THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY the mines take their power from this sta-

Progress of Electricity as a Factor in Mining Operations.

Interesting Summary of Last Year's Growth and the Outlook for the Present Year-A Mountain Electric Rond.

The extent to which the use of electricity as a motive power in the factory, shop, mill and mine, as well as in the transmission of power over long distance, has been put is hardly realized by those not directly brought into contact with the manufacturing side of the electrical industry.

It is hardly more than seven years ago, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, that special departments were tentatively established by electrical manufacturing companies for the purpose of essaying a new field—that of the application of electricity as a motive power in other directions than in that of the street railway Misgivings were many as to the success likely to accrue from the efforts, but the widening use of the trolley and the electric light was pointed to by the believers in the necessity of electric power in the manufacturing and mining industries, and predictions of ultimate success outweighed the incredulity of the less

With direct current systems only to fall back upon, the propaganda did not meet with the encouragement expected. The limitation of distance in the possible transmission confined the use of the direct current within restricted bounds, and while the direct current motor was almost as perfect a machine as could be manufactured, it had certain shortcomings, which in cases rendered it unsuitable. The alternating current, while it facilitated transmission, was weak in its motor side and thus one system gave excellent generation and utilization, but poor transmission, while the other gave excellent generation and transmission, but poor utilization. With the introduction of the multi-phase system and the induction motor many of the major difficulties disappeared and for the first time was given to the world an ideal system of electrical generation, transmission and utilization. The field of electrical employ was immediately widened, while missionary work among miners, manufacturers and others was shorn of many of the difficulties it had before en-

Early in 1893 the first important multiphase transmission plant was installed and operated. Since that date multiphase installations have been made with constantly increasing rapidity, while the use of the direct current or combination of both direct and multiphase systems have also shown a gratifying growth. Starting with comparatively low voltages in generation and transmission, and short distances, both pressure and distances have been increased, until today even electricians most skilled in the art hesitate to set limits to the use of any voltage, however high, or transmission over any distance, however great. As electrical pressures are increased, so is the strength of the insulation to withstand them and the apparatus to transform, convert and utilize them. As the apparatus is perfected and the factor of safety is increased, the popularity of electricity as a motive power be comes wider and wider, and while the rational being refrains from sanguine prophecy, the prediction of electricity as the universal motive power seems warranted if based on figures attainable.

The Year's Progress.

The progress of electrical work in mining operations during 1898 was maked, and new plants of this description were constructed and put in operation in many mines, both in the east and in the west. These included coal cutting plants of all descriptions, haulage plants, holsting and pumping, and in fact power of every description.

Perhaps the most important extension of electrical work has been for the production of bituminous coal, and in this class of mines the principal types in use have been undercutting, shearing and long wall machines. In the majority of our bituminous coal mines the methods of work are best adapted to the use of the undercutting machines, the method of mining usual with this machine being by room and pillar. Shearing and longwall machines are comparatively new types and are so far in use to a somewhat limited extent, although the shearing machine is finding an extended place. The longwall machine is at present in use in only a few localities, as this method is not by any means in so general a use in our bituminous coal mines as others, and moreover it requires a carefully arranged system of wiring for the transmission of power to the separate motors.

In the metal mines of our western states the use of electric power has also made rapid advances. The ease with which power can be transmitted within certain limits has led to the utilization of many water powers for the operation of dynamos from which the current can be transmitted to the mills where it is needed. In the west electric power is used for the operation of every kind of machinery, pumps, hoists, stamp mills, concentrators and in fact machinery of all kinds. The peculiar advantages of a central power station in a district where there are many small mines have been realized in one or two instances, the central plant selling power to its customers at a lower rate than they can furnish it for themselves and saving them also a considerable investment of capital and reducing

An important development during the year has been the use of electric power for haulage in coal and other mines, which has increased at a rapid rate. Some new types of electric locomotives have been introduced which have found much accept-

No new developments in practical work have been made in the use of electricity in drilling. The defects which are apparently inherent in all the forms of the electric drill so far brought forward have not yet been fully overcome and in this branch of mining work compressed air has fully maintained its superiority. Toward the close of the year, however, the Siemens-Halske company of Chicago made arrangements to introduce some of its Melssner electric drills at the Silver Lake mine in Colorado. Much is expected of this drill and its operations will be watched with a

great deal of interest. One of the best types of central station plants installed during 1898 was that of the Colorado Electric Power company, which furnishes power to the Cripple Creek mines. A large central station here operated by steam supplies the power and it has been thus far very successful. The number of electric hoists and pumps introduced at the mines in the district is also large and is rapidly increasing and apparently it will ices alike from power stations along the not be long before the great majority of line.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Mount Lowe's Electric Road

The completion of the new electric mountain railway on Mount Lowe, California, within a few months and its successful opening and operation a fortnight since adds another to the striking scientific enterprises REVIEW OF 1898; PROSPECTS FOR 1899 centered in California's great peak. The establishment of the Mount Lowe observatory by Dr. Lewis Swift some years ago and the excellent work with the unusual facilities it affords which he has done there in collaboration with others, attracted general attention some time ago. This attention was revived when the great searchlight of the observatory, one of the largest in the world, was built, and to now add one of the most unique electric railways in the world to its rugged heights makes it, indeed remarkable.

Aside from its scientific value, the open-

ing of the road would be interesting through its strange combination of unusual scenery. Where else than in California could one unite in one hour's ride the orange orchards, the vineyards and rose gardens of Italy with the mountain scenery and pine forests of Norway? It is doubtful if the object lessons of glacial action can be studied anywhere to greater advantage than in the high Sierras of California, unless it should be in Alaska. It is in the total ensemble, however, of ocean, valley, coast, hills and towering mountains that it is far more unusual and striking. California, particularly, in its southern half, is a condensed edition of the beauty and the sublimity of the North American continent. The Grecian archipelago never rejoiced in a softer or purer atmosphere than that which enfolds the islands of this southern coast; there are no more beautiful and productive orange orchards between Palermo and Turin than those found in the sheltered valleys at the base of the great coast ranges of Southern California, while the Alps of Switzerland and Tyrol do not possess a more grandly picturesque beauty than those snow-covered summits, the splendid whiteness of which will soon bathe the roots of the orange and emon groves in the form of rippling brooks The initiation and the successful construction of an electric railway were due to Prof. T. S. C. Lowe of Pasadena. With the exception of the electric road to the Jungfrau glacier of Switzerland, there is prob

All the other systems of such mountain roads built are constructed on the plan of a revolving cog wheel catching in a center rack rail and operated by a steam locomotive The Mount Lowe railway is quite different A cable incline constitutes the first division of the mountain road proper and is one of the most successful railroad devices of its kind in practical use in this world. The electric power is transmitted by large copper conductors to the Echo Mountain power house, in which a 100-horse power electric motor, which makes 800 revolutions per minute. By a series of gears the revolutions are reduced from 800 to 17 per minute, which is the speed at which the massive grip sheave turns. The grip sheave consists of heavy wheel which carries some seventy automatic steel jaws. As the wheel revolves these jaws close and grip an endless cable to which the cars are permanently attached. By this method there is practically no wear whatever to the cable. It is not strained and chafed by the constant operation o gripping, as on the street railway cars, where the inertia of trains of cars of many tons weight has to be overcome by the grip ping of the ever-moving cable.

ably no enterprise identical in scope and at-

tractiveness, nor one where greater obstacles

have been surmounted.

Electric Outlook for 1899.

The electrical prospects for 1899 are ably

outlined by T. Commerfold Martin. 1892 was a phenomenal year in the American the line, is prodigius. For the investor bill which he claimed Ehrhart had guaransound electric lighting and street railway porperties will be bountiful money breed-The era of cheap electricity is at hand. While the electric street rallway has been well developed in the last ten years, and every good chance in the cities has been siezed, in lighting the situation is wholly different. Benefiting by economies in production of current on a large scale, which the railway men have taught them, the lighting companies are in a position of commanding advantage. The electric light ing field, which is now very much underdeveloped, will capidly show an enormous expansion, the effects of the notable reductions that have been going on in the price of lamps, motors, heaters, etc., placed on their circuits by consumers. While calling attention to the lack of unanimity of sentiment still existing among gas, electric lighting and electric railway interests. Mr. Martin predicts that out of the efforts already being manifested to bring about intelligent co-operation and unification of management, will be created a series of the best properties ever dealt in by the financial centers, the opposition between such interests being in reality all factitious and fugi tive. The horse, in cities, unquestionably is doomed, both for passenger service and for expressage and truckage. Cheap cabs and cheap drays will soon fill the streets. The city stables, with their noxious odors will be taken by large mechanical vehicle corporations, which will operate their own services, and conduct charging stations in various parts of each big city. The outlook for American electrical export, as in so many other branches of commerce, is unprecedented. In the two weeks ending 1898 there were exports worth \$71,000 to thirtytwo different countries and ports, and in October and November the quantity of electrical goods sent out of the country was twice that of the corresponding months in The item concerning the manufacture of 5,000 automobile carriages for a foreign market, which went the rounds of the papers about two weeks ago, indicates an activity which is equaled and even surpassed in other electrical lines. The vast home market puts the American electrical manufacturer in the very van of the cheapest production for the whole world. Mr. Martin is cautious in forecasting the outcome of the present movement in "independent telephony." The low rates of service offered in some places cannot be kept up, and after the field is weeded of the weaklings, the "next question will be whether the public wants to maintain two or three systems in any given city, no matter how good. Then, if there comes consolidation, how high must rates go to cover the two capitalizations? Meanwhile great extension is going on of private line telephony. Pretty soon every servant will answer the door telephone and not a bell."

The American telegraph service is pro-

gressing quietly, but this country must soon

build ocean cables. It has the factories

and the talent, and all that is now needed

is the order to do it. There will be a great

change works out."

quickening in the modification by the trolley of the operation of steam roads, which will recognize the trolleys, not as suckers, but as feeders, and then electrify their own main lines, furnishing current to all serv-Electricity means economy, earning power, service to the public, and the permanent maintenance of good dividends. This applies not less to systems like the Manhattan Elevated (New York), which letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would.' see its way traffic disapper, and its through traffic threatened by an underground run with electric current. A short passenger haul that depends on steam is

lost forever, no matter how slowly the No Proof that Wasmer Lied. The charges of perjury and resisting an officer against H. P. Wasmer were dismissed by Justice Houck because of failure on the Horrible agony is caused by piles, burns and skin diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch-Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless part of the complainants to have their witnesses on hand. Wasmer was charged by Irah B. Ehrhart with having prejured himself in swearing that the "Duke of

Cashier of First National Bank of Ponca Convicted in United States Court.

FINDING IS MADE ON THIRTEEN COUNTS

Twelve Men Hold that Accused Falsifled Books, Made Fictitious Reports and Abstracted Bank Funds While in Official Charge.

After being out eighteen hours the jury in United States court found Frank M. Dorsey guilty on thirteen counts, covering all three of the offenses charged in the in dictment against him under the National banking law. He was convicted of falsifying the books of the bank, of making fictitious reports to the comptroller of the treasury and of abstracting the funds of the bank. He is now in the custody of the marshel pending a decision on the motion of his attorneys for a new trial, which is set for hearing March 21.

The Dorsey case has been more or less prominently before the public for the past two years. The First National bank of Ponca of which G. W. E. Dorsey was president and Frank M. Dorsey cashier, was one of the institutions that went to the wall during the panic of 1893. After the bank passed into the hands of a receiver a large number of notes were discovered which had been apparently given without consideration and whose makers were financially irresponsible. Other irregularities were alleged and the investigation resulted in the arrest of the officers of the bank for fraudulent banking. The case was tried at the October term at Lincoln last year when the jury failed to agree with regard to payers." Dorsey, but acquitted E. D. Higgins, the assistant cashier, who was jointly indicted. The second trial has occupied the attention of Judge Carland and a jury during the entire term and the verdict is practically a clean sweep for the prosecution.

As Judge Carland had gone home, Judge Munger received the jury, which was polled at the request of the counsel for the defense. Judge Gray, for the defense, then asked leave to file a motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, the motions to be heard was agreed to, but Mr. Sawyer vigorously objected when the defense asked for an order releasing Dorsey on bonds. The court stated that he could not accept a bond over the objection of the prosecuting attorney and Dorsey was therefore turned over to the custody of the marshal.

The jury was practically unanimous from the first, the only difference being as to how many counts a verdict of guilty should be rendered on. The first informal ballot showed ten for conviction and two for acquittal. A formal ballot was then taken on the question whether Dorsey was guilty on any count in the indictment. It resulted in eleven affirmative votes and the other man then changed, making the jury solid for conviction. The remainder of the time was occupied in sifting down the various counts Several jurors were at first opposed to conviction on all the counts on which that erdict was subsequently rendered, but they eventually yielded.

HIS TROUBLES INCREASING

Ehrhart Discovers that Now There is to Be a Charge of Grand Larceny Lodged Against Him.

An avalanche of trouble seems to have landed upon the head of Irah B. Ehrhart electrical trade, but Mr. Martin looks to since he was first arrested upon the charge 1899, with its wider range of arts, to far of assaulting and battering Harry N. Liebsurpass it. The business in sight, all along erthal, who went down to see him about teed. When that case and the one for carrying concealed weapons was disposed of he ras arrested for defrauding Van Alstine out of three horses valued at \$130. He was unable to give bond in this case and has been in the county jail since Tuesday evening. Now Detective Dunn makes another charge against him which means grand lar ceny. The Smith Premier Typewriter company through Mr. Dunn charges Ehrhart with the theft of a typewriter valued at \$100. If he succeeds in getting out of the case in which he is charged with taking the horses he will be arrested on the grand larceny omplaint.

May Walsh obtained a search warrant for the officers to go through the rooms of Mary and May Doe at 1417 Howard street to look for a monkey fur collarette which was taken from Washington hall during the dance Wedensday night.

R. Wilson, 911 North Twenty-fifth street reported to the police that he loaned G. W. Mitchell his overcoat to keep him warm during a trip down town and has not seen him since. Mitchell roomed at his house, he said, so he thought he was all right. Harry Soudenburg waived preliminary ex

amination on the charge of forgery and was ound over to the district court in the sum This was on a complaint filed against him by A. J. Quistgard, who accused him of pasing a forged check for \$37.68.

TINKERING WITH CITY CHARTER

Final Meeting of the Joint Revision Committee is to Be Held Next Saturday Afternoon in City Hall.

The final meeting of the joint city charter evision committee is scheduled to tak place on Saturday afternoon at the city hall. The city attorney is expected to have al the amendments that have been considered and adopted by the committee formulates properly by that time and the committee will cass finally upon them. It is desired to have the amendments at Lincoln, so that they may be introduced in the legislature on Monday.

The manner in which the amendments will be engineered through the legislature has not been settled, although it has been decided that no attempt at lobbying will be made. The amendments will be entrusted to the care of the representatives from Douglas county and in all probability when they are considered in committee some member of the city government will appear before the committee to explain the purposes of the changes.

Nuisance to Be Abated.

People in the northern part of the city are considerably worked up owing to the feat that Henry Hornberger has been allowed in the past to fill up a lot adjoining the Saratoga school with manure, claiming that this is detrimental to the health of the school children. The council, however, has taken steps to abate this nuisance, having adopted a resolution at the last meeting which orders Hornberger to cease dumping on the lot. It is said that the council gave Hornberger permission to fill the lot under misapprehension, not knowing that it was located in the vicinity of a school building

Germany and Asia Minor. It is inevitable that Asia Minor shale eventually pass from the possession of Mohammedanism, and whether Germany a Monammedanism, and whether Germany ac-complishes the task or not, the sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as in-evitable that diseases of the digestive or-gans must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters. The disorders of this kind are usually called dyspepsis, constipation and bilious-ness. The Bitters are equally good for all such complaints, regardless of the name.

JURY FINDS DORSEY GUILTY Sheridan," a handsome dog, belonged to him, when in reality Victor White is the owner, and the defendant was simply keeping the dog for Mr. White. Young Walkup was deputized to serve the warrant, and as he failed to notify Wasmer that he was an officer a squabble ensued. Wasmer appeared to be innecent of any wrongdoing and the court declined to waste time in waiting for witnesses against a man whom he deemed

ANNOYS THE CITY COUNCIL

Demand of Board of Education for the Increased Levy for School Purposes is a Hard Nut to Crack.

Just how the council will regard any lev for school purposes that the Board of Edu cation may demand still remains undetermined. This question is to be settled at ar executive meeting of the council, mayor and city attorney which is slated to take place Friday night. On Saturday night the Board of Eudcation will hold a meeting to decide upon the size of levy it wants.

The decision of the district court re garding the levy matter will be appealed to the supreme court. No relief is expected from this tribunal by the councilmen, por does City Attorney Connell look for much comfort. He is 'n favor of asking legislative relief. The city attorney, however, does not care to say just what effect the appeal will have upon the coming levy in his opinion.

"Will the tendency of this appeal give the council any right to cut down the levy demanded by the school board if it considers it too high?" he was asked.

"That is a bridge we should not cross be-Both the council and the Board of Education are bodies which represent the tapayers and it certainly seems to me that they should get together on some compromise that will not put an excessive burden on the tax

The various heads of the city departments are watching this matter with considerable interest, for in a great measure the amount of their appropriations for the year will depend upon its settlement. If the board succeeds in getting its demand for a 6 or 7mill levy it is said that the pruning knife will have to be applied with vigor upon the expenses of all the departments.

Members of the Board of Education are quietly considering the situation, but no safe forecast can be made of the amount of their not less than sixty days from date. This debt they will want the council to wipe out

RELIEF FOR JOHN PHILLIPS

Sick Soldier Who Has Lost His Credentials Looked After by Captain Baxter and Sent to the Hospital.

Wagoner John Phillips, Company B, First North Carolina volunteers, applied at the police station and has asked to be sent to a hospital for treatment as he believes he is suffering from a second attack of typhoid fever. He said he had been in the hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., for 105 days. Upon being discharged therefrom he was granted thirty days' furlough. He came to Wymore, this state, with a friend and landed in Omaha four days ago. His regiment is in Havana, and as he is unable to return there he has applied here for hospital care. He says that he was told the hospital is full and nothing can be done for him. He is practically penniless and homeless, as both

Captain Baxter, the department quartermaster, stated that Phillips had not been in to see him at all. He is not entitled to medical treatment or to be sent to the hospital by the government as a man looks after himself when on a furlough just the same as an officer when upon leave of absence. "The government is not responsible for soldiers simply because they happen to wear its livery except when on duty," said Captain Baxter, "Had the man applied to ing men to suffer."

sent to see Captain Baxter from the police station. He had evidently been on a protracted spree and had lost his furlough. He had no papers with which to identify himself, but offered to telegraph for information which would show him to be what he professed. Captain Baxter believed the man to be a soldier who had done much to make himself ill, but as he was undoubtedly in need of medical treatment he ordered him sent to St. Joseph's hospital, where he will remain until he recovers from

PUNCTURING ARMS CONTINUES

his present attack.

Doctors Continue the Work of Vac cinating the Pupils in the Publie Schools of the City.

The Board of Health is rushing the work of vaccinating public school children. Eight physicians are now detailed for the purpose and the health officials hope to complete the round of the schools before the week is out. Whether this can be done or not depends upon the number of children that have been vaccinated by family physicians. In some of the schools the physicians find many of the children vaccinated when they arrive, while in others they are compelled to innoculate the majority.

Yesterday the doctors visited the Vinton, Windsor, · Columbia, Central Park, Monmouth Park, Leavenworth, Webster, Mason, Sherman and Lothrop schools, Wednesday the children in the Bancroft, Castellar, Clifton Hill, Franklin, Omaha View and Dupont schools were vaccinated. No new cases of smallpox have been discovered.

Daughters of the Revolution. A special meeting of the Omaha chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the parlors of the Commercial club Wednesday afternoon. The committee on entertainment for Washington's birthday reported that a banquet, followed by a colonial minuet and music, is deemed desirable. This form of entertainment was promptly approved. The chapter appointed Mrs. A. P. Tukey and Miss Ellenore Dutcher to take charge of the decorations for the occasion Mrs. J. H. Evans, Mrs. H. S. Jaynes and Miss Louise Harris were appointed a com-mittee to confer with that of the Nebraska Sons' society with regard to the banquet. Miss Ellenore Dutcher was elected a delegate to the continental congress which meet in Washington February 22.

in Chicago at the Grand Pacific hotel. Finest in the west. Service and cuisine unsur-passed. Write for rates.

Druggists and Physicians. Alexander's vaccine virus fresh every day. The Mercer Chemical Co., Omaha.

Don't Waste Your Breath-

and time in running around Omaha hunting for a plano-come where they sell them at the beginning-you are sure to save money as well and get more satisfaction out of your purchase-it's got to be an off day indeed when we can't save you from \$50 to \$100 on a plano purchase-not that we lose money-but we give you the advantage of our close buying-your choice from a dozen makes, including the Kimball. Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hallet & Davis and Hospe pianos-Easy terms or cash -it's the same to us.

A. HOSPE,

GRIP KILLS.

On the Weak, Worn-out and Infirm it Lays a Fatal Hand.

Terrible Epidemic Cutting a Wide Swath, Enormous Increase of Death Rate in Many Localities. Seventy out of Every One Hundred Deaths Due to the Grip.

La Grippe is a fatal disease. It has taken | to give the first symptoms of grip prompt | tised and knew that they had worked some front rank before the dreaded smallpox. scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., in that its number of victims and fatalities are treble those from other diseases. Every man, woman and child is exposed to its awful ravages. The atmosphere everywhere is thoroughly impregnated with the grip germ. It is contagious as well as infectious and may be contracted from one another or taken into the system in myriads of mifore we reach it," was the answer. "I do crobes through inhalation. It strikes not see why we should ever get to it, in fact. straight to the very roots of life-the nerves. It shatters and tears asunder the foundation upon which life exists, and cuts off the vitail thread in a remarkable short space of

To ward off La Grippe, or to fight it dursoothes the nerves, invigorates the appetite; creates new life and vigor, and prevents the trouble or nervousness. Since then my

time. Representative Dingley's period of sickness from grip was but of one short week's duration when it claimed him a fatal victim. Hundreds of others are daily added to the list and it behooves every one Miles' Nervine and New Heart Cure adver- Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

terrible after effcts, as pneumonia, heart life has been a joyful existence, due to the disease, nervous prostration, insanity, by remarkable curative qualities of Dr. Miles' completely restoring the health.

Mr. Richard T. Green, Galeton, Pa., writes: LaGrippe laid its powerful grasp upon me about four years ago and for some time I thought it would prove fatal. My nervous Sharp pains would dart through and tear my heart into shreds. I had seen Dr. | sent free.

wonderful cures, so I sent for a bottle of each remedy. My nervousness was checked ing an attack, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerv- by the very first dose and in a few days I ine is the proper remedy. It quickly eradi- was able to sleep all right without awakencates the germs and overcomes the depress- ing. When I had taken four bottles of the ing effects of the disease; quiets and new heart cure and two of the Restorative Nervine I felt entirely free from heart

wonderful remedies." All druggists are authorized to sell Dr Miles' Remedies on a guarantee that first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Be sure you get Dr. Miles' remedies. Take system was reduced to its lowest ebb and nothing else. Write us about your my heart caused me considerable suffering. troubles and aliments and we will give you the honest advice of a trained specialist abthrough and it seemed as if they would solutely free. Book on heart and nerves

Spiritualistic "Doctor" Does Not Materialize When Called in Court.

SEANCE LACKS THE STAR ATTRACTION

Crowd Disperses After Waiting for the Medium, Who is Now Said to Be Beyond Jurisdiction of the Police.

"Dr." Frederick Milton failed to materialize Thursday afternoon in police court to answer to the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. His attorney asked for a continuance of ten days to give him time to bring his client into court, as he understood that the "doctor" is ill. The court set the case for hearing at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of January 30.

The court room was packed with people interested in the case. Their looks were expressive of great disappointment when the court officer announced that: "You spirits who are witnesses in the case of the state against 'Dr.' Frederick Milton will again materialize in this room on the afternoon of January 30 and without further notice.'

The prosecuting witnesses were all on hand. Mrs. Robinson appeared and spent the day at the station with the matron Mrs. Forsythe came in later. S. H. Davis was in jail. The judge liberated him in the afternoon on the promise of one of his friends that he will be on hand when the

case is called. No trace of "Dr." Milton could be seme, however I would have had him sent to cured. His nephew, E. W. Wilbur, is ocsome hospital as I do not believe in allow- cupying the "doctor's" deserted rooms at 1623 Dodge street. He disavowed having any knowledge of his uncle's whereabouts. He believed, however, that he has gone and will not be seen here again. Mr. Wilbur thinks that he will be geting off pretty easy for the \$50 he has put up as a cash bond.

Mr. Wilbur says he will remain here short time at least to inform the "doctor's" friends that he is out of the city. Personally he will make no attempt to give any readings or to carry on business without his uncle. He will, however, give a lecture speaking on spiritualism, and giving the listory of "Dr." Milton's arrest.

It is said that "Dr." Milton came here from Philadelphia, Pa., or was in that city at one time, but Mr. Wilbur says so far as he knows, this is not true. He says that his relations with the "doctor" have been strained for several weeks, but that he en-

tertains no hard feelings against him.

HENDERSON PLEADS NOT GUILTY. Denies Having Assaulted George Sawyer, Intending to Murder. David E. Henderson, the young colored

vaiter who was arrested for hammering the ticket taker, George Sawyer, over the head with a pitcher in the Paxton hotel basement about noon January 15, entered a plea of not guilty to the charges of assault wit intent to kill and murder and assaukt for the purpose of inflicting great bodily harm. His trial was set for 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. His bond was placed at \$3,000.

The trouble between Henderson and Sawver occurred over a piece of ple. Sawyer gave one or two of the boys a part of a ple that he had and Henderson commenced curs ing him because he had not been saved a portion. He picked up a water pitcher and struck Sawyer over the head, and then followed him upstairs jabbing him continually. The pitcher breaking he is said to have used a knife once or twice. Sawyer is in St. Joseph's hospital, but it is believed that he will be out the latter part of the week.

Minor Police Court Matters. Charles Rosenfelt entered a plea of guilty o the charge of stealing seven hens from D. M. Lewis and Judge Gordon sent him to the county fail for thirty days,

Isadore Schwartz and Si Sutton were dis charged again yesterday afternoon by Judge Gordon. They were accused of stealing five butts of tobacco from the platform of Paxton & Gallagher. The officers thought they had a pretty strong case against the men but the court insisted that the evidence would not convict them before a jury and declined to send them up for trial. Jim Dodson was arrested yesterday after

noon and charged with shooting with intent to kill M. J. Leachey, 2803 Leavenworth street. Dodson entered the shop and en gaged in an altercation with the proprietor,

attempted to puncture Mr. Leachey's anatomy. Failing in this the first time, he was arrested before he could repeat the attempt. John Mullen was arraigned before Judge Gordon on two charges for daylight housebreaking. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the district court. Mullen is the old man who was run down and captured Wednesday afternoon at Eighteenth and Vinton streets by William H. Cunningham.

BOARD MEMBERS ARE WARM

Talk of Making Van Gilder Retract or Else Prove the Charges that He Made at the Last Meeting.

Member Van Gilder of the Board of Education has aroused something like a hornet's nest as a consequence of the sensational charges of corruption which he made at the last meeting of the board. All the old mombers of the board, and particularly the members of the committee on text books, which early in the fall recommended a change in the geographies, feel that aspersions have been cast upon their characters and they want satisfaction.

Just in what form this matter will come up is not yet certain. Several of the board members, however, are figuring on introducing resolutions that will call upon Van Gilder to either retract the charges or else prove them. They figure that this will impale Van Gilder upon the horns of a dilemma and that he will find either position decidedly uncomfortable.

HEIRS GET LITTLE OF ESTATE had the running of the bank he omitted to

Confidential Agent and Housekeeper Secure Bulk of Charles Hopkins' Fortune. .

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 19 .- The Journal today says: In a few days the \$400,000 estate of Charles Grandison Hopkins, who died in this city in October, 1896, will be divided among Thomas M. Barr, his confidential agent; Harriet E. Calvert, his housekeeper, and the Hopkins heirs. A compromise has been reached and the contest suit brought by the relatives will be dismissed. By the terms of the compromise, as by the will, Mr. Barr and Miss Calvert will receive the bulk of the estate. Hopkins' disposition of his estate was the foundation of a great deal of sensational talk at the time of the filing of the will. He left his property to Barr, who pay the same premium. The other side had been his confidential agent for but a few years, and to Miss Calvert, with whom he boarded, neither being a relative, excluding his relatives with amounts that were trifling as compared with the sum total of the estate. Hopkins died without wife or child. The principal relatives who will benefit by the will are Mrs. Narcissa Nelson. Indianapolis; Mrs. Martha Martin, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. Joseph Latimer, daughter of Isaac H. Hopkins, deceased, and Charles G. Hopkine, St. Louis, son of Isaac H. Hopkins. They will receive sums ranging from \$50 to about \$4,000. Barr will receive about \$200,-000 and Miss Calvert about \$150,000.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY BURGLAR

Keeps on After His Man Until He Falls Exhausted-Thieves Finally Get Awny.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- Chief of Police row of Somerville, N. J., was shot and perhaps fatally wounded early today while chasing a burglar. The chief was in his home when he heard the noise of an explosion. Going out to investigate he learned that the office of Swift and Company, wholesale beef dealers, had been blown open with dynamite. As Chief Crow reached the office of the company he saw a man coming out. The chief chased him for a block, when the burglar stopped suddenly and fired at Chief Crow. the bullet penetrating the lungs. The burglar then ran, being pursued by the chief until the latter fell exhausted. The burglar got away. The thieves, of whom there were three, did not have time to rifle the safe.

Does Not Deserve Citizenship. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Governor toosevelt has stated that he refused to grant an application for restoration citizenship of a man who has served out term in prison for connection with Gravesend election frauds of John Y. Mc-Kane. The governor would not give the name of the applicant, but said he did not think that a man convicted of crimes against the ballot box should be restored to citizenship for some years after he had served out his term of imprisonment.

MILTON FAILS TO APPEAR who ordered him to leave. He went outside RAISES A LEGAL QUESTION

Affairs Relating to Midland State Bank on Before Judge Dickinson.

RECEIVER THOMAS AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS

Point Whether or Not a Transfer of Stock Carries with it Liabilities as Well as Credit Comes Up.

Various phases of the suit of Receiver Thomas against the stockholders of the Midland State bank have been in process of argument before Judge Dickinson, who has already begun work in equity court room No. 6. One is a demand on the part of Mrs. Maria Reed Johnson to have the receiver state more definitely his allegation against her, and the other a demurrer in behalf of the original stockholders to the petition on the ground that they had trans-

ferred their stock before the bank failed. Mr. Thomas is suing to recover something like \$57,000. Judge Scott while on the equity bench held that the stockholders are liable under the constitution of this state. The forenocn was taken up with the arguments of R. S. Hall, representing Mrs. Johnson, and Edward J. Cornish, who is acting for his father and the other original subscribers who in 1892 sold out to Sharpe and that faction of stockholders which then got control of the bank. When Frank Johnson make any transfer to Mrs. Johnson, and it is on this point that Mr. Hall contends that

she can not be held liable. Last month

Mrs. Johnson paid over to the county \$5,000

as one of the sureties of the bond of the

The county had about

bank to the county.

\$18,000 deposited in the bank when it failed. Previous to 1892 J. N. Cornish and several of the old stockholders, although a minority, obtained control of the bank because the other stockholders did not understand the cumulative method of voting. They then elected their own officers. At that time the bank's affairs were in good shape. In 1892, explains E. J. Cornish, his father, J. N. Cornish, and associates made a proposal either to sell their stock at 10 per cent premium or buy the other side and bought and Mr. Cornish, sr., and his associates dropped out. Now Mr. Cornish takes the position that when the transfer of the stock was made, it carried with it all the liabilities, as well as the credits of

whole matter under advisement. Carpenters' Strike Stops Work. HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 19.—On account of threatened strike of the carpenter force at the Honeybrook colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, because of a wage disagreement, all the works at Auden-reid and Honeybrook were shut down today,

the institution. Judge Dickinson takes the

throwing 2,500 men out of employment Astor Battery Enroute East. DENVER. Jan. 19.-The Astor battery eighty-two men, under command of Captair.
March, arrived in Denver over the Ric
Grande railroad this morning. They will resume their homeward journey over the Burlington at 1:40 p. m.



the album-we have an almost unlimited assortment of albums of all kinds for all sizes from 21/4 x21/4 to 5x8-fact is we have a complete supply house for the amature photographer -chemicals-mounts-paper-traysframes, etc.-Those that have bought here tell us we are very reasonable.

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Listen to Our Say-

We are not going to say a word about any special shoe today-just haven't the time to do it-for we are at work on the biggest shoe sale ever held in Omaha since our sale a year ago-this is going to be a sale of all the odd pairs-of all the broken lots-of all the lines that we don't intend to carry next year-there are going to be women's shees, men's shoes and children's shoes and until we get through marking them down it's impossible to tell how low they will be this sale will commence Satur. day-you look on the eighth page of this paper this evening.

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