

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Tests of the Rowland System of Multiplex Printing Telegraph.

MANY ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR IT

Expansion of Interurban Trolley Lines in the Central West-Central of Electricity.

The multiplex printing telegraph apparatus, invented by Prof. Henry A. Rowland of Johns Hopkins university, was given an extended test recently over the telegraph lines between Philadelphia and Jersey City, a distance of ninety miles.

The apparatus was of an experimental character, but closely approximated to the proposed commercial form.

The apparatus was arranged for eight messages, four each way, the instruments being duplexed in the usual manner.

The messages are printed on either a tape of paper like an ordinary typewriter, except that in the latter case an endless roll is used.

Each page printer is under more perfect control than an ordinary typewriter, as the depression of a key at any moment will send the carriage back to commence a new line of type.

Presently the number of characters used is thirty-seven, which includes the ordinary alphabet, as well as numerals.

The printing is clear and perfect generally and exceeds most typewriting in these respects, although some improvements are yet to be made.

It is claimed to have been demonstrated that this system will signal a longer distance than any other and Prof. Rowland has worked his instrument through an artificial line the equivalent of a land line and capacity to 1,500 miles of land lines.

The messages are sent from keyboards similar to a typewriter's to which latter it can be attached.

Each message can be sent at the rate of forty words per minute, although in some experiments it has reached to sixty words per minute.

The highest limit possible is not known, but the limit to the number of messages is not the limit to the number of messages.

The advantages of the system are claimed to be as follows: 1. The immense increase in the telegraph capacity of telegraph lines, which are thus enabled to do from two to three times as much business as any other system.

2. The saving of half the men employed, as only a sender is needed, whereas both a sender and receiver are needed on the Morse system.

3. The system is more reliable than the Morse, as in each message there is only one error to make an error, whereas in the Morse system there are two.

4. The system is more accurate than the Morse, as in each message there is only one error to make an error, whereas in the Morse system there are two.

5. The system works better in bad weather than the Morse, as it is not so affected by lightning and other atmospheric disturbances.

6. The system is more economical than the Morse, as it requires less material and is less expensive to install and maintain.

7. The system is more secure than the Morse, as it is not so easily intercepted and is more difficult to decipher.

when it stops. The instrument does excellent work in cold storage warehouses. Formerly refrigerating plants had to be operated continually under high pressure, because the temperature of any particular room could not be ascertained without opening it, which was not always advisable.

The consequence was that all the rooms had to be kept cold. With the new instrument the temperature of any room can be told by using its indicating dial and receiver in the office of the warehouse.

Centennial of Electricity. Alexander Volta was one of the famous forerunners in the field of electricity and now, in recognition of that fact, his natal city, Como, has decided to honor his memory by holding an electrical exposition during the coming year, this being the hundredth anniversary of the great discovery which bears Volta's name.

The exposition will also be known as the Volta Exhibition and will remain open from May 31 to October 15.

The attractive features will be an international exhibition, showing the history of electricity for the last 100 years, and a congress of electricians, who will point out how the science has advanced to the present stage.

These scientists will give many practical illustrations of the manifestations of electrical force and will especially dwell on the great significance and importance of Volta's work.

Electricity from every country will attend the exposition and will vie with each other in honoring Volta and also in honoring Como, which has the good fortune to be the birthplace of so distinguished a man.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

good facilities and quicker time could be made on its line. But the management reckoned without its host, for every one of those fourteen trains has been "laid off" permanently, the trolley having taken every cent of profit out of the business.

Two years ago a trolley line was established between Goshen and Elkhart in northern Indiana. This line paralleled one of the best paying local roads in America, a branch of the Vanderbilts system.

When asked the same question a few days ago these same railroad men looked very serious and admitted that the trolley had destroyed the steam traffic between the two points for seven months in the year.

A few years ago steam suburban trains carried all the business in the vicinity of Cleveland, O. Today the trains are few and not very profitable.

The trolley lines reach every suburban point almost in the grasp of this road. They run even farther and make direct city connections with western cities.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

Volta's original inventions are partly preserved in the Civic museum at Como, partly at the University of Padua and partly in the city of Como.

CROW'S NEW PAVING BILL

Proposed Law Takes Away Powers of the City Council.

OFFICIALS NOT PLEASED WITH THE CHANGE

Signatures of Lot Owners Must Be Secured in Order to Make Permanent Improvements in Front of the Premises.

Senator Crow's paving bill, which has passed the state senate making a decided change in the present paving provisions of the city charter.

The change is not looked upon entirely with favor. As a matter of fact, a good many of the city officials look upon it as an evil.

They point out that a good portion of the property in the city is owned by outside or other parties who are holding it for speculation.

Consequently if these speculators refuse to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

Therefore it is thought better that the law should remain as it is compelling speculators to sign a petition for paving in order to escape the tax, the people who live on property that they own on the street will be prevented from securing paving when they are anxious to have it.

papers in the transaction covering all the known places where it can be profitably mined. It is explained that the only other place where this mine is mined to any extent are in Grafton county, N. H., and in North Carolina. In both localities it is claimed the supply is almost exhausted.

HOLD ON TO THE PHILIPPINES

Ex-Judge Seville Argues for Imperialism as a Means of Promoting Trade.

OMAHA, March 8.—To the Editor of the Bee: In your communication upon the subject of the address of the president at Boston you persist that his policy is imperialistic. His present policy is not different from that of nearly all prior administrations.

Since the first establishment of self-government in North America all natives have been governed without their consent.

The 4,000,000 slaves prior to their emancipation gave no consent to their government and this was not imperialistic. It was a condition having its birth with the government and in a manner beyond its control, a condition you and I fought from almost our births.

The natives of the mother countries from which we took territory by treaty or conquest never gave their consent to be governed by the United States, yet today you could not drive them from under its blessings.

The Alaskans never have recognized our authority over them, yet they could not prevent our rule. The Mexicans, in the majority in the territory acquired by our Mexican war, never assented to be governed by our republic.

The Samoan never consented to be governed by us, except as he was forced so to do, yet we became by that treaty a party to imperial domination, if your view of imperialism is sound, yet we only intended to soften the errors of imperialism.

When a republican government is formed based on the consent of the governed it is only the majority that gives its consent to that form of government. The minority refuses its consent and is yet governed without it.

There is but one argument against the controlling of governing the Philippines, and that is that we have many ignorant uneducated citizens, both white and black, as the government feels able to carry. Let us be honest when we take a position on the true reasons.

These disfranchised ignorant of the various states where an intelligent qualification is necessary to the exercise of such privilege are governed without their consent, yet that form of government is not imperialistic, but of self-protection and necessary to good government and self-preservation.

More than one-half the population of the United States is governed without its consent and under protest; that half has nothing whatever to say as to how they shall be governed, I refer to our mothers and sisters, who are imperialistic our republic has been guilty of it from its birth.

The evils of having to handle politically these ignorant Filipinos are overshadowed by the great benefits to come to our government by its holding these islands.

These seven million of people on 115,000 square miles of territory, nearly as large in territory as the empire of Japan, and capable of sustaining a greater population than that empire can, with two-thirds of its inhabitants dressed and in habit far beneath our American or little better than the natives of a government of self-rule without the aid and advice of the United States.

This great territory with its mixed population dropped into our possession by the weakness of an imperial government and left us with nothing to do but to perform what we cannot and will not do.

Now the discordant element that brought on war between our soldiers and the Filipinos is the same Spanish blood that has not given up its hate. The commanders and leaders of the natives are mixed Spanish blood and they could be eliminated and the natives would return to their homes and live a happy people, blessed by the protection, advice and culture of the freest government on earth.

All the nations of the earth are but now passing through an intermingling in commerce, in science, in religion and philosophy, and each at this advanced age has commercial intercourse with the other.

Therefore the nation that is without a strong navy is a mere puppet in the hands of the country that has one, and liable at any time to have its trade with the world shut off and utterly ruined. The oceans are the highways between these families of nations and if we cannot travel upon these highways we are nothing and can and must lose all in commerce with other powers.

A merchant marine cannot be built up without a navy that can back it and stand in every port that the merchant marine does. I state this as a fact because no capital will engage itself in shipbuilding unless that capital knows that in a difficulty with other powers the merchant marine business of that nation must cease at the dictation of the battleships of other powers.

The Philippine islands lie within two or three days' sail of the empires that furnish one-fourth or more of the population of our planet. We do not want the peoples of these empires, but an interchanging of commodities, and to get it acquaintance and familiarity with their methods are necessary.

We cannot get it by remaining thousands of miles distant and being unopposed as to their methods. It is a common saying that the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxons do not understand each other and without this understanding a great interchange cannot be had.

After a time these Philippines will be partly settled by our intellectual people and we will become the neighbors of Japan, China, lower China, Australia, the Polynesian islands and even part of India. This will enable us to know the commercial possibilities of these densely populated lands without social and political contaminations.

With Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and some islands lying between the two latter we should have some islands on the west coast of Europe or Africa. These possessions will stimulate a navy that will give us a protection we must eventually have and which we need today.

We want a great navy and well manned, not a large standing army. The battles of the future will be upon the water—the interests of all great powers make this inevitable.

Let us not fear corruption or expense; the former will exist while finite man makes governments and the latter are not all bad. Expense is a necessary distributor of money and division of capital. Furthermore,



When the practice of economy is a necessity, the cost of the soap used in a year is an important item. The grocer who has an eye for larger profits, may not suggest Ivory Soap, but you insist on having it. Ivory Soap is pure soap, through and through. That makes it the most economical and best.

IT FLOATS.

COPYRIGHT 1898 BY THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

science will soon give us battleships that a barnacle cannot befall. I thoroughly believe that the opposition to the holding of the Philippines is as much a governmental luxury as free silver at 16 to 1 was a financial luxury.

For these reasons and others we should forego the undesirable population and hold the Philippines for the great opportunities and possibilities that must grow out of their retention. JAMES NEVILLE.

POSTMASTER CAUGHT IN ACT

Secret Service Men Intercept Official at Wilkes-Barre Engaged in Reading Others' Letters.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 9.—Edward F. Bogert, postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, was arrested today, charged with tampering with the United States mails. About two months ago several complaints were lodged with postal authorities at Washington that mail was disappearing, or that which was received bore evidence of having been opened by a steaming process.

The postal authorities subsequently detailed two secret service men on the case under orders of Inspector Gorman. Last night after the mail from Baltimore and Washington arrived and had been distributed Bogert entered the office and was seen to take several letters from the boxes and then go into his private office and carefully draw the curtain.

A few minutes later a detective, who was acting as a clerk, turned out an electric light in the rear end of the office, this being the usual custom in the post office. The man inside carefully admitted his associates, one of whom was Hugh Gorman. The two men went at once to Bogert's private office, and without the ceremony of knocking entered and there found the postmaster seated at his desk, on which lay three letters addressed to prominent business men in this city, and all of them opened.

The postmaster was surprised, and not a little excited for a few moments, but soon recovered his composure. He was later escorted to his home by the secret service men, where a warrant for his arrest was subsequently served. He was taken before United States Commissioner Hahn, where he gave bail in \$4,000 for appearance later.

Mr. Bogert, besides being editor of the Evening Leader of this city, is a member of a large number of lodges and for the last ten or twelve years has been an active member of the base ball association. He is the brother of the late Joseph R. Bogert, who was prominent in democratic county and state politics and at the time of his death was postmaster.

The news of the arrest created a big sensation, especially in political circles.

GREAT FUTURE FOR HAVANA

Possible to Make it One of the Richest as Well as Healthiest of Great Cities.

ATLANTA, March 8.—C. E. Haskins, the New York expert accountant, who is returning home from Havana, where he was called by General Ludlow to aid in looking into the financial condition of the Cuban capital, left Atlanta today for the east. Mr. Haskins says the republicative Cubans are annexationists and are anxious to see the United States keep its army here until everything is running smoothly and Cuba is ready to be annexed.

Drexel L. Shoeman

Is over in the Philippines now getting an exhibit for the Greater America Exposition—and he will be hurrying across the country pretty quick with it—and a report of our \$3 shoes for men—the natives all allowed they were the biggest value ever seen on the island—why not?—for haven't we made a special effort to produce a shoe this spring at this price that would give the style, durability and comfort of the higher priced ones—these have the building and medium round toe—light or heavy soles.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

1419 FARNAM STREET.

Supplies. All of the popular and dependable kind.

Eastman Kodaks—Premo—Poco—Adlake—Vive—Diamond—Cyclone and New Karona Cameras.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO., Amateur photographic supplies. 1405 Farnam. OMAHA. OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

The Fiddler Still Fiddled—While we kept right on selling pianos—new pianos that were shipped up by mistake—these at factory cost—new pianos that we ordered—the Kimball, Knabe, Kranich & Bach, Hallet & Davis and Hospe—these at \$50 to \$100 less than anywhere else in America—second-hand pianos—pianos that have been used, but are as good as ever—these at \$50, \$100, \$175—we make every terms on any of these pianos that will warrant you in investigating.

A. HOSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1898. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

BALDUFF'S, Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

BALDUFF'S, Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

BALDUFF'S, Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

BALDUFF'S, Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

BALDUFF'S, Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.