

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Rapidity with Which Electrical Improvements Are Adopted in America.

COMPARISON WITH SLOW-GOING BRITISHERS

Sample Instances of Electrical Knavery and Thievery—Preventing Collisions at Sea—Electrical Developments.

The difference between the rate at which new electrical ideas are put into shape in England and America is an old story, but it crops up right along the line. This time it is in an English electrical paper, which is commenting on the fact that in London the first lecture on electric motors. Since it had been recognized that from 25 to 30 per cent of power was lost in factories by the use of steam and shafting, the change to electric motors has been rapid. Prof. Bell said that printers in America had taken more kindly to electric light and power than any other trade and the saving has amounted in some cases to 45 per cent to say nothing of such matters as cleanliness, improved light and decreased danger from accident and fire. In making note of this paper in the question says: "It is most interesting to see in nearly every American industry. A thoroughly practical people, alive to every labor and money-saving device, has taken up the motor with enthusiasm and it is time that we on this side followed the good example much more thoroughly than we have done hitherto. It is the duty of our stationary engineers to bring the claims of the motor as strongly as possible before their consumers, for when once the truth becomes appreciated the question of day-labor will have become settled forever."

Mental Anticipation of Inventors. To illustrate the kind of lapse of reasoning power that great inventors are known to suffer from, the following is given. It was under the influence of when he one hole in a wall to let a cat pass through and then a small hole for the kitten to use, an old story in the life of Morse has been told. Long before he invented the telegraph Morse was known to the public as the patent office as a persistent applicant for patents. When his great invention of "distance writing" was about completed he wanted the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company to try it. To get rid of him the president of the road turned him over to a subordinate. This official was struck with the beauty of the invention and became so interested in it that he sat up half the night to discuss it with the inventor. At length Morse came to the door and was only one thing which baffled him. "As long as the railroad runs," he said, "where poles may be erected, it will be easy sailing, but when we come to the open water, what do you do? You can't erect poles across the stream, and without them the wire would sag, and perhaps break from its own weight. I confess I don't know what to do. Can't you suggest a way out of the difficulty?" Why never thought of that, he said. The bridge asked his companion, without a moment's hesitation. For a moment Morse gazed at him with open mouth, and then exclaimed: "Why not, indeed? Why, I never thought of that. It's the bridge!" The layman's tip put the inventor on the track to the work of the great inventor, and thus came to be strung on bridges when crossing large streams.

Electrical Swindlers. Electrical swindlers may be divided into two general classes: Those who gull the public with pseudo-electrical schemes and those who victimize electric light and power companies by stealing their electric current. In regard to the first class, a leading electrical journal has to say that the continual appearance and exposure of electrical frauds is detrimental to every honest and respectable enterprise. Such schemes are almost always self-evidently fraudulent and on them it is the duty not only of the technical men, but of those engaged in any branch of the electrical industry to wage unceasing war. They should be exposed before the harm is done, not afterward. The public cannot protect itself from these thieves. The protection should come from the electrical press and from the electrician. The point is well put in the columns referred to: "There is no public service that can be rendered by the members of the electrical fraternity greater than the stamping out of the charlatans who bring it into disrepute and the swindlers who use the name of science to mislead and rob the public." The second class of electrical thieves are, in reality, even more fools than knaves. It is very easy to "tap" a circuit, but the man who does it is almost certain to be exposed sooner or later. Telegraph circuits have often been tapped for the purpose of stealing news, races, etc., but so far as is known they have almost invariably been "spotted." Of late years a new crime has sprung up in the hobby of large numbers of men who tap railway circuits, not for news, but for better. On the contrary, the companies have succeeded in getting legislation to punish it and appear to have little difficulty in detecting the offenders. A flagrant case in which detection seems to have been delayed an extra long time, has occurred in a large western city. The thief was a dentist of good social position and connections. His laboratory was furnished with a most efficient and complete electrical outfit, and his suite of rooms was connected up for current for both light and power. The small amount registered on his meter eventually led to suspicion; a descent was made on the premises, and the suspected offender was caught in the act. A warrant of arrest was immediately sworn out under the law passed two years ago by the legislature of the state, making such an offense punishable by fine not exceeding \$500 or five years in prison. Influence was, however, brought to bear on the electric company to shut off the power, and the dentist voluntarily paid the company in full the amount of his bills for the past five years and a half, the matter is supposed to have been dropped.

Preventing Collisions at Sea. The Bourgeois disaster appears to have stimulated inventors to the consideration of means whereby collisions at sea may be avoided. It is estimated that the air signal can be heard at ten to twelve miles; the trumpet, six miles, and the bell, one mile. For receiving the sounds the sophone, the sophone, or similar instruments have been employed with more or less success, but the weak point in all of them is that they necessitate activity on both vessels, not only in giving signals, but in attempting to intercept them. Then, again, sound waves and sound "zones" at sea are most puzzling. A sound may be quite inaudible at a distance of half a mile, while a mile away it is heard distinctly. In recent investigation in Europe, on the propagation of sounds, it was shown that obstructions to sound or other factors in the sound may not only affect the strength of the report, but its carrying power. Obstructions behind the source of sounds will re-echo them, as a mirror will reflect the light. Rain and snow also have a great influence upon the direction of the sound. With all these elements of error to contend with, it is evident that the captain of a vessel is in need of an instrument by means of which the approach of a vessel in foggy weather will be automatically made known to him. A method proposed by H. Timmer for indicating the approach of a vessel in the direction where the radiations proceed. Instantaneously, the galvanometer coil is slightly turned, an aluminum arm makes contact and causes one of the bells to give a short ring. In other words, increased or diminished action of the thermopile indicates whether a ship is approaching or receding; and by watching the position indicator the captain can determine whether the vessel is moving toward the right or to the left. For a complete record all that is necessary is to adjust the rheostat, listen to the bell, and watch the position indicator. It is well to remember, however, that in experiments on similar lines in the past it has been found that the electrical impulses were too delicate to be relied upon as a distance as would be involved in a practical system.

The use of the cinematograph in medicine and surgery is revealing the existence of many misconceptions in regard to standard practice, and many failures in treatment which have at various times perplexed physicians and surgeons are now explained. Wonderful revelations are being made by this instrument in the study of continuous or prolonged abnormal acts and movements, such as the action of muscles during choreic, strychnine or tetanic spasms, the modifications exhibited by certain reflexes, etc. Its employment in this direction seems illimitable, sufficient experience on the part of the operator being taken for granted. It is generally thought that the action of the cinematograph must be the result of a single continuous exposure. On the contrary, the operation of the mechanism can be arranged for hours or even days, if desired, and again set in motion. This enables the instrument to be used for the purpose of recording and studying the development of rapidly growing neoplasms. The results obtained in cases of locomotor ataxia are particularly interesting. The inability to move with the feet together and the eyes closed, and the typical ataxic gait, were demonstrated in a remarkable way. Not less clearly depicted were the inco-ordinate movements of a patient suffering from partial paralysis and the characteristic wasting of muscles, which ordinary photography can never be relied upon to give. The wasting of muscles and distinctive gait in a case of hip-joint disease were brought out almost as naturally as if the patient were under direct observation. The most valuable use of the cinematograph is to be put in for the purpose of clinical demonstration and clinical comparison. In many medical schools it is the custom to pension certain rare and chronic cases, merely that they be always available for the demonstration of clinical points. These can now be dispensed with, and it will be possible for the practitioner or lecturer to keep on hand sets of recording films illustrative of every stage of any disease known to science. In ordinary practice the method of preserving a graphic record of the ailments of particular patients has always been needed. This want is now supplied by the cinematograph, by means of which a recording film that can be made both permanent and effective can be taken.

Money to Pay for Danger Lights. The \$500 which has been appropriated by the city council out of the road fund for street repairing will not go very far. It is set aside only for emergency cases and will be spent by the Board of Public Works in filling up holes that are positively dangerous. On the subject of the road fund the board remarked that the money is little more than sufficient to pay the expense of putting up red lights in dangerous places to warn off travelers at night. Just what the council will do in the matter is questionable, although it is generally believed that the body will have to provide the necessary funds ultimately.

Mortality Statistics. The following births and deaths were reported to the health commissioner during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday: Births—Alben Liljefors, 2510 South Twentieth avenue, boy. Deaths—Ernest Jacobson, 419 South Twentieth, 7 months; J. Jorgensen, 318 South Twelfth, 34 years; Bertha Clark, 1838 North Twelfth, 7 months; Eva Fitchett, 608 South Twenty-ninth, 1 year; Mrs. J. Woodcock, Twelfth and Grand avenue, 1 year.

PLAN TO BREAK JAIL FAILS. George Bailey's Effort to Saw Out Gets His Friend Sullivan Locked Up as Well.

The little plan of escape of George Bailey, a prisoner in the county jail bound over to the district court for criminal assault, was spoiled nicely by Jailer George Shand, and the friend who managed to convey the means of escape to Bailey now languishes in the bastille with him.

It was observed by the jailer and his assistants on Sunday that Bailey, who had all along been playing sick, was very anxious to be allowed to go down into the cellar to have a hair-cut and a bath, the barbering of the prisoners being done in that portion of the jail. Such anxiety of his part to be let out and look nice had never before been observed, and the unusual circumstance aroused suspicion. Shand kept his counsel until Monday, when he thought he would set a trap for Bailey. He accordingly let him go down into the cellar and awaiting results. Along in the evening Bailey was heard at work trying to saw his way out through the window bars, which are about an inch thick. The slight rasping sound was listened to for awhile until it was such a mark on the bars which had been sawing as would leave it impossible for him to cover up his work, and then Shand and his assistants slipped down quietly and caught Bailey right in the act.

Bailey, very much chagrined, owned up to having planned an escape, but was unwilling to explain how he had managed to obtain the means of cutting the bar. He had in his possession a small diamond steel saw. Nothing short of a complete confession, though, would satisfy those who had him in their keeping and power, and when sufficient pressure was brought to bear on him he admitted that the saw had been passed through one of the windows to him by Michael Sullivan, a North Sixteenth street restaurateur, on Friday night.

The matter was kept quiet until Sullivan could be got hold of. This Shand succeeded in doing Wednesday night. Sullivan was then arrested and placed in the jail to keep Bailey company. He will be charged with aiding a prisoner to escape. His part in the Sullivan was allowed his liberty by Justice Houck on a bond for his appearance this morning before the justice. On the night the saw was passed into Bailey Jailor Shand was in Kearney, whether he had escorted Charles Snear, a boy committed to the reform school.

FEDERAL BUILDING NOTES. Deputy United States Marshal Allan has returned from Fender. W. C. McClellan, deputy surveyor of customs at Fender, has returned. The Railway Postal Clerks' association of Omaha will give a picnic at Hanscom park at 2 p. m. on August 25. William H. Rice and W. Nixon of Chicago and J. Rice of Omaha, Iowa, have brought suit in the federal court against Walter J. Perry of Omaha and the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland for the recovery of certain monies which it is alleged that Walter J. Perry appropriated to his own use while acting in the capacity of agent for the plaintiffs. Perry was the South Omaha agent for the plaintiffs, who are engaged in the stock and commission business, and the Fidelity and Deposit company became his surety in the amount of \$10,000. After Perry was ousted from the employ it is alleged that an examination of his books showed a shortage of \$13,511.70.

The Grand court of the Exposition is wonderfully beautiful at night. No picture of it is so good as The Bee photograph. Stop. The Bee office for one and some others. Three for ten cents.

RUNNERS WILL STAY THERE

Efforts of Hotel Men's Association Will Not Avail to Remove Them.

LICENSE INSPECTOR ON THE MATTER

Repeat of the Ordinance by the Council Cannot Have the Effect of Abrogating Contracts Already in Force.

The Hotel Men's association has made complaint to the council of the hotel runners permitted by a recent ordinance passed by the city council on the grounds that these runners have become a common nuisance about the depots. License Inspector McVittie opines that the Rick will avail not, and furthermore declares that the runners can not become nuisances if the provisions of the ordinance are strictly enforced.

The great obstacle in the path of any attempt to throw out the runners is a lack of power on the part of the council to do so," declares the license inspector. "The council may repeal the ordinance, but that will do no good, because the runners have paid for a license which permits them to do business until the first of next year. The courts have declared that a license is a contract, and if the holders of the licenses refuse to release the city from the provisions of the contract by returning the license the money, the runners will remain."

"Moreover, the runners cannot become nuisances if the provisions of the ordinance are enforced. The law specifically declares that they cannot touch a person, but can only address members of the public in the performance of their duties in a quiet and gentlemanly manner. If they are violating this rule, it would be glad to be informed of it, and such runners will be promptly suppressed. The ordinance gives the power to the mayor to revoke any license when the holders violate any provisions of the law."

City officials do not look upon the kick of the Hotel Men's association as made in good faith. They rather opine that it is the result of their being cut out of a lot of business. The smaller membership is made up of the larger hotels, who do not employ runners. The smaller hotels and lodging houses, through their runners, are getting business at the depots and exposition grounds which would otherwise go to the more prominent hotels of the city. The result is a very unfair cut into the revenue of the big hostellers.

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MRS. ROZIC GETS HER GOODS

Judge Baxter Upholds a Wife's Right to Replevin Her Property from Her Husband.

Patience, Endurance, Strength and Sagacity Displayed—Experiences in Various Mining Districts of the West.

In former times with the gold hunter, whose path led in remote places, months, and sometimes years, would pass without the welcome sight of a woman's face, but the day has gone by when the feminine element in a mining camp is something unusual, and at the present time number of women are actively engaged in searching for the precious metals. Such a one is Miss Jennie Hilton of Arizona.

Miss Hilton was born in southern Ohio and was taken to California when a child. Her parents died when she was 16 and she began to make her own way in life as a teacher in the schools of her adopted state. In the meantime she studied geology and mineralogy and when in the summer of 1890 she visited an older brother at Phoenix, Ariz., she resolved to begin the search for gold and silver as well as a man. Accordingly, she wrote to the trustees of the school in which she was employed, resigning her place, drew some of her savings from a bank in Los Angeles and became a full-fledged prospector.

Miss Hilton spent the winter of 1891 in Globe, then a prosperous mining town, and during the spring and summer prospected in the San Rita mountains, finding, however, little or nothing of value in the way of ore. In the winter of 1892 she opened an assaying office in Prescott. The miners liked her methods and asked her to stay in the town, but in the spring word came from her brother that he had found in the Harqua Hala region the best-looking auriferous rock in the territory. She closed her assaying office and joined him at once. Before the summer had ended she had located seven claims, among others the Kansas mine, which she felt from the first would be a success.

Her funds were now running low, and time and money were required to open the mine, but she felt that her value might be better known. Miss Hilton went to Los Angeles to secure the needed capital, and after repeated failures induced a locomotive engineer to buy a half interest in the mine for \$1,000. This was the beginning of her success. With the \$1,000 she hired several laborers and opened up the claim. When workers of digging and blasting had proved it to be a valuable mine she set forth to put it on the market. She she found to be the most difficult task of all. Capitalists, skeptical of a woman's ability to know good mining property, either refused to listen to her or put her off with promises that were never fulfilled. Still, repeated refusals only caused her to redouble her efforts, and in April, 1896, Higgins, a capitalist, accepted her property, which she sold for \$10,000. With this money she is now developing the other claims owned by her in northwestern Arizona, and declares that she is in mining for life.

Prospectors in the Southwest. Miss Hilton is not the only woman prospector in the southwest. Another is Miss Nellie Cushman, who some fifteen years ago went from Dodge City, Kan., to Tucson. There she fell into the habit of examining the ore and mining habits of the women who were in the territory, and as good a judge of its value as her brother, who worked in one of them. They then fame spread, and the miners, always superstitious, came to believe that to have her judgment on some mine was worth more than that of any other man. In Tucson, Bisbee, Tombstone and other camps Miss Cushman had conducted general stores and big lodging houses for the miners. She was also in business at Castle Dome. She is as adventurous as a prospector, and has been in the mines of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. No sooner does she hear of a new camp than she starts for it. She has had so much experience that she almost invariably turns it to good account, getting town lots, placer sites and lode claims for next to nothing and selling them at a handsome profit. At first she did not get out of the camps soon enough. Consequently, she has been many times poor. However, she has an abundance of pluck, and if she falls in one place she soon recovers herself. When going about among the mines or climbing the hills for outcroppings, Miss Cushman wears heavy shoes and strong bloomers, usually covered with a cloak. She was the first woman in the camp of Harqua Hala, where there were over fifteen hundred men and no other women.

Creede Restaurant and Mine. The first restaurant opened in Creede, Colo., was owned and conducted by a woman. She is a widow, and her name is Mrs. Reid Miller. On April 1, 1891, she reached Creede, too poor to pay the freighter who took her there. In exactly one year to a day she had a receipt of an income of \$500 a month and had a snug little bank. She is now worth \$50,000. Several other plucky women also made fortunes in the early days of Creede.

One of them is Mrs. Ella C. Love, who was born in Ohio, and when a girl taught school there. She she married and moved to Kansas, where, with her husband, she went through some of the Kansas real estate booms. They invested in the new cities, and found, as all but the sharks do on such occasions, the investment permanent but unprofitable. Mrs. Love has considerable money locked up in Kansas prairies. Ten years ago she was left with one child, a little less than 15 years old, to care for, something like the lonely woman who, three years ago, was her home, where she was employed as a bookkeeper by a firm of contractors and builders. She had for months been reading and hearing about the new mining camp called Creede, and had developed a desire to see it. When she reached the place the building boom was at its height. Carloads of lumber arrived to be sold before nightfall. Claims to lots were jumped daily. Prices for undrilled lot claims were rising hundreds of dollars a day. Mrs. Love began to investigate the prospect holes with a view to buying, and instead of leaving in a day, as she had expected to do, she remained nine days and bought three claims. Meantime she had determined to go into the stationary business while awaiting developments in the mining interest, and accordingly sent her resignation to the builders and went to Pueblo to buy stock. She tells now, with a smile, that her employers wrote that at the end of a month when she failed at Creede, she could come back to her old place. However, she did not fail. The stationary business proved profitable. She continued investing in mining claims, and in partnership with a friend, grub-staked three different prospectors whose work proved profitable. Her investments in Creede have netted her many thousands of dollars.

In Breckenridge, Colo., is another woman who, in a still different manner, has made Anna Mau went there five years ago and began prospecting. She located a lode and began work on it. In the five years she has done all the work necessary to get patents for two claims, the Adelaide and the green—and has supported herself besides. She has the patents. The work included 200 feet of tunnel. She swings the hammer, twists the drill and wields the pick; she fires the dynamite and wheels away the rock. She is a slender woman, weighing less than 100 pounds. She is said to dress in buckskin trousers and jacket when at work.

Colorado Women in Mines. But a more striking example of woman's success as a miner than any thus far named is the one furnished by the well known Enterprise group of mines, located near Rico, Colo. The prospect looked good, but the mineral was slow in coming in, and when the shaft was 250 feet deep one of the partners gave up the claim, and the prospecting was taken up by his partner, whose money had all been swept into the hole on the side of Dolores mountain. Mrs. Swickelmer was discouraged, but his wife was not. She believed that there was a fortune for them in that empty shaft, and she did not propose to give it up. She encouraged her husband to seek employment as a laborer in the mines, and she found work for herself. Then came an unlooked-for turn in the road. Unknown to her husband, Mrs. Swickelmer had invested in a lottery, and one day word came to her that her ticket had drawn a prize of \$5,000. The \$5,000 went into the shaft. Everything went swimmingly while the money lasted, but once more both had to go to work for wages. In due course of events work on the mine was resumed, and the contact vein was struck. When the mine was sold Mrs. Swickelmer was given \$100,000 in her own right by her husband. The newest excitement in the mining world is the camp of Eldora, in Boulder county, Colorado, which was prospected a quarter of a century ago, but remained practically undeveloped until lately. It is reached only by stage from the railroad at Boulder or at Sunset, and the traveler in taking that long ride sees something of the old-time western stage coaching. Among the energetic people who have gone into this new mining district is Mrs. M. H. Given, who has taken charge of the Gold Miners' hotel. She is a little woman of German descent, with bright brown eyes and a soft low voice, with which particularly womanly attractions she unites a determination of purpose which has made her noted all over Colorado. Her only fault, her friends think, is her great tender-heartedness about bills, she is always overlooking some indebtedness and helping on some struggling fellow creature.

Mrs. Given went to Eldora after having been twenty years in Boulder during the days of its boom, where she had charge of the hotel, and was a favorite with students as well as miners during all that time. She was induced to go down to Denver for a while, and there met George M. Albert, one of the most fashionable restaurateurs in the city. Now her Miners' hotel at Eldora, has become a great resort for people from Denver, who feel that in going to Mrs. Given they are sure of being well cared for. Her hotel is the headquarters of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which has just closed in Denver, a special invitation was given by Mrs. Given to the women to go up to Eldora and spend the night. Thus an opportunity was offered to see the wonderful mining region in the heart of the historical west and know something of nursing. She was accordingly engaged on a small salary. She soon informed herself about the country, and, as she was a good talker, distinguished strangers to whom the region was to be exploited were put in her hands. As soon as Mrs. McAdow had saved enough money she bought a town lot in Billings and a few weeks later sold it for double the money. As there was no bank in the town she used to do a banking business in the street, by cashing checks. Then she went into real estate and when she broke her leg she had a map of the town hung in front of her bed and carried on business from her bed. She was not then Mrs. McAdow. Mrs. McAdow was a storekeeper who had taken Spotted Horne mine for a debt. One day she sent for him and offered him \$11,000 for it. He was touched by her lack of business sagacity and chivalrously told her that it was not worth it. She persisted in buying it and in less than a year she took out of it \$90,000 in gold. Mr. McAdow subsequently married her.

Notes from the Courts. The Mary Molzahn habeas corpus case was postponed by County Judge Baxter until Friday morning so as to get service on Lebo. The baby of the woman was produced in court.

Complaining of her husband's intemperance, cruelty and failure to support, Nettie Anderson sued Frank Anderson for divorce. They were married at Plattsmouth in September two years ago.

The matter of the application for a receiver in the case of Pegau & Co. against the Solon Springs Mineral Water company, the exposition in the district court, which has the automatic water tank privilege, has been settled without further action.

Suit to recover \$1,000, an agreement of which was made at North Forty-fourth street from Redick's addition to Pacific street, erroneously awarded to W. J. Connell instead of W. E. Clark, has been brought in the district court by the heirs of Clark. The petition states that the name of Connell was substituted by mistake.

Another point raised in the argument by Anderson was that of the custody of children's home contempt case before Judge Scott is that a judge's powers in habeas corpus matters are derived from the constitution independent of acts of the legislature. This was supported by a decision of Judge Cooley of Michigan (15th Mich.) in the Jackson case. Mr. Churchill has not yet been heard.

A replevin suit in the district court was commenced by the Clifford Olympia company against W. B. Adams, W. R. Learn and Edson Rich to recover the theater stags and furniture. Edson Rich supplies the stags and furniture. Adams is the plaintiff as well as one of the defendants. The basis of the suit is a chattel mortgage given by Harry B. Clifford to the plaintiff for \$10,000. It is alleged that the defendants have for two weeks held possession of the stags and furniture which is valued altogether at \$500.

TALKS TO PHOTOGRAPHERS. Prof. Griffith Points Out Where Their Work May Be Improved—Officers and Prize Winners.

Prof. Griffith addressed the photographers of Nebraska again yesterday. He took up the subject of the exhibition, and on exhibition and criticized them and told the convention how they could be improved. W. E. Reed of Missouri Valley, Ia., read a paper on "Retouching," after which questions were discussed relative to the profession.

H. Lancaster of Omaha was re-elected by acclamation president of the association for the ensuing year. J. Leschensky of Grand Island was chosen first vice president, S. Rodenburg of Sutton second vice president, H. Fritz of Fremont secretary and A. Smith of Crete treasurer.

The diamond medal for the best photograph was awarded to Pierre McDonald of Albany, N. Y. In class A, Heine of Omaha won the first prize of a gold medal, J. Leonard of Crete the second prize with a silver medal and H. C. Curry of Fremont the third prize of a bronze medal. In class B, J. S. Griffin of Hebron took the first award of a gold prize, N. S. Mackey of Superior the second of a silver prize and the third of a bronze prize, and J. H. Smith of Crete the third of a bronze prize.

During the day the convention adjourned to the exposition grounds, where Prof. Griffith gave a talk on the different works of art in the Art building, over which he has charge.

Back in Business Again. Henry H. Smith with his family has returned to Omaha after an extended trip through Europe. He has engaged in business again at his former place, Sixteenth and F, and has a snug little bank in the city. He will make a deeper cut in prices than ever beginning today. Best No. 1 hams, 75c; best picnic hams, 75c. The firm now will be Honnet & Sullivan.

Pardon for Corbett's Brother. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—Governor Budd has commuted the sentence of John Corbett, who has been serving a five years' term in the state prison for burglary. His term would have expired next Thursday. He is a brother of James Corbett, the pugilist.

What Drexel L. Shooman—When the order for marking down all of our \$2.50 and \$3.00 southern ties to \$1.48 he had no idea the rush would be so great—now we're out of some sizes and only two days of the sale gone—so hurry about, among the mines or climbing the hills for outcroppings, Miss Cushman wears heavy shoes and strong bloomers, usually covered with a cloak. She was the first woman in the camp of Harqua Hala, where there were over fifteen hundred men and no other women.

Creede Restaurant and Mine. The first restaurant opened in Creede, Colo., was owned and conducted by a woman. She is a widow, and her name is Mrs. Reid Miller. On April 1, 1891, she reached Creede, too poor to pay the freighter who took her there. In exactly one year to a day she had a receipt of an income of \$500 a month and had a snug little bank. She is now worth \$50,000. Several other plucky women also made fortunes in the early days of Creede.

One of them is Mrs. Ella C. Love, who was born in Ohio, and when a girl taught school there. She she married and moved to Kansas, where, with her husband, she went through some of the Kansas real estate booms. They invested in the new cities, and found, as all but the sharks do on such occasions, the investment permanent but unprofitable. Mrs. Love has considerable money locked up in Kansas prairies. Ten years ago she was left with one child, a little less than 15 years old, to care for, something like the lonely woman who, three years ago, was her home, where she was employed as a bookkeeper by a firm of contractors and builders. She had for months been reading and hearing about the new mining camp called Creede, and had developed a desire to see it. When she reached the place the building boom was at its height. Carloads of lumber arrived to be sold before nightfall. Claims to lots were jumped daily. Prices for undrilled lot claims were rising hundreds of dollars a day. Mrs. Love began to investigate the prospect holes with a view to buying, and instead of leaving in a day, as she had expected to do, she remained nine days and bought three claims. Meantime she had determined to go into the stationary business while awaiting developments in the mining interest, and accordingly sent her resignation to the builders and went to Pueblo to buy stock. She tells now, with a smile, that her employers wrote that at the end of a month when she failed at Creede, she could come back to her old place. However, she did not fail. The stationary business proved profitable. She continued investing in mining claims, and in partnership with a friend, grub-staked three different prospectors whose work proved profitable. Her investments in Creede have netted her many thousands of dollars.

In Breckenridge, Colo., is another woman who, in a still different manner, has made Anna Mau went there five years ago and began prospecting. She located a lode and began work on it. In the five years she has done all the work necessary to get patents for two claims, the Adelaide and the green—and has supported herself besides. She has the patents. The work included 200 feet of tunnel. She swings the hammer, twists the drill and wields the pick; she fires the dynamite and wheels away the rock. She is a slender woman, weighing less than 100 pounds. She is said to dress in buckskin trousers and jacket when at work.

Colorado Women in Mines. But a more striking example of woman's success as a miner than any thus far named is the one furnished by the well known Enterprise group of mines, located near Rico, Colo. The prospect looked good, but the mineral was slow in coming in, and when the shaft was 250 feet deep one of the partners gave up the claim, and the prospecting was taken up by his partner, whose money had all been swept into the hole on the side of Dolores mountain. Mrs. Swickelmer was discouraged, but his wife was not. She believed that there was a fortune for them in that empty shaft, and she did not propose to give it up. She encouraged her husband to seek employment as a laborer in the mines, and she found work for herself. Then came an unlooked-for turn in the road. Unknown to her husband, Mrs. Swickelmer had invested in a lottery, and one day word came to her that her ticket had drawn a prize of \$5,000. The \$5,000 went into the shaft. Everything went swimmingly while the money lasted, but once more both had to go to work for wages. In due course of events work on the mine was resumed, and the contact vein was struck. When the mine was sold Mrs. Swickelmer was given \$100,000 in her own right by her husband. The newest excitement in the mining world is the camp of Eldora, in Boulder county, Colorado, which was prospected a quarter of a century ago, but remained practically undeveloped until lately. It is reached only by stage from the railroad at Boulder or at Sunset, and the traveler in taking that long ride sees something of the old-time western stage coaching. Among the energetic people who have gone into this new mining district is Mrs. M. H. Given, who has taken charge of the Gold Miners' hotel. She is a little woman of German descent, with bright brown eyes and a soft low voice, with which particularly womanly attractions she unites a determination of purpose which has made her noted all over Colorado. Her only fault, her friends think, is her great tender-heartedness about bills, she is always overlooking some indebtedness and helping on some struggling fellow creature.

Mrs. Given went to Eldora after having been twenty years in Boulder during the days of its boom, where she had charge of the hotel, and was a favorite with students as well as miners during all that time. She was induced to go down to Denver for a while, and there met George M. Albert, one of the most fashionable restaurateurs in the city. Now her Miners' hotel at Eldora, has become a great resort for people from Denver, who feel that in going to Mrs. Given they are sure of being well cared for. Her hotel is the headquarters of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which has just closed in Denver, a special invitation was given by Mrs. Given to the women to go up to Eldora and spend the night. Thus an opportunity was offered to see the wonderful mining region in the heart of the historical west and know something of nursing. She was accordingly engaged on a small salary. She soon informed herself about the country, and, as she was a good talker, distinguished strangers to whom the region was to be exploited were put in her hands. As soon as Mrs. McAdow had saved enough money she bought a town lot in Billings and a few weeks later sold it for double the money. As there was no bank in the town she used to do a banking business in the street, by cashing checks. Then she went into real estate and when she broke her leg she had a map of the town hung in front of her bed and carried on business from her bed. She was not then Mrs. McAdow. Mrs. McAdow was a storekeeper who had taken Spotted Horne mine for a debt. One day she sent for him and offered him \$11,000 for it. He was touched by her lack of business sagacity and chivalrously told her that it was not worth it. She persisted in buying it and in less than a year she took out of it \$90,000 in gold. Mr. McAdow subsequently married her.

Notes from the Courts. The Mary Molzahn habeas corpus case was postponed by County Judge Baxter until Friday morning so as to get service on Lebo. The baby of the woman was produced in court.

Complaining of her husband's intemperance, cruelty and failure to support, Nettie Anderson sued Frank Anderson for divorce. They were married at Plattsmouth in September two years ago.

The matter of the application for a receiver in the case of Pegau & Co. against the Solon Springs Mineral Water company, the exposition in the district court, which has the automatic water tank privilege, has been settled without further action.

Suit to recover \$1,000, an agreement of which was made at North Forty-fourth street from Redick's addition to Pacific street, erroneously awarded to W. J. Connell instead of W. E. Clark, has been brought in the district court by the heirs of Clark. The petition states that the name of Connell was substituted by mistake.

Another point raised in the argument by Anderson was that of the custody of children's home contempt case before Judge Scott is that a judge's powers in habeas corpus matters are derived from the constitution independent of acts of the legislature. This was supported by a decision of Judge Cooley of Michigan (15th Mich.) in the Jackson case. Mr. Churchill has not yet been heard.