

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Progress of Electricity as a Factor in Mining Operations.

REVIEW OF 1898; PROSPECTS FOR 1899

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

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 distances, has been put in 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 that the Engineering and Mining Journal, a special department was 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 that of the street railway.

With direct current systems only to fall back upon, the propaganda did not meet with the enthusiastic response which 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 were 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.

Early in 1893 the first important multiple phase transmission plant was installed and operated. Since that date multiple installations have been made with constantly increasing rapidity, while the use of the direct current or combination of both direct and multiple systems have also shown a gratifying growth.

The progress of electrical work in mining operations during 1898 was marked, and new plants of this character, although not put in operation in many mines, both in the east and in the west. These included coal cutting plants of all descriptions, haulage plants, hoisting 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 undercutting is the 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 in the longwall machine is at present in use in only a few localities, as this method is not by any means in 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 by means of electric lines 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, elevators, and in fact machinery of all kinds.

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 not be long before the great majority of

THE MINES TAKE THEIR POWER FROM THIS STATION.

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 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 opening 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 difficult to find 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 Greilian 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 than those found in the sheltered valleys at the base of the great coast ranges of Southern California, while the Alps and Switzerland are more beautiful and more grandly picturesque than those snow-covered summits, the splendid whiteness of which will soon bathe the forms of the orange and lemon groves in the form of rippling brooks. The initiation of 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 probably no enterprise identical in scope and attractiveness, nor one where greater obstacles have been surmounted.

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 main division of the mountain road proper and in use 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 does 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 a heavy wheel which carries some seventy automatic steel jaws. As the wheel revolves the jaws, which are arranged in a circle, 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 of gripping, as on the street railway cars, where the inertia of the cars is the cause of the wear.

Electric Outlook for 1899. The electrical prospects for 1899 are ably outlined by T. Comperford Martin, 1892 and 1893. The year in the electrical trade, but Mr. Martin looks to 1899, with its wider range of arts, to far surpass it. The business in sight, all along the line, is prodigious. For the investor sound electric lighting and street railway properties are the most profitable investments. The era of cheap electricity is at hand. While the electric street railway has been well developed in the last ten years, and every good chance in the cities has been seized, in lighting the situation is best property ever dealt in by the financial center. The opposition between such interests being in reality all factitious and fugitive. The horse, in cities, unquestionably is doomed, both for passenger service and for expressage and trucking. Cheap cabs and cheap express service are the order of the day. The city stables, with their noxious odor, 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 electric power is bright, as in so many other branches of the electrical industry. In the two weeks ending 1898 there were exports worth \$71,000 to thirty-two 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 of 1897. 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 increase in other electrical goods, and even surpassed in other electrical goods. The home market puts the American electrical manufacturer in the very van of the cheap production for the whole world. Mr. Martin is cautious in forecasting the outcome of the present movement in "industrial telegraphy." This new branch of electricity 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 a 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 progressing quickly, and 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 quickening of the modification by the trolley of the operation of street roads, which will recognize the trolley, not as suckers, but as feeders, and then electricity their own main lines, furnishing current to all services alike from power stations along the line. Electricity means economy, earning the 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 his way through traffic, and through a ground run with electric current. A short passenger haul that depends on steam is lost forever, no matter how slowly the change works out."

Horrible agony is caused by piles, burns and skin diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by Dr. Witt's Witch-Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

JURY FINDS DORSEY GUILTY

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

FINDING IS MADE ON THIRTEEN COUNTS

Twelve Men Hold that Accused Falsified 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 indictment 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 marshal 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 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. 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 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 Murrer presided over the trial, which was held 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 not less than sixty days from date. This 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 seven 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 first opposed to conviction on all the counts on which that verdict 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 Irab B. Ehrhart since he was first arrested upon the charge of assaulting and battering Harry N. Lieberthal, who went down to see him about a bill which he claimed Ehrhart had guaranteed. When that case and the one for assaulting Lieberthal were disposed of, he was arrested for defrauding Van Alstine out of three horses valued at \$180. 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 Ehrhart, which would result in his being sent to the penitentiary for a year 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 complaint.

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 collar which was taken from Washington hall during the dance Wednesday evening. 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 right.

Harry Soudenberg was yesterday examined on the charge of forgery and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$800. This was on a complaint filed against him by A. J. Quistgaard, who accused him of passing a forged check for \$37.65.

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 revision committee is scheduled to take place on Saturday afternoon at the city hall. The city attorney is expected to have all the amendments that have been considered and adopted by the committee formulated properly by that time and the committee will pass 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 decided, although it is desired 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.

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ANNYS 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 levy for school purposes that the Board of Education may demand still remains undetermined. This question is to be settled at an executive meeting of the council, mayor and city attorney which is slated to take place Friday night. On Saturday night the Board of Education will hold a meeting to decide upon the size of levy it wants.

The decision of the district court regarding the levy matter will be appealed to the supreme court. No relief is expected from this tribunal by the councilmen, nor does City Attorney Connell look for much comfort. He is in 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.

Members of the Board of Education are quietly considering the situation, but no safe forecast can be made of the amount of their debt they will want the council to wipe out this year.

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 100 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 the hospital here and 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 parties are dead.

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 secured. His nephew, E. W. Wilbur, is occupying the "doctor's" deserted rooms at 1523 Dodge street. He discovered 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 getting off pretty easy for the \$50 he has put up as a cash bond. Mr. Wilbur says he will remain here for a 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 history of "Dr." Milton's arrest. It is said that "Dr." Milton came here from Philadelphia, Pa., or was in that city 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 entertains no hard feelings against him.

HENDERSON PLEADS NOT GUILTY. Denies Having Assaulted George Sawyer and Intended to Murder. David E. Henderson, the young colored waiter who was arrested for hammering the ticket taker, George Sawyer, over the head with a pitcher in the Paxton hotel basement on Monday night, pleaded not guilty to the charges of assault with 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 Sawyer occurred over a piece of pie. Sawyer was one of two of the boys a part of a pie that he had and Henderson commenced cursing 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.

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Don't Waste Your Breath— and time in running around Omaha hunting for a piano—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 you can't save you from \$50 to \$100 on a piano purchase—not that we lose money—but we give you the advantage of our close buying—your choice from a dozen makes. Invited by the Kinross, Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hallet & Davis and Hospe pianos—Easy terms or cash—it's the same to us.

A. HOSPE, Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

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 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 germs. It is contagious as well as infectious and may be contracted from one another or taken into the system in myriads of microbes through inhalation. It strikes straight to the very roots of life—the nerves. It shatters and tears asunder the foundation upon which life exists, and cuts off the vital thread in a remarkable short space of 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 behoves every one to give the first symptoms of grip prompt attention.

To ward off La Grippe, or to fight it during an attack, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the proper remedy. It quickly eradicates the germs and overcomes the depressing effects of the disease; quiets and soothes the nerves, invigorates the appetite; creates new life and vigor, and prevents the terrible after effects, as pneumonia, heart disease, nervous prostration, insanity, by completely restoring the health. Mr. Richard T. Green, Galeton, Pa., writes: "La Grippe laid its powerful grasp upon me about four years ago and for some time I thought it would prove fatal. My nervous system was reduced to its lowest ebb and my heart ceased me considerable suffering. Sharp pains would dart through and through and it seemed as if they would tear my heart into shreds. I had seen Dr. Miles' Nervine and New Heart Cure advertised and knew that they had worked some wonderful cures, so I sent for a bottle of each remedy. My nervousness was checked by the very first dose and in a few days I was able to sleep all right without awakening. When I had taken four bottles of the new heart cure and two of the Restorative Nervine I felt entirely free from heart trouble or nervousness. Since then my life has been a joyful existence, due to the remarkable curative qualities of Dr. Miles' wonderful remedies."

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Remedies on a guarantee that first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Do not get Dr. Miles' Remedies. Take nothing else. Write us about your troubles and ailments and we will give you the honest advice of a trained specialist absolutely free. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MILTON FAILS TO APPEAR. 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.

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A. HOSPE, Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

Listen to Our Say— We are not going to say a word about any special show today—just haven't the time to do it—for we are at work on the biggest show ever held in Omaha since our sale a year ago—this is going to be a sale of all the old 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 shoes, 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 Saturday—you look on the eighth page of this paper this evening.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House. 1410 FARNAM STREET.

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 been working 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 of the receiver to have them transferred 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 forenoon of the case 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 had the running of the bank he omitted to 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 bank to the county. The county had about \$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, an associate member of the board, sold their stock at 10 per cent premium or buy the other side and pay the same premium. The other side 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, he carried with it the liabilities, as well as the credits of the institution. Judge Dickinson takes the whole matter under advisement.

Carpenters' Strike Stops Work. HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 19.—On account of a 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 Audenreid and Honeybrook were shut down today, throwing 2,500 men out of employment.

Antor Battery Enroute East. DENVER, Jan. 19.—The Antor battery, eighty-two men, under command of Captain March, arrived in Denver over the Rio Grande railroad this morning. They will resume their journey over the Burlington at 1:40 p. m.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY BURGLAR. Keeps on After His Man Until He Falls Exhausted—Thieves Finally Get Away. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Chief of Police Crow 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 a burglar 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 Charles G. Hagar 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 Roosevelt has stated that he refused to grant an application for restoration to citizenship of a man who has served out his term in prison for connecting with the Grand election frauds of John Y. McKane. 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.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO., Amateur Photographic Supplies. 1408 Farnam. OMAHA. Op. Paxton Hotel.

