

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Extension of Government Control of Telephones in Great Britain.

DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF THE SERVICE

Electricity as a Medical Agent in the Treatment of Tuberculosis—Relative Cost of Horse Power and Automobiles.

The United States is apparently not the only country that is waging a war against a telephone monopoly, judging from the reports that come from Great Britain. It seems the telephone systems in that country are in the hands of the government and its licensees, the National Telephone Company, whose lease does not expire until 1911 and who in the meantime, like most monopolies, is anxious to make as much as possible out of the business as possible. Consequently, reports the Boston Transcript, the service throughout England is poor, while the rates in the opinion of certain persons are too high. With a view to ending the monopoly in England a telephone bill passed in the House of Commons, which bill on recently coming up for a second reading elicited a discussion which threw considerable light on the telephone situation. The father of the bill, Mr. Hanbury, commenting on the fact that the present system could not go on, and that a resolution had been adopted by the Association of Municipal Corporations against any extension of the powers of the existing telephone company, said that surely there was very good reason for a stop of the kind being taken. "Because the figures with regard to the state of the telephone communication in this country (Great Britain) were positively alarming. In Switzerland there was one telephone in use for every 109 population; Norway, one in 144; Sweden, one in 147; the United States, one in 132. In all these cases there was practically no state system, but one worked by local bodies or general competition. Taking the principal countries where there was state control and no competition: in Germany there was only one telephone for every 419 population; in France one in 1,426; Austria, one in 1,640; England, even as compared with Germany, was far behind, for she had only one telephone for every 636 of the population. Passing from the countries to the principal towns, he found that in Stockholm, where there were about 100 telephones in competition with one another—which was a considerable argument against those who said competition was impossible in this matter—the number of telephone users was one in every fourteen of the population; Geneva, one in 23; Berne, one in 27; a Zurich, one in 27; Hamburg, one in 54; Berlin, one in 82; Vienna, one in 132; London, one in 432."

Electric Light Bath.

The vogue enjoyed in England by the "Dowsing radiant heat bath," which has led to the establishment of several sanitariums for the treatment of patients by radiant heat, has caused the English medical press to pay considerable attention to the discussion of the therapeutic use of light and heat baths. In most of these appliances incandescent lamps are used for generating the heat, as it is claimed there is a special advantage in the fact that the heat emitted is from a single source, and that the heat is radiated rather than conducted and that the light itself has a beneficial effect. The baths are wooden boxes or cabinets arranged for the reception of a patient's body or limbs and stuffed thickly inside with incandescent lamps, so that the patient is surrounded by light and heat at the same time. The diseases in which the treatment is said to have been found useful are rheumatism, asthma, anaemia, neurasthenia and obesity. Winternitz states that the patients perspire profusely while in the bath, and the perspiration with which the perspiration sets in is especially insisted on by him. He says that after five minutes' exposure to the electric lamps this profuse perspiration begins, although the temperature of the air in the bath is only about 75 degrees Fahrenheit. His results are very much in line with those of Kellogg in this country, who, for many years, has been active in this field of electro-therapeutic work. Kellogg attributes the effect noticed to radiant heat, the action of which, he thinks, is equal to that produced by a Turkish bath at 106 degrees Fahrenheit. It must be said, however, that in the absence of data as to the degree of humidity of the atmosphere surrounding the patient in the two cases, this comparison is not perfectly correct. The atmosphere of a Turkish bath is not so dry, and the comparative coolness of the air about the patient is an advantage. But whether the light emitted by the lamps plays an important part or not is a question which is still in doubt.

Traveling by Trolley Routes.

A journey which shows to what extent the network of electric roads has covered the eastern states was made recently by E. B. Richardson, a clerk in the warehouse division of the Boston Custom House, reports the Boston Transcript. Mr. Richardson and his wife made the journey from Boston to New York, with the exception of a few miles, entirely by electric roads. They were fifty-six hours on the way, and their trip cost them 23c. They spent twenty hours in actual travel on the electric cars; the rest of the time was divided between hotel stops and waiting for cars, which took about thirty-two hours, and three hours in a steam train. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson found the ride very comfortable and no dustier nor too crowded, and there were open cars all the way. Their fares for the whole distance were \$11 for the two.

Electricity and Tuberculosis.

There has been much interest in medical circles concerning the remarkable statements made by M. Françoise Crotte at the recent medical congress at Cleveland, O. M. Crotte, who says that he is a chemist rather than a physician, claims to have been amazingly successful in the treatment of tuberculosis by formaldehyde, in conjunction with static electricity. He proposes to open a public clinic in Chicago for the treatment of poor persons suffering from this disease. Another confident he will be able to demonstrate the efficacy of his treatment. His only requirement will be that those presenting themselves for treatment shall bring with them certificates from the city authorities to the effect they have not the means for paying for it. It is his purpose also to establish public clinics in New York and probably in San Francisco. For nearly thirty years M. Crotte has been applying himself to the study of germicides and bacterial diseases, and five years ago he hit upon static electricity as a means for making more effective antiseptic in the human system. A sponge saturated with the medicament is placed upon the breast of the patient in which is attached the positive electric pole. The negative pole is placed on the patient's back, and the current, he says, forces the medicament through the pores of the patient's body. The medicine is inhaled also. Formaldehyde, which is the antiseptic used, is an immensely powerful germicide and is also a dangerous poison. It is decomposed by heat and evaporates completely when exposed to the air. It enters in connection with the army beef scandal, as it was supposedly the embalming agent employed. There is nothing new in the employment of the electric current to convey medicaments into the body. The ungainly name "cathaphoresis" having been invented in some years ago to describe this action. "It is hoped," says the Electrical Review, "that M. Crotte can substantially his claims. Then, with X-rays to diagnose consumption, and the electrical formaldehyde to cure it, electricity will have accomplished the greatest possible boon for the human race—the conquest of the scourge which sends one-seventh of mankind to their graves."

OUTING OF THE COAL MEN

Dealers from Several States Pay a Visit to the Exposition.

PUT IN AFTERNOON SEEING THE SIGHTS

Torrid Temperature Causes City People to Remain at Home, Giving Opportunity to Work on Exhibits.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Venetian carnival. 11 a. m.—Indian band will parade on Bluff street. 2:30 p. m.—Godfrey's British band at Government building. 7 p. m.—Godfrey's British band on the Olympia, alternating with the Indian band on the bluffs. The illuminating features will be the finest ever attempted by any exposition. Yesterday the temperature was up to a point where to have had fuel would have been to possess of a useless commodity and, realizing this, the coal dealers of the Missouri valley, who were holding a convention downtown for the purpose of regulating the supply, which they did not do, went out next winter, took half a day off and visited the exposition. Having been given the key to the city and being in charge of Mayor Moore, there were no doors closed against them. They reached the grounds early in the afternoon and most of them remained until the lights went out at night. There was no set program for their entertainment and consequently, assisted by the mayor, they arranged their own entertainment. They "dined" the exposition and left the grounds well pleased, promising to come again later in the season. With the sun beating down upon the big buildings and the Grand court, few people visited the exposition yesterday, where the heat was unbearable. All day long the mercury rested at above 85 degrees, and at no time was there a sign of a breeze inside the gates. These conditions caused the strangers to seek the cooler places down town and induced the city people to remain at home.

LIKE SCENES IN SOME FAIRY LAND.

Interior of Horticultural Building a Cool and Beautiful Resort.
In visiting the Horticultural building at the exposition, one is at the easiest thing in the world to imagine that one has been transported to fairyland or some enchanted forest, where everything is new and strange. To sit upon the benches that are scattered through the interior, and listen to the music of the water as it forces its way through the fountains, sprays high in the air and then falls back into the basins, one gets the idea of flowing brooks and roaring cataracts; to sit beneath the shade of the leafy trees that form a sort of canopy overhead, and see the great structure and listen to the singing of the feathered songsters or the chatter of the parrots, one can easily imagine being in some tropical forest, far away from the haunts of man. Such day dreams as these are indulged in by the hundreds who visit the building during the cool hours of the morning, the early noon or in the evening, after night has covered the earth with its dark robes. The responsibility for the condition of the interior of the Horticultural building rests with Rudolph Ulrich, the landscape artist for the exposition. Early last spring he was given full power to arrange the interior of this building to suit his own tastes. His very first and noblest work was to lay out over rare plants, trees, flowers and vines. Armed with his commission, he went home and laid his plans, which he has worked out in his own way. The building has been open to the public for some days and it is always well patronized by the young and old. It is a pleasing feature with all. Those who love flowers and plants rave over it, while those who know little or nothing, wonder at the changes that have been wrought. As is well known, there are four main entrances to the Horticultural building. They are on the north, south, east and west and all lead to the center, which is under a great dome more than 100 feet in height. Under this dome is where the landscape artist has done his best work, and he has entrusted to the Horticultural building. They are on the north, south, east and west and all lead to the center, which is under a great dome more than 100 feet in height. Under this dome is where the landscape artist has done his best work, and he has entrusted to the Horticultural building. They are on the north, south, east and west and all lead to the center, which is under a great dome more than 100 feet in height. Under this dome is where the landscape artist has done his best work, and he has entrusted to the Horticultural building.

SCENES ALONG THE MIDWAY.

Coal Dealers Gaze Upon Attractions Presented to Them.
There was another big crowd upon the Midway last night and from the hour of the evening opening until the commencement of the fireworks all of the attractions had a many people who they could not see. The coal men who had been holding sessions down town wanted to see the sights and they made it their business to see. They started in with the Warpage and found out just how Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. This is a show that the most movable pictures and when one looks at and sees the great war ships moving to and fro, it almost seems as though the booming of the cannon can be heard. The Moorish palace was visited and here the men who handle coal looked into the way faces of kings and queens, presidents and statesmen who have been dead these many years. So realistic are the figures that one of the coal men was caught in the act of shaking hands with a congressman, thinking that the fellow whom he had known in his younger years. At the Streets of Cairo about half of the coal dealers rode camels and made more fuss about it than did the school children who were here the day before the men were to take their dear life and squealed when they thought that they were about to fall. In the theater Colonel Nye instructed his artists to do their best and evidently they did, for they amused the visitors most amazingly. Even coal dealers like to see pretty women and when they passed the Beauty congress, they could not resist the temptation to go in and look upon the women. They were all pleased and cast a solid vote for the little Irish girl, who was the winner in her several day contest with her competitors. Across the street the Scenic railway came in for its share of attention and not a man passed on until after he had whirled around the circle, passing through the tunnel at a rate of speed exceeding twenty miles up to travel at this rate. At the Giant Sea-Saw everybody rode, but there were so many of the coal men that they had to go in two parties, yet they got there just the same. By the time the party had got this far the members were exceedingly thirsty and consequently they stopped at the Chutes cafe, after which they broke for the Artists' studio, where with deep interest they saw Artist Kinney begin work in his studio. In gathering the material for an attractive feature of the evening. Darkness and Dawn caught all of the crowd and one of the coal dealers after looking at the furnaces in the pit where Sankin does his flaming work remarked: "It does me good to see a place where the coal goes, even if I can't furnish the supply."

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN AT THE FINISH.

Destruction of the Spanish Fleet in the Bay at Manila.
Although the spectacular exhibition of the Spanish fleet in the bay at Manila did not last until 10 o'clock there were fully 3,000 who remained and occupied the reserved seats. The features of the spectacular were substantially the same as have been seen before and the degree of interest was no less. Much vaudeville before the fireworks. With the entertainment that is given before the battle the show drags out until almost midnight before the last rocket goes into the air. If the management could find some way of cutting out some of it that there is so much vaudeville before the fireworks. The Spanish fleet near by and one after another of the vessels of proud Spain sink to the bottom or are beached upon the shore. Magazine after magazine explodes and then Dewey turns his guns on the fort, which requires a time, but he does it. Thereafter the yellow and red of Spain come down and the stars and stripes ascend to the top of the pole. A mighty shout goes up from the crowds in the reserved seats and then occurs the regulation display of fireworks, which concludes the entertainment.

VENETIAN CARNIVAL ON LAGOON.

Big Card of Features for the Concert Booked for Tonight.
The musical festival designated the Venetian Carnival will be seen and heard upon the lagoon again tonight. As upon the former occasion Godfrey's band will occupy the upper deck of the Olympia, which is moored in the harbor. In addition to this band there will be other music and plenty of it. During the evening the Hawaiian double quartet will occupy boats which will move back and forth between the bridge and the east end of the lagoon. The members of this organization will render some of their best selections in the Hawaiian language. The Indian band will also play at intervals, as will the DeMoss family, the members of which carry an orchestra and play upon seven distinct sets of instruments. The lagoon will be brilliantly illuminated. In addition to the electric lights Japanese lanterns will be strung from the standards that carry the lights that are now in use. They will also be hung from the balconies of the main buildings, blending their rays with those shed by the incandescent lights. The promise is made that upon this occasion there will be plenty of free seats for all who come. Secretary Smith has constituted himself a committee of one and has promised that around the upper end of the Lagoon there will be sufficient seats to accommodate 10,000 people.

Editors Are Coming.

The president of the Missouri and Kansas Editorial Association has written Superintendent Cutright of the Department of Publicity that the editors of the organization will be in Omaha on August 17 and will spend the day on the exposition grounds. He writes that there will be 300 editors and that many of them will be accompanied by their wives.

Ambulance Goes Into Service.

The new ambulance to run in connection with the Emergency hospital has arrived and will be kept in the shed adjoining the police station. It is a small vehicle, with rubber tires and is supplied with stretchers and appliances to be used in case of an emergency. On either side in large

LETTERS ARE THE WORDS, 'Greater America Exposition.'

Today's Musical Program.
Following is the musical program for today:

- 9:30 p. m.—Lieutenant Godfrey's British Guards band at the Government building. March—King Marie I. Fährbacher Overture—Zanetti. The Pirates of Penzance Sullivan Waltz—Spanish Song. The First Step Parade—The Pirates of Penzance. Picture-Scene—(a) March. (b) "An Angel" (c) Bohemian Festival. Massenet Selection—Little Christopher Columbus. 10:30 p. m.—Lieutenant Godfrey's British Guards band at Government building. Venetian carnival. March—Ak-Sar-Bon. Overture—Zanetti. The Pirates of Penzance Sullivan Waltz—My Adored One. The First Step Parade—The Pirates of Penzance. Picture-Scene—(a) March. (b) "An Angel" (c) Bohemian Festival. Massenet Selection—Little Christopher Columbus. 11:30 p. m.—Lieutenant Godfrey's British Guards band at Government building. Venetian carnival. Medley Selection—Palmoma National Mexican Serenade. The Pirates of Penzance Sullivan Waltz—My Adored One. The First Step Parade—The Pirates of Penzance. Picture-Scene—(a) March. (b) "An Angel" (c) Bohemian Festival. Massenet Selection—Little Christopher Columbus. 12:30 p. m.—Lieutenant Godfrey's British Guards band at Government building. Venetian carnival. Oscar Norton and Mariano Silva. Overture—Cajón of Bogalá. Boulioulied Italian War Dance. The Pirates of Penzance. The Song that Reached My Heart (with quartet of voices)—Jordan Leader, James Levine.

Exposition Notes.

The Cincinnati Enquirer Household association, through its executive office, has notified Superintendent Cutright of the Department of Publicity that the excursion, which includes 300 Ohio editors and their wives, will arrive in Omaha the afternoon of August 15 and will visit the exposition, remaining on the grounds until the lights go out at night. An interesting exhibit has arrived from Italy and is installed in the Colonial building. This exhibit is the property of Patrick Ryan of Chadron, and consists of Indian carvings and Black Hills specimens, Bad Lands fossils, taxidermist specimens, petrefaction, minerals, bead work and a large collection of ancient firearms. In gathering the material for this exhibit Ryan has spent eighteen years, and this is the first time that it has ever been shown in public. It occupies 3,000 square feet and is shown in glass cases.

STATE HAS NO STATISTICS

Board of Health Forced to Admit Its Ignorance of Mortality Conditions in Nebraska.

The State Board of Health of Nebraska has received from Chief Statistician King of the census office at Washington an inquiry as to the vital statistics kept by the board. The census office is empowered to accept the state registration of births and deaths and save the labor of collecting the same. In the census enumerators, provided the state proves that it has a satisfactory system of registration in operation. Dr. B. F. Crummer, secretary of the board, has been obliged to reply that the state has no system of collecting vital statistics, and cannot furnish a single figure relative to the birth and death rates of the state. Dr. Crummer, in his answer to the census official, takes occasion to explain the deplorable lack of information that exists in Nebraska as to the death rate of the state. He says that while Nebraska is undoubtedly one of the most healthful states in the union, and show one of the very lowest death rates, it has never been possible to prove this definitely, because the legislature has repeatedly refused to authorize the physicians of the state that a vital statistics law be passed. The state board, he says, is simply a licensing and registration bureau for practitioners. The result is that it would be an utterly hopeless task to collect reliable data as to the number of deaths in the state within the last ten years. The records of the larger cities, even those of Omaha, are very unreliable, especially as to the causes of death. Crummer is inclined to blame the health authorities of Omaha for accepting death certificates signed by members of the family or friends. He believes that whenever Christian scientists or other alleged irregular practitioners refuse to sign the death certificates, they almost invariably do, the cause should be placed in the hands of the coroner and the cause of death determined by inquest. After the first few exemplary cases the number of inquests would be decreased, for a few of them would put a stop to the negligence of the others. He says that in families where members are allowed to sign and die without any proper medical attendance, Dr. Crummer cites the case of a small child who recently died in this city of diphtheria. A physician was not called until the child was almost dead and the excuse was given that Christian scientists had had the case in charge. The child died within a few hours and the cause of death was given as diphtheria and accepted without question by the health authorities.

FAILS TO SECURE A QUORUM

Special Meeting of the Board of Education Adjourns Without Action for Lack of Attendance.

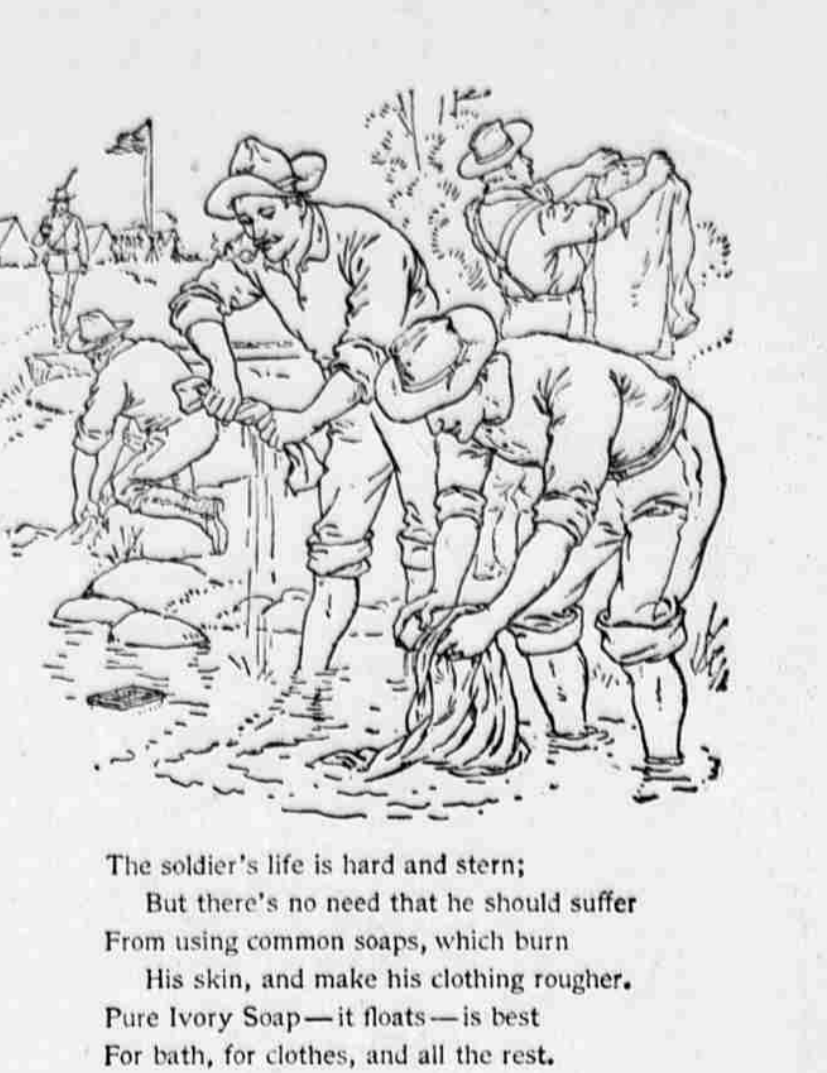
Seven members of the board waited one hour last night for the coming of the eighth, who was to make the necessary quorum, but they spent the time in denouncing the criminal negligence of members who refuse to come to a meeting when they know important business is on hand and in inventing epithets to apply to them. In the latter occupation they were particularly successful. The board had intended to discuss the high school injunction matter with Attorney Lunt and decide upon some course of action. A more pressing demand upon its services, however, was the contract awarded to the plumbing and heating of the bond for the school, which is awaiting its approval. The next regular meeting of the board comes August 6 and unless some special meeting is more successfully conducted than two recent ones have been the work on the school cannot be taken up until that time. After two members of the board, Black and Teal, had got tired and left, the remaining five were called to order by Van Gilder on the urgent demand of Hess and Cowie, who moved and seconded that the absentees be sent for and compelled to attend. The rules less than a majority can take such action. The motion was carried and Hess insisted that those present should remain until morning, if necessary, to see the motion carried out. But the others were not willing and after some more fruitless talk and condemnation of the missing members the meeting broke up. Before they left the room all signed a call for a special meeting next Monday night at 8 o'clock. The members who attended were Black, Cowie, Hess, Ivey, Sears, Teal and Van Gilder.

Broke Into a Box Car.

William Kehl has been found over to the district court in the sum of \$500 for breaking into a Union Pacific box car at Omaha, Mo. He was found with the car when he stole some goods belonging to Anton Tusa.

Wants Nephew and Uncle.

Fred Britzel, 185 Harrison avenue, Brooklyna, N. Y., has written Police Judge Gow-



The soldier's life is hard and stern; But there's no need that he should suffer From using common soaps, which burn His skin, and make his clothing rougher. Pure Ivory Soap—it floats—is best For bath, for clothes, and all the rest.

GOLD IS FOUND IN KANSAS

Land Along Smoky River, in Western Part of State, is Eagerly Sought.

"Information received from reliable authority leads me to believe that the reported discovery of gold along the Smoky river in Ellis, Trego and Logan counties, Kansas, is absolutely genuine," says a prominent railroad man. "Recently a man from out in that section was in the city and stated that four gold, loosely imbedded in a shale formation, had been found in great quantities and its value has been shown by careful and expert assay to vary from \$16 to \$42 per ton. There has been no stampede for this region, though the existence of the gold-bearing shale has been known for some time; still the possibilities of the discovery have been carefully considered and now a number of leading Topeka capitalists are backing an enterprise with an abundance of money to look into the matter and see if it can be worked advantageously. One difficulty that seems to retard the progress of immediate development is that the gold exists in such shape that it cannot be treated by the ordinary smelters and refining plants. This will have to be overcome by the erection of a mill suitable for reducing the gold from its natural formation into the unalloyed article." Inquiry at the land department of the Union Pacific, which owns considerable land along Smoky river where this gold is reported to exist, reveals the fact that there is constant inquiry for land in the counties of Ellis, Trego and Logan. This land is offered at grazing prices, ranging from \$1 to \$8 an acre, and in case it shall develop that the gold-bearing mineral found in those parts is of the value which is now believed, the land is available at a mere song in comparison with what mineral land is actually worth.

MOORE MAY HAVE LIBERTY

Judge Gordon Decides that He is Entitled to Bond if He Can Give It.

When the hour arrived for his decision in the case wherein Charles Moore is charged with the murder of John DeMolins this morning Judge Gordon decided that the defendant was entitled to his liberty if he could give the necessary bond. He thought \$7,000 would be about right. The defendant's attorneys said they would have no trouble giving this, so Moore may be admitted to bail any day. In giving the decision Judge Gordon said there was no doubt in his mind concerning the case. He was satisfied that Moore did not intend to kill DeMolins. If this was true then he was guilty of manslaughter and not of murder. He held Moore to answer in the district court on the complaint of murder as filed, but set a bond. This gives Moore an opportunity to breathe fresher air and takes his case in the hands of the upper court.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS filed for record Thursday, July 20, 1899:

Warranty Deeds.

Atlantic Realty association to J. C. Shaddock, lot 25, subdiv. block 1, Bemis park, add. \$1,000
 R. C. Moore and wife to J. N. Johnson, lot 1, block 182, Omaha, 4,000
 L. H. Stratton to M. J. Stillmore, lot 2, block 18, Omaha, 600
 Robert Doherty and wife to W. W. Marsh, lot 3, block 6, Forest Hill add. 2,000
Deeds.
 Sheriff to Philadelphia Mortgage and Loan Co., lot 2, block 23, 4,900
 Knouitz; Place 4,900
 Sheriff to H. T. Clarke, receiver, lot 2, block 11, E. Rogers' add. 5,000
Total amount of transfers, \$14,900

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,
 Leading Scientific Opticians,
 1408 FARNAM, OMAHA.
 OPPOSITE FAXTON HOTEL.

It's a Hot Pace—

We have set the other exhibitors at the Greater America Exposition—everybody says our display is the finest on the grounds—but you should see the display of pianos at the store—the exposition exhibit simply pales into insignificance before the one at the store—over fifty different makes—including the Knabe, Kimball, Krusch & Bach, Hart & Davis and Hoop—Special exhibition prices are being made that will save you from \$50 to \$100 on a piano.

A. HOSPE,

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

A Warm Proposition—

Is found in Drexel's Ashooman's red shoes for little feet—cherry red in shades up to 8—This year if you want a shoe for the little one that is right up-to-date for the little one—before you take this one place in the city where you can find a foot-form shoe for the baby—We take as much care in fitting the child's feet as the old folks—who never have trouble with the feet—We give away great big palm leaf fans.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House,
 1619 FARNAM STREET.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson