THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Proposed Government Operation of Telephones in England.

FACTS ABOUT WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Marconi's System and Apparatus Explained—Economies in Electric Lighting—New Current Interrupter.

The determination of the British government to establish and operate telephone service in the kingdom promises to revolutionize existing systems and cut rates at least one-half. Parliament has voted a credit of $10,000,000 for the purpose and the work of construction will begin immediately. Commenting on the movement the New York Outlook says: "This action indicates that in the near future the telephone service of Great Britain, like the telegraph service, will be a part of the postoffice system. When telephones were introduced in that country the government recognized that the service to be rendered was of the same character as that performed by the Postoffice department and gave the private telephone company very limited privileges, stipulating that it should be under the close supervision of the postoffice officials. The government even imposed a tax of 10 per cent upon the gross receipts of the telephone company to compensate the Postoffice department for the loss of telegraph business which telephone communication necessitated. The partnership between the private company and the government, however, has not been satisfactory. Owing to the limited rights of the private company, it has not felt justified in going to the expense of a costly and satisfactory plant and owing to the antagonism between its interests and those of the public, the public officials supposed to supervise the company have been the subjects of criticism and almost of scandal. The partnership, therefore,, has not been a success, though telephone charges in England seem to have been much lower than those in the United States. According to a statement made by Simon Sterne of this city, in an address before the Social Reform club last week, the London charge is $85 per year for an unlimited service, where the New York charge is $240. Inasmuch as electrical apparatus of all sorts is in this country as cheap as or cheaper than in England, the only important item of expense which is greater in London than here is the wages of the young women at the telephone exchanges; but inasmuch as $30 per subscriber covers these wages in this country, $10 per subscriber would perhaps cover the difference in wages between the two countries. The English company, says Mr. Sterne, claims that its expense is increased by the fact that it has not the New York privilege of stringing its wires in subways and thus saving heavy outlays for repairs. There are, however, probably two sides to this question, as to most questions. The greater number of subscribers in New York doubtless requires a somewhat higher rate, but if the English House of Commons feels that an $85 rate is so monopolistic as to demand government interference, it would seem that the New York legislature might accept the moderate bill urged by the New York Board of Trade, establishing a $150 rate for an unlimited service, unless the telephone company can show to the courts that this rate will not return to it 10 per cent on its invested and accumulated capital.'

Wireless Telegraphy.

Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, has given a correspondent the following account of the progress of his system: "I have just received official permission from the French authorities for an experiment between Dover and Calais or Folkestone and Cape Gris Nez. The vertical conductor I use is the main feature of my system. I have found that distance to which signals may be sent varies according to the square of the length of this conductor. Thus, if a conductor eighty feet high could be used for signalling over a distance of eighteen miles I am confident that one 114 feet high would be sufficient to enable communication to be established between Folkestone and Boulogne—thirty-two miles. When such a vertical wire was employed no hindrance to signalling was caused by hills or other obstacles, or by the curvature of the earth. As to preventing messages sent from one station being read at stations other than the one for which it was intended, something can be done with the aid of syntonizing devices, the two instruments not responding to each other unless properly tuned. By means of reflectors, too, an almost straight beam of electric rays could be projected in any desired direction. I found that at a distance of a mile and three-quarters a receiving instrument failed to act if more than fifty feet to the right or left of the supposed center line of the beam. This fact might be applied to the guidance of ships in thick weather. With reflectors I have not sent signals more than two miles. The most attention has been given to the vertical wire system, but I am of the opinion that it is possible to go much further in this way. Between Alum Bay and Bournemouth and later between Poole and Bournemouth, distances fourteen and eighteen miles, respectively, signals have been regularly exchanged, and the experience of fourteen months showed that no kind of weather in England could stop the working of the apparatus. One of the most interesting and valuable experiments was the installation fitted up last autumn between the royal yacht Osborne and Osborne House during the prince of Wales' illness. This gave opportunity of studying the effect of intervening hills, and as the yacht moved about at various positions in the waters, doubts were set at rest as to the possibility of telegraphing across long stretches of land. Communication between lightships and shore is a matter of great importance. The wireless system between South Foreland lighthouse and East Goodwin lightship, a distance of twelve miles, worked all through the recent storms without interruption, showing itself even more trustworthy than land wires."

Apparatus Used.

The following is a description of the apparatus used by Signor Marconi in his wireless telegraphy experiments: At the transmitting station a vertical wire is suspended to a pole, balloon, kite, or other lofty object, the upper end being insulated. The lower end is connected to one of the brass balls, and to one of the secondary terminals of the induction coil. The other brass ball is connected to the other secondary terminal of the coil and to earth (or, in the case of a lecture room, to a return wire). The primary circuit of the coil has a single current key interposed between the coil and battery. On making contact with the key, the distance of the balls being regulated so that sparks will jump across continuously between them, the Hertzian waves are thrown out from the vertical wire equally in all directions. The coherer, which is part of the receiving apparatus, is a T-shaped glass tube, 3-16 inches in diameter internally, and with each arm about 1½ inches long. The horizontal tube has a platinum wire sealed into each end of it, to which are connected within the tube two silver plugs, each about ¾ inch long, and so arranged that there is a space of 1-16 inches between their ends. They must be in one end or the other, so as not to be opposite the opening into the vertical tube. The space between them is half filled with metallic filings and the whole tube exhausted of air through the vertical tube, which is then sealed. The vertical tube serves as a support when clamped in a wooden clamp on a stand, like a test-tube holder. The receiving station has a similar vertical wire, which is connected with one of the platinum terminals of the coherer, and with one of the coils of a relay, the other terminal of the relay being connected with a small battery, and this again to the other platinum terminal of the coherer, which is also connected to earth or to the return wire. The action of the coherer is as follows: In its normal state the coherer is practically a nonconductor, and consequently no current circulates in the circuit of which it is a member. When, however, the Hertzian waves impinge on the vertical wire from the transmitting station, the tube undergoes a change and becomes a good conductor. A current flows from the battery through the coherer and through the relay coils, causing the armature of the relay to make contact with its lower contact piece. The signal thus received puts into circuit a battery and the tapper, which is simply the electro-magnets and armature and hammer, with vibrating contact, of an ordinary electric bell. The hammer is so placed that when the armature is attracted by a current circulating through the coils of the tapper it strikes the tube of the coherer and disturbs the metallic filings in it, so that they again cease to conduct until another Hertzian wave impinges on the vertical wire. The tapper therefore works automatically. From the terminals of the relay a sounder, Morse inker, or other recording instrument, can be worked, or it may be made to fire an electric fuse. The distance through which the Hertzian waves can be sent depends mainly on the height of the vertical wire, as well as whether they pass over sea or land. In the experiments carried out between Alum Bay, in the Isle of Wight, last summer, the horizontal distance was fifteen miles, the height of the vertical wire at eighty-two feet, the sea only intervening. In some experiments on land, in Germany, over land, at a horizontal distance of 1,450 yards, the vertical wire was seventy-nine feet, while at Spezia, over both land and sea, at a distance of 6,400 yards, the wire was 103 feet high. A six-inch coil was used in the Isle of Wight, worked by a dry battery.

Removes Pain from Stings.

A very interesting application of the electric current is recommended by Dr. Friedlander of Wiesbaden. He declares that it is able to stop the disagreeable twitching caused by the sting of an insect. He uses for his purpose the constant current and places the cathode, the negative pole, upon the place stung. Directly after the galvanization a tolerably sharp burning sensation arises, but the irritation ceases immediately and if the patient is able at once to apply the current not even an inflammatory swelling ensues. Even if when the operation can only be performed after a swelling has arisen the results are the same—the constant current renders equally good service. It stops the smarting pain and reduces the external inflammation. Perhaps the noxious matter which the female gnat drops into the small wound is neutralized and made innocuous by the current. Dr. Friedlander has used this means successfully in the case of gnat and wasp stings and he thinks it would also be applicable in the case of stings from other insects.

A New Current Interrupter.

A remarkable electrolytic current interrupter, invented by Dr. A. Wehnelt of Charlottenburg, appears to be by far the most important improvement that has been made in connection with Ruhmkorff induction coils for many years. The apparatus is of extreme simplicity, consisting merely of a glass vessel filled with dilute sulphuric acid, into which dip two electrodes. One of these is a plate of lead of considerable area. The other is a glass tube, through the end of which protrudes a short piece of platinum wire, sealed into the glass. The glass tube is open at the other end, and is filled with mercury, into which is dipped one of the wires from a source of continuous electric current. The glass tube is immersed in the acid so that the platinum wire is some distance below the surface, and is within half an inch or so of the lead plate. No condenser is employed, the primary terminals of the coil being directly connected to the supply mains (100 volts) through the electrolytic cell, the positive current being arranged to pass through the cell from the platinum wire to the lead. On turning on the current a rapidly intermittent arc is seen to take place in the vicinity of the platinum wire, apparently between the latter and the dilute acid. Judging from the loud hum, the frequency must be some hundreds per second. At the same time, between the terminals of the secondary of the coil placed some five or six inches apart, a perfect torrent of sparks takes place, which follow one another so fast that the steam appears to be almost continuous. The effect is, in fact, very similar to that produced with a Tesla high frequency coil, but is much more constant and much less diffuse, while the stream of sparks curls about in a curious and distinctive manner, emitting all the time a very loud and continuous note. The arrangement seems likely to have wide and important applications in connection with Rontgen rays, wireless telegraphy and many other purposes. It is a distinct step toward obtaining, from continuous currents, alternating currents of any desired high frequency without the necessity of moving parts.

Railroad Across the English Channel.

The English Parliament is considering the plan of connecting that country with France by railway. Engineers say a roadbed can be laid on the bottom of the English channel, and by mounting trestlework on wheels, so that it projects above the water, the railway can be operated. This seems beyond belief, but it is perhaps no more remarkable than some of the cures accomplished by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in bad cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. This is an age of wonderful achievements.

Suit for Infringement.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company began suit in the United States circuit court yesterday against the Western Electric company of Illinois for damages for infringement of a patent for direct dynamo current motors, patented in 1896 by Benjamin G. Lemme and owned by the petitioning company. An accounting is asked for to assess damages and pending the decision of the suit the court is asked to grant an injunction restraining the defendant company from making, selling or using any of the infringing generators.

First Shipment of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A special from Seattle, Wash., says that the steamer Laurada, which recently arrived from the north, brought $150,000 from the Klondike, being the first shipment of treasure from there this year. The fact of the gold dust being on the vessel had not been made public before.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

LAWYERS AND THEIR CLIENTS

Fifty-Three Barrels of Weiss Beer in Court Occupying a Jury's Attention.

JURORS' AND WITNESSES' CERTIFICATES

Albyn L. Frank, Clerk of the United States District Court, Brings a Test Case—Other Legal Matters.

Judge Keysor was engaged yesterday in hearing a case involving some fine legal points, although the amount in controversy is insignificant. It is the replevin suit of Andrew E. Walkup against ex-Constable Wilson to recover fifty-three barrels of Weiss beer stored at Third and Hickory streets. Walkup has figured in several cases in both the justice and district courts ever since he became identified with a brewery proposition and the present matter has already been decided once.

The defense raised by Wilson is that the federal revenue tax has never been paid and the beer is virtually nonexistent in the eyes of the law. The case went against Walkup, but Judge Powell allowed a motion for a new trial. A jury is now hearing the case.

Test Case.

Albyn L. Frank, clerk of the district court, has taken his first step toward contesting the action of the County board in disallowing some of his claims. He filed papers in an appeal yesterday afternoon from the board's action of March 4, refusing his bill of $204 for jurors' and witnesses' certificates.

This will probably be a test case. Mr. Frank states that he was ordered by the court to furnish the certificates in question. The board, acting in pursuance of a resolution of William I. Kierstead, rejected several items of Mr. Frank on the ground that there is no law authorizing the certificates.

BRIGHAM SUES FOR DAMAGES

Wants Chief of Police White to Pay Him Five Thousand Dollars for Arresting Him.

Papers in a $5,000 damage suit have been filed by George W. Brigham against Chief of Police Martin White, Captain John J. Donahue and Officers Darwin P. Baldwin, John W. Leverton and James H. Kirk. Brigham's ground for the action is that he was arrested January 26 and kept locked up in jail until January 31. He states that he was assaulted at the time of his arrest and was confined in a filthy cell, and adds that he was deprived of any opportunity of obtaining legal advice of communicating with friends.

Confesses He Testified Falsely.

Arguments upon a motion for a new trial of the case of Mrs. Maria Hellman against Adler & Sons' Clothing Company of Milwaukee are being heard by Judge Dickinson.

A peculiar feature of the case is that the new testimony presented is in the shape of a confession by the main witness on the former trial that he had testified falsely. The story told to the court is that I. D. Meyer, a traveling salesman, employed by the defendant concern, testified at the first trial that when he sold a bill of goods to M. Hellman, husband of plaintiff, Mr. Hellman informed him that he owned the Hellman homestead, valued at $35,000, and that on the strength of this the sale was made. Later Mr. Meyer chanced to be in Memphis, and there he saw Julius Meyer, who was on a jewelry selling trip through that section, and he volunteered the information to him that his statement on the trial had not been according to the facts; that instead of Mr. Hellman telling him he owned the homestead he had said it was the property of his wife. It is on this ground that the plaintiff now comes forward and asks for a new trial.

Another question is contingent, however. Judgment was rendered by Judge Duffie amounting to about $7,000 on February 8, 1895. The case was taken to the supreme court and a decision was given June 9, last year. Under the law it is required that a motion for a new trial must be filed within a year from the time the final judgment is rendered. The question upon which the case now hangs is whether the action of the supreme court or the decision of the case by the lower court was the final judgment. If the latter is held to have been the final judgment the case will be barred out. The supreme court affirmed Judge Duffie's judgment, which was in favor of Adler & Sons' Clothing company.

Injunction Dissolved.

The injunction suit of Arthur E. English, brought to enjoin Nelson W. Hayes from assigning a secret formula for making a new sanitary calsomine preparation, was decided against the petitioner yesterday.

English charged that Hayes agreed to transfer to him the rights of manufacture in consideration of a royalty and a monthly salary, but that Hayes subsequently arranged to assign his rights to others, notwithstanding the plaintiff had assisted him to obtain a caveat. Two defenses were set up—one that the original contract had been procured by fraud and the other that English had pledged himself by a collateral contract to pay Hayes a bonus of $500, but had paid only $25 of the amount.

Before the suit was commenced Hayes served upon English a notice to the effect that the original agreement had been rescinded because of the failure to pay the $500.

Judge Dickinson declared the collateral contract binding and held that English had not kept faith and that the defendant had the right to rescind the agreement under the circumstances. Accordingly the injunction asked by English was denied. The court ordered Hayes, however, to pay back to plaintiff the $25 paid on the collateral contract and $15 advanced to assist him in obtaining his caveat. The further ruling of the court was that the original contract should be canceled and the plaintiff be perpetually enjoined from interfering with the rights of Hayes.

Waived Examination.

H. C. Coburg waived preliminary examination before Judge Gordon Thursday afternoon and was bound over to the district court in the sum of $800. Coburg is accused of having burglarized the home of Ernest Stenger, 812 North Thirty-ninth street, February 15. He succeeded in getting $400 worth of diamonds belonging to Mrs. Stenger. A portion of the diamonds was recovered with the assistance of Coburg.

The complaint alleging burglary against S. S. Jordan has been dismissed at the request of the complaining witness, E. Garraway. Jordan was accused of having broken into the Salvation army rooms on the night of March 16 and taking articles valued at $10.

Minor Matters in Court.

Kit Burke, a wine room worker, was found guilty yesterday of robbing Scott Jurgeson of $31.

A decree of divorce has been obtained by Henry A. Seabold from Clara M. Seabold on the ground of infidelity.

Bertha Gilmore, who pleaded guilty to stealing a silk skirt from the Boston store, has been sent to jail for thirty days.

Alois P. Swoboda brought a divorce suit against Josephine Swoboda, February 14, on the ground of cruelty. Yesterday Mrs. Swoboda filed a petition asking for alimony. She informs the court that she is without means and has a four months' old child to take care of.

The two boys, Yates and Anderson, charged with the burglary of Kodym's tailor shop, were acquitted by the criminal court.

The complaint against Dick Burdish, accused of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, has been dismissed on motion of the city prosecutor.

The $5,000 damage suit for personal injuries commenced some time ago by Robert Wilson against Armour & Co. has been removed to the Federal court.

John Dillon has been found guilty of stealing two pairs of shoes from W. N. Whitney, and he has been sent to the county jail for thirty days.

William Nixon has been placed on trial on a charge of entering Henry Johnson's room at 320 North Fifteenth street February 7 and stealing a gold watch.

Judge Dickinson has decided that the sheriff's sale of St. Mary's avenue real estate, under foreclosure proceedings in the case of Louis C. Nash against Ursula N. Chapin, was in conformity with the statute.

A woman named Kit Burke, said to have been a wine room worker, is on trial in the district court for the alleged robbery of one Scott Jurgeson, March 10, in a down town resort. She is accused of having relieved Jurgeson of $31.

Judge Fawcett has granted a temporary injunction in the old suit of Herman Meyer against the Omaha National bank to prevent the sheriff from selling jewelry stock under an execution until further hearing of the merits of the controversy. Some $5,000 worth of jewelry is involved and the suit has been greatly complicated by family transactions.

A family trouble between John H. Neal of Elkhorn precinct and his son-in-law, Albert Z. Leach, developed into a suit for $5,000 damages by the former as the sequel of an assault. After a day was consumed in the trial of the case in Judge Keysor's court the jury brought in a verdict in Neal's favor of $50 to cover his doctor's bill, and $1 as nominal damages.

A decree has been issued by Judge Fawcett holding that the plaintiffs in the suit of John H. Harte and other administrators of the estate of Frederick Drexel against Christina R. Drexel have the title to lot 6, block 1, Forest Hill addition, and $3,000 cash in addition. The court held on the defendant's behalf that she is entitled to the property received from her husband, Frederick Drexel, prior to his death.

Of Interest to Advertisers.

The issue of the Directory of the American Press for 1899, published by the large newspaper and magazine agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill., has just appeared. This neat little book, besides having all its usual interesting features, to-wit: a complete list of all publications in the United States and Canada, contains many new and interesting features which testify to the enterprise of the compiler. This is the first newspaper directory to enumerate the several boroughs of Greater New York, it is also the first to list the papers published in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. This feature alone will make it of great interest to advertisers who desire to join in the new policy of expansion, by bringing their wares before the people of our new possessions. The book throughout evidences the care with which it is compiled and it is bound to meet with the appreciation that it deserves.

AN OMAHA PIONEER DIES

Henry Dohle Passes Away at the Age of 58 in Sachsenberg, Germany.

F. H. Baden has received a letter from friends in Germany announcing the death of his old friend and employer, Henry Dohle, in Sachsenberg, on February 27. It is supposed that he died from an operation, as he had been in a hospital for two months prior.

Mr. Dohle was one of Nebraska's earliest settlers, having come to the state in 1854. He started a shoe store at Thirteenth and Harney streets. Later this was moved to Farnam street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and later to 1419 Farnam, where he sold out to the firm known as the Drexel Shoe company. He was located at the latter number fifteen years.

The deceased acquired considerable property during his residence in Nebraska. He owned at the time of his death some buildings on Harney street and a farm near Kennard, in Washington county, where he and his family made their home. When in the city they lived at 1419 Farnam street over his store. He left his shoe business in charge of Mr. Baden when he took his family to his old home in Sachsenberg, in 1889. Mr. Dohle was 58 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children, all of whom live in the old country.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT

Charles McDonald's Skull is Fractured by a Runaway Horse Throwing Him Against Telegraph Pole.

Charles McDonald, 2612 North Seventeenth street, was struck by a runaway horse at Eighteenth and Leavenworth streets about 1 o'clock yesterday, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital in a semiconscious condition.

Charles Otten and William Roberts were driving down Leavenworth street in a buggy. In descending a hill the harness became disarranged and the horse ran away. At Eighteenth street the animal ran into McDonald, who was trying to stop it, and threw him against a telegraph pole. The back of his head struck the pole and it is feared that his skull is fractured.

Otten jumped from the buggy and struck the pavement very hard, a cut on his face and a badly shaken condition resulting. Roberts was thrown out and his head was severely cut, but the injuries are not serious. Both were able to seek for assistance for themselves after McDonald was disposed of.

Elevator that Doesn't Elevate.

After fitful efforts to afford rapid transit between the various floors of the postoffice building the crack elevators, that were exploited by the manufacturers as the best lifts ever put up in Omaha, were ignobly stalled this morning and the occupants of the buiding are again climbing wearily up the long flights of stairs and vigorously consigning the elevators to regions somewhat below the basement. The cages have never worked smoothly. If they felt like starting when the lever was thrown over they would go with a rush, but more frequently they would hang motionless for a minute or two before moving. The engineer has tinkered with them for several days without success and they became more stubborn every day until they quit altogether, and Superintendent Latenser has now telegraphed to Chicago for an expert to come and induce them to be more tractable. It is believed that they will be running again in a few days, as they represent the most modern ideas in elevator construction and the fault is laid to the adjustments.

WAITING ON PRESIDENT BURT

City Unable to Do Anything Relative to Viaduct Reconstruction.

TIME PASSES AND NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED

Engineer Rosewater Insists Upon a Modern Structure, While Railroad Engineers Favor Much Cheaper Bridge.

City officials are commencing to wonder how long it will be before President Burt of the Union Pacific will inform them what the Union Pacific proposes to do about a Sixteenth street viaduct. Several months have again elapsed since the road promised to deliver its determination "in a few days," but no message has yet been forthcoming. The city is becoming somewhat impatient at the dilatoriness of the road because it is desired that the work on the structure shall commence as soon as the weather will permit this spring.

The difficulty arises over the fact that the railroad seems inclined to want to put up the cheapest sort of a structure, whereas City Engineer Rosewater is insitent that the viaduct shall be of first-class quality. This is indicated in the proceedings and conferences that have been held so far. City Engineer Rosewater drew plans of a structure that would cost $150,000; the railroad presented plans of a viaduct to cost less than $50,000. The former was to be entirely of iron, steel, stone and with asphalt pavement, while the latter was to be mainly of wood.

Since these two plans were compared, however, a good many of the differences have been disposed of and under the proposed compromise a structure is to be built containing many of the features insisted upon by the city engineer. There is one big stumbling block remaining, however, before the city and the railroads can get together. The former wishes the northern end of the viaduct to terminate at Leavenworth street, while the railroad proposes to put this end a block further to the south, near Mason street.

Engineers Can't Agree.

City Engineer Rosewater is emphatically opposed to the shortening of the structure, not only because it will be built on a grade as steep as that on the north end of the Tenth street structure, but also because this plan will necessitate a steep grade on Sixteenth street from Leavenworth street to the viaduct. He wants both these grades abolished. This can be done if the viaduct is built in a straight line to Leavenworth street.

The city engineer and the engineers of the Union Pacific have consulted on this matter several times and an indefinite sort of a compromise has been mapped out. City Engineer Rosewater has agreed that if the viaduct is planned to extend to Leavenworth street he will recommend to the council that the city appropriate $30,000 toward the cost of the structure. The railroad wanted him to recommend a $50,000 appropriation, but this the city engineer refused to do. Just how the city council will look upon a scheme of this sort is unknown.

These facts were divulged at the conference held last Saturday with the railroad officials regarding the viaduct claims. General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pacific was present at this meeting and while he said that he knew nothing about the Sixteenth street viaduct matter he intimated that the road did not care to put up a more expensive viaduct than it was compelled to. He admitted that the law required that the railroad shall give Omaha all necessary viaduct facilities, but he put a somewhat different interpretation upon the phrase "necessary viaduct facilities" than the city officials. He seemed to think that nothing more than a viaduct sufficient to accommodate traffic could be required of the road—that if a wooden structure would be sufficient for this, a wooden viaduct could be built.

Another conference is to be held between the city officials and the railroad representatives Saturday over the viaduct claims, but it is doubtful that the Sixteenth street viaduct matter will be discussed at any length, although last Saturday the railroad people promised to ask President Burt to give some intimation of what he intends to do.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been for ages the remedy for hacking coughs.

More Depositions in Oil Trust Fight.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—Attorney General Monnett has received a notice from the attorney in the Standard Oil case that depositions will be taken in the contempt case at Cleveland on March 24, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Hon. Virgil P. Kline, who represents the Standard Oil company, stated in his telegram that he endeavored to serve the notice while the attorney was passing through Cleveland. The evidence is to be taken only in the main case, and does not include the other contempt cases pending in the supreme court.

Of Interest to Ladies.

Marian Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits. For sale by all druggists.

Coal Shall Be Screened.

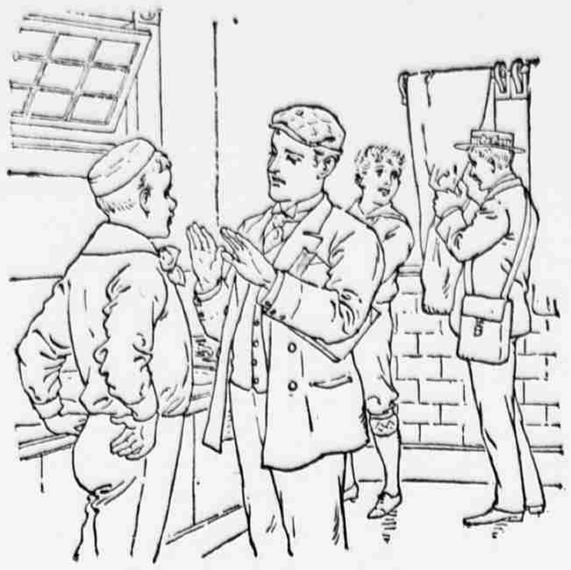
LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—A bill providing that all coal mined in Arkansas shall be weighed before screened has passed the house by unanimous vote. The bill makes it a finable offense for any coal operator to neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the measure. Protests were filed by every coal dealer in Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and other cities, but these were ignored by the legislature. The bill was passed on behalf of the miners, who are now on strike.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Marred by inkstain, cut, and splinter,
Burned in summer, chapped in winter,
Schoolboy's hands have much to suffer;
Common soaps but make them rougher.
Ivory Soap is pure, and hence
Leaves such pleasant after-sense
That the careless schoolboy, e'en,
Takes delight in being clean.

IT FLOATS.

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TRANSPORTATION ON LAKES

Keen Competition for the Ore-Carrying Trade Between Different Lines of Freight Steamers.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—The Marine Review says: For several days past all manner of reports have been circulated regarding the efforts of the Federal Steel company, the American Steel and Wire company and the Carnegie Steel company to purchase modern steel vessels for the ore trade. The struggle for supremacy between these large concerns will certainly bring about a further concentration of lake interests.

The most important announcement in this regard is the sale of two steel steamers, the Pennsylvania and Texas, building at the works of the Cleveland Shipbuilding company for A. B. Wolvin and others. The ownership of these vessels has been transferred to the office of Pickand, Mather & Co., but whether for the Federal Steel company or for other interests represented in that office is not definitely known as yet. These vessels were probably not sold for less than $275,000 each.

It is also more than probable that within the next few days announcement will be made of the sale to the Federal Steel company of the other five steel steamers of the Wolvin fleet that are known as the Zenith Transport company ships, with a combined value of probably $1,250,000.

The American Steel and Wire company has been negotiating for some time past for steel vessels to be added to the fleet which it secured in absorbing the Cleveland Rolling Mill company, and it has been said that the Carnegie company was bidding against the Federal Steel company for the Wolvin fleet, but there is nothing official about this latter report.

It is the general opinion, however, that conditions like those now prevailing will force the Carnegie company to undertake on its own account the transportation of that part of its ore (a very large proportion) that is not provided by contract with John D. Rockefeller. The sale of the Wolvin fleet undoubtedly means that Mr. Wolvin is to leave the lakes and take up for James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway the establishment of a line of ships to the Orient from the terminals of the Great Northern on the Pacific coast.

STRANDED COLORED PEOPLE

Twenty-Seven Families Destitute in Jersey City Because of Migration Society's Promises.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The twenty-seven colored families, numbering 104 persons in all, who are stranded in Jersey City, after having come from the west to go to Liberia, as is alleged, under a contract with the International Migration society, were notified today by the Central railroad of New Jersey that they would have to leave the railroad cars in which they have remained since their arrival in Jersey City. It is claimed that the International Migration society promised to send these people to Liberia and that they have failed to carry out the promise. Most of them are destitute and their condition is pitiable.

Mysterious Struggle Ends in Death.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—Joseph Hausman, 48 years old, an employe of the Variety Iron works, was found in a dying condition early today, lying in the backyard at his boarding house, No. 694 Scranton avenue. Blood was spattered about in all directions. There was evidence that a desperate struggle had taken place. Everything within ten feet of the body was besmeared with blood. Hausman died shortly after he was removed to the hospital. Seven wounds were found on the dead man's head. The police have as yet made no arrests.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after all physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure.

So Many People

Have headaches that are due to the over tasked eyes—Eye helps that help and relieve are the kind we have been furnishing—Our optical department is in charge of a competent and practical optician who will examine your eyes free of charge—We guarantee satisfactory work.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,
Leading Scientific Opticians.
1408 Farnam, OMAHA.
OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

Sterling Chainless

There are many different kinds of chainless wheels, but none to equal the *STERLING*. We would be pleased to show anyone why the Sterling is superior to other chainless wheels. We also sell the Stormer with the new Sager gear.

Chain Wheels from $13.50 up.

OMAHA BICYCLE COMPANY
Ed Heyden Mgr.
Cor. 16th and Chicago Sts.

The Indian Congress—

Now is an assured fact—and the exposition is bound to be a success—just like our $2.00 shoes for women—for the best value ever shown in a woman's shoe at this price—made in the new toe—with the style of the $3.00 and $4.00 shoes—and will outwear most $3.00 shoes—for these $2.00 shoes are made for hard wear—there's no reason why we shouldn't get more for this shoe—except that we always have and always intend to give the best shoe value for the money—when it comes to values, this is the place.

Drexel Shoe Co.,
Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,
1409 FARNAM STREET.
New Spring Catalogue now ready—Sent for the asking.

Selling Barrels of Ice Cream—

Selling it faster than circus tickets are sold—all because it's the best ever made—healthy of course—or why would our ice cream be endorsed by the leading physicians of Omaha and in many cases prescribed by them—We put it up in little freezers—a quart or a pint just as you wish, 40c for one, 20c for the other—enough for 8 or 4 people—You can carry one of these little freezers in your pocket for hours.

Easter novelty confections in a great variety—We fill mail orders.

BALDUFF'S,
Lunch—11:30 to 2:30. Supper—5:30 to 8:30.
1520 Farnam St.

A Sight for Sight-Seers—

About the most valuable article destroyed in the disastrous fire of the Patterson block was a Hospe piano valued at $250—this piano was in one of the hottest places in the fire, as its condition will show—the veneers are curled—the keyboard warped—the felt is burned and the action so scorched that the piano is a sight to behold—but at the same time it shows of what splendid material these pianos are made. This piano is now in Hospe's east show window at 1513 Douglas street—and next to the fire itself is attracting more people than any display in the city.

A. HOSPE,
We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 23rd, 1899.
Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.