he had three Chinese girls for sale. floor of the city hall during the afternoon. The association is a union of the Kanin court were the ones referred to, as he sas Grain Dealers' association, the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association and the Grain Dealers' Union of Southwestern Iowa and of having met You but once. He thought Northwestern Missouri. There are 500 delethat the question of the sale of the girls gates to the convention, and it is expected that most of them will be in attendance. The membership includes the elevator men, the commission merchants and the general

dealers. It was the intention of the grain men to have held their convention in the Board of Trade rooms, but owing to the large attendance, it was found necessary to secure other rooms, consequently the change to the city hall was made. The sessions will continue until Friday night, there being morning, afternoon and evening meetings.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when President Hayes called the convention of the grain men to order. Although no roll call was ordered, it was apparent that about 200 persons were present. The address of the president was read and was loudly and frequently applauded. He reviewed the association and told of its growth during the last year. It being the midsummer meeting, there would be no officers to elect, he said, consequently the sessions would be devoted to the transaction of regular and special business. President Hayes congratulated the members of the association upon the harmony that prevailed in the ranks, and predicted a glorious future if they would stick to their organization and present a solid front. While they could not control the prices, they could do much in securing rates, honest weights and protecting the interests of their customers.

Secretary Chambers of Omaha read paper upon the subject, "Why Do We Meet?" He showed that the meeting was not for the purpose of forming a trust, but merely to exchange views and discuss matters pertaining to interests of the dealers and the farmers of the country. Such interests, he contended, were one and inseparable.

A number of the parties who had been assigned to the work of assisting in carrying out the program were not ready to report. Later in the session, Charles S. Clark, secretary of the Grain Dealers' National association of Chicago, presented a paper on "Joint Association" work, urging an increased membership and less apathy in working up a general interest in the grain business.

A letter from J. C. A. Hiller, chief inspector of Missouri, was read, in which he advocated train scales controlled by the state.

The concluding number on the afternoon program was a paper by Secretary Chambers upon the subject of "Duties of Members of the Association." He advocated a closer relationship and a hearty co-operation in doing business.

Fish Commission Matters. Nothing but routine business was transacted at the meeting of the State Fish com-

mission that was held recently. The government has dragged a seine through Cut Off lake in the last few days to replenish the fish supply at the exposition grounds with the native inhabitants of sheets of water in this section of the coun-try. The government has also been given permission to secure the minnow it needs for the fish in the fish exhibit from the lakes in the city parks.

Anderson Ordered Out of Town. Albert Anderson, a confidence man well known to the police of the west, was among he suspects gathered in by the police Monday. was released on his promise to

the city. When arrested Anderson had in his poscanion several bogus checks, a "flash" roll of money and other devices used in swindling the unsuspecting. Anderson is the \$180 by means of the lock game at Council