# THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Paper as a Substitute for Rubber Insulation for Underground Cables.

CONTEST OVER THE BERLINER PATENTS

States Circuit Court in Boston-Important Development In Other Lines.

The rapidly-extending use of paper insulation for underground cables of all types is causing the question of rubber supply and price to become of less importance to cable manufacturers, but rubber Is still used in large quantities for deep sea cable insulation, and therefore the discovery and manufacture of an artificial substitute for it cannot be without interest for a large propertion of the electrical engineering profession. Mr. Walter F. Reed, F. I. C., recently read a paper before the London section of the Soclety of Chemical Industry, in which he described the manufacture and uses of a new rubber substitute, called "velvril." Alluding to the possibility of the demand for rubber exceeding the supply of the natural product, Mr. Reld stated that the consumption is now estimated to be 69,000 tons pe annum. The exports from Para show the greatest increase, the total shipped from this port in 1898 having been 25,000 tons, an advance of 3,000 tons upon the total for The Singapore variety of natural rubber shows, however, no such advance, and in 1898 the experts from this port only amounted to 2,600 tons. As this is the enaterial most suitable for cable insulation, and as the last cable laid to New York re quired over 500 tons, or one-fifth the annual output, for insulation, the situation of the cable manufacturer with regard to the supply of natural rubber is seen to be somewhat anomalous.

The new substitute for rubber is a mixture of nitrated linseed oil, or castor oil, with nitro-cellulose. The nitrated oil is prepared first and is then mixed with the nitro-cellulose. A homogeneous mass is obtained, the elastic and other properties of which can be greatly varied by alterations in the proportions of the two constituents. The proportions which yield a product. most closely resembling Para rubber are two pints nitrated oil and one pint nitrocellulose. Castor oil yields better results the product, after three years' exposure to all the vicissitudes of the English climate slight marks of deterioration. The product can be molded under heat and pressure or it can be worked by dissolving in any suitable solvent and then evaporating the solvent. When used for coating cables the artificial product may either be applied in the form of a thick paste, the solvent being allowed to evaporate after each coating, or the solid product may be applied directly with the aid of heat and a pressure of fifteen tons per square inch. The author considers that the latter method gives the best re-

The applications of velvril discussed by Mr. Reid were as follows: Machine belting, portmanteaus, camping-out sheets, loin and tubing, carding wire foundations for spinning rollers, floor coverings, paints, production of this new material has already entered upon the manufacturing stage Mr. Reid was able to exhibit samples of its application to all the uses named above and for the lights. out by the velvril factory at Streatham Common, S. W.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper considerable attention was directed to the question of the explosibility of the artificial material and of its readiness to become ignited, but Mr. Reid assured the inquirers that velvril was non-explosive and not more inflammable than other organic

# Vital Telephone Patents.

phone or wants to use it, but cannot afford small candle power have been used. Bell company and certain other corpora-Berliner patent, so called. The contest power. reached a crisis a few days ago in the be expected in the near future. An explanation of the vital point of the controversy is therefore in order,

Although differing in form and outward Bell were identical in principle. The original patent having expired the public is now free to use that apparatus. The receiver is still employed by the company which bears the inventor's name. No improvement upon it has been found practicable thus far. But long before Bell's exclusive rights to his transmitter lapsed a substitute had been found for it, specially for mitter is now preferred to the original

tion between the two devices is easily un- rent acts on a human being is therefore a derstood. In the magneto the bar magnet matter of vital interest. is so adjusted that one end is very close to, but does not quite touch, the thin sheet subject a good deal of study within the last



ALL DRUCCISTS ---

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, C. S. A. Gmaha Branch 1412 Douglas St., Tel. 1081.

The carbon transmitter creates the waves in a different manner. If each wire of an of coke or charcoal, and these terminals be brought together so as to touch lightly, a certain amount of current will flow. But it one terminal be pressed more vigorously against the other a greater amount will be able to pass. Now, in the Blake transmitter which was once in vogue, the vibrations of Progress of the Case in the United the diaphragm caused by the voice exerted a varying pressure on bits of carbon arranged to that a current of electricity could

flow through them and thence out onto the line. Irregularities in the intensity of the current resulted, which corresponded in time and degree with the mechanical disturbance of the disphragm. The fact that variable pressure on two carbons already in contact and forming part of the route of an electric current would affect a telephone receiver was discovered by Hughes. No one questions that fact. And Edison embedied the idea in his microphone. But there is a dispute as to the man who first made a successful application of the principle to a telephone transmitter

Berilner, who afterward sold his rights to the Bell company, applied for a patent in 1877. For some mysterious reason the case lingered in the patent office an extraordinary length of time. No: until 1801, just before the original Bell patent was about to expire, was a patent granted to Berliner, thus prolonging the Bell monopoly for seventeen

years more Not only the legality, but also the honesty of the transaction has been called in ques-The law department of the government went so far as to attempt to secure a decision invalidating the patent. The case was lost. But while the federal tribunals decided that the commissioner of patents was acting within his prerogative, various legal and technical experts held that the Berliner patent was void on other grounds than those forming the basis of the attorney general's action. Hence three or four big corporations decided to use carbon transmit ters of their own and to introduce them to general use. These differed from Berliner's in detail, but were like it in principal. Bell company regarded such a proceeding an infringement of their rights and accordingly the courts have been asked to stop it.

It is a curious fact that the particular form of transmitter which Berliner described in his application never came into use at all. A much better specimen was adopted by the Bell company, instead. Scores of carbon transmitters have been luvented. But the vital part of the Berliner patent is that it covers the fundamental principle of creating than linseed oil. The elasticity of the electric waves by varying pressure between product is 25 per cent. Its durability is bits of carbon already in contact. If the greater than that of rubber, a sample of court upholds the patent it is doubtful whether another attempt will be made to break it during the remaining eight years it in the author's garden, having shown but has to run. But if its validity is upset a considerable stimulus will be imparted to competition with the Bell people. The old conopoly, however, still controls a number of useful patents on switchboards and other incidental apparatus, which would give it some advantage over rivals, even should the Berliner patent be declared invalid.

# Submarine Arc Light.

Francis G. Hall, jr., and T. E. Burdick, wo Yale boys, have invented the first sucessful submerged or submarine are light. Hall and Burdick became interested in the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana under fire. As his command aggregated harbor, reports the New York Herald. Be- from 7,000 to 8,000 men, his percentage of fore the war was over they had invented a losses was very small, comparatively, ciths for horses, balloon materials, hose light that worked successfully at great course, more men were killed and wounded depth below the surface of the water. Since than usually fall in a street riot; neverthethen they have perfected their invention. less, to have called a ten hours' artillery enameled leather and fishing lines. As the The United States government has tested duel followed by a little infantry fighting the lamp and found it highly successful, at the close, a battle, was greatly stretch-Great Britain, Germany and Russia have ing the meaning of that much abused word, within the last month placed large orders and to have denominated such work the

he also informed his audience that these Their invention is the most important ing the very highest of hysterical anti-cliwere but a selection of the products turned ever achieved by undergraduates and it max." promises to bring them into a big business chanical toys.

Almost everyone who either uses a tele- Heretofore only incandescent lamps of lose his head and dispatch the queen that to, is interested in the struggle between the arc lamps, however, may be of any desired tury. candle power. Those tested at the New

Mcsars. Burdick and Hall began their ex-

ing of the mines of New Haven harbor.

#### special check valve. How Electricity Kills.

Although with the increasing use of eleclong distance work. On account of its tricity for power, lighting and chemical purgreater sensitiveness the "carbon" trans- poses the world sees increased precaution against accident, there are occasional exceptions to the general rule of safety and The difference in construction and opera- the question how a powerful electric cur-

of soft iron that vibrates under the me- five years, recounts in the Electrical World chanical impulses of the speaker's voice, experiments which he has made on some of When this diaphragm approaches the bar the lower animals. These tests lead him It intensifies the latter's magnetism, in ac- to believe that the first and most immediate cordance with a well known law, and when effect of a powerful shock is to interrupt the soft from recedes the magnet is momen- the heart beat. It does so by impairing the tarily weakened. The rapid fluctuations in automatic tendency of the muscles to conmagnetism thus produced cause correspond- tract rhythmically and in unison. An effect ing changes in the strength of a current of known to physiologists as "fibrillation" is electricity that is allowed to flow in a coil produced. That is to say, the separate of fine copper wire around the magnet. This fibers of muscle that should act together current is led off to the main line. The fail to harmonize and thus neutralize one waves here described travel to the receiving another. One result of this quasi-paralysis that the cells of the chief nervous centers, where sense and will reside, lose the nourishment which the blood supplies and on which they rely for life. Thus robbed, they rapidly die. Furthermore, the electric current often checks respiration. If the volume is small and the potential (or electric pressure) light this effect is only faintly observed. But stronger currents, especially if prolonged, interrupts breathing more positively and thus lead to asphyxia. Convulsions are frequently an attendant

symptom. The revival of an animal that had seemingly been killed was effected by Dr. Cunningham in the following manner: He aimed to restore the activity of the heart by two agencies; he injected into the arteries what is called "defibrinated" blood and at the same time gently stimulated the organ with electricity. So much laboratory preparation would be required to repeat this ocedure in the case of a man that it could hardly be employed effectively in cases of pure accident, unless the necessary means were close at band, in consequence of unusual forethought. It is doubtful whether central light or power station will ever be equipped with these facilities for restoring injured men and it would probably take long to carry one who had received an apparently fatal dose of electricity to the

Judgment Taxes Void in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—The Kansas tional the law of 1897 taxing judgments.

# Instrument and are there translated into THE BRITISHAT NEW ORLEANS

electrical circuit be provided with a terminal Same Mistakes Made in South Africa as When Jackson Routed Them.

Interesting Comparisons Which Show That No Real Buttles Have Yet Been Fought in South. Africa.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815, draws from the pen of Leslie J. Perry, an American nilitary critic of repute, an instructive hiscrical review of Jackson's famous victory, and a comparison of British strategy and factics on the occasion with those now employed by the British in South Africa. Mr. Perry contends that British strategy is the rame now as in 1815.

In a letter to the St. Louis Globe-Demo-

rat, Mr. Perry says: "It is really a misnomer to denominate as battles the combats in South Africa between the British and Boer forces. Neither n the number engaged, the losses incurred or the results obtained is there warrant for giving them so much consequence. And if compared in these particulars with a hundred modern battles the absurdity is made more striking still. Of course, they are greater than skirmishes or "affairs." Technically, giving them a strict construction, more properly they should be termed actions or combats, milltary terms to designate an engagement ranging between an "affair" and a battle. A battle, it is true, is an action, an affair a combat, in a general sense, but these three last designations have an accepted meaning which differentiates between smaller and greater lashes at arms. But sometimes a comparatively small affair in respect of numbers engaged and their losses assumes the dignity of a battle by reason of its decisive character, not only of the field itself, but of the campaign. In other words, a great victory may be won with a small force and with little loss. Such was New Orleans in 1815 an extraordinary victory, which determined the compaign and saved the city, with the loss of less than two dozen men. McClellan's Rich Mountain affair in West Virginia, the first Bull Run, Wilson's Creek Missouri (the percentage of losses here on both sides was exceptionally heavy, however), Mill Springs in Kentucky and several other actions of our civil war would come

## Methuen's Absurd Message.

which some seventy were missing, although scene, to take measures for the defense, in this "bloodiest battle of the century," lasted spired the desponding with confidence. through ten hours of "desperate fighting." Further belittling the matter, it also appears that the Boers lost fewer men and that no decisive result was obtained by lea of a submarine light at the time the either party. Methuen's entire force was "bloodlest battle of the century" was reach-

The same remarks hold good in consideralmost before they are out of college. Both ing General Buller's repulse at Colenso. are bright young men. They both came where the total less amounted to 917 killed from Dansville, N. Y., where as children and wounded and 221 missing, the latter they played marbles together and made me- nearly all prisoners. "So terrible," as one correspondent styled it, "was the fire of the Soon after the explosion of the Maine Boer rifles that it seemed inconceivable Messrs. Burdick and Hall, working to- that mortal man could continue to advance gether, conceived the idea of submerging an in the face of it." Buller's "battle" did are light to expose and examine the wreck. not last so long, but he lost a few more It will be readily seen that as an aid to men than Methuen, besides most of his ardivers such a contrivance is invaluable, tillery, and was repulsed, but he did not The it was the bloodiest battle of the cen-

There is a singular parallel between the Bell company and certain other corporas candle power. Those tested at the New tions which are accused of infringing the York navy yard were of about 2,000 candle British-Boer "battles" in South Africa, ex- shall reach the city." Carroll, too, marched United States circuit court in Boston, and periments early in March, 1897, but were tions before New Orleans, to which I will a decision of considerable importance is to interrupted by the war, in which they presently call attention. Meanwhile it is history. His followers were not veterans served as electricians, assisting in the lay- to be noted that New Orleans was a far like Packenham's, but they were fighters. again been appointed to receive options on bloodier affair to the English than the fights Without uniforms, one-third of them un-The first requisite for a lamp of this kind of Methuen and Buller combined, besides armed, inadequately equipped and clothed which expire on April 1. It seems that even was a waterlight inclusing case, contain- which it resulted in the irremediable defeat as they were, Jackson was yet confident if some large interests in the Pittsburg disappearance the transmitter and receiver of ing the carbons and an automatic feeding of their objective, and secret retreat from of success from the first. He believed he tricts do not join the work of consolidation apparatus, the whole to be sufficiently the vicinity. Neither Buller nor Methuen could capture the whole British army. At is to go forward. strong to resist any water pressure at was defeated; they were merely repulsed, all events his followers were convinced depths varying from ten to two hundred Indeed, Methuen at least made a show of that he was thus confident, which was half ness has been rather quiet lately. feet. Another difficulty encountered was advancing. But it must be admitted that the secret of his success. the internal gas pressure caused by the com- their immediate plan of operations was enbustion of the arc. This is relieved by a tirely frustrated and their forces brought never slept for five consecutive days and in wages have been made. In nearly every ing for another onset.

similar foolhardy attack on a fortified po- English, but there were Dr. R. H. Cunningham, who has given this soldiers were killed dead on the plain in these doubtful elements Jackson issued front of the American lines and 1,400 more proclamation, in which he said: were wounded. Besides these, some 500 pris-

#### oners were captured. Destruction at New Orleans.

oride to the unusual loss in officers in these South African combats. It has certainly Methuen, slightly wounded been great. himself, lost sixty-one officers killed and wounded at Modder river. But at New Orleans the British commander-in-chief. General Sir Edward Packenham, was killed within 150 yards of the American lines; Major General Gibbs mortally wounded, dying next day; Major General Keane, seriously wounded, and eight colonels and lieutenant colonels, six majors, eighteen captains and fifty-four subalterns besides killed and wounded, not during the course of a whole day's leisurely fighting, but in than a massacre, not a battle, except in men killed and thirteen wounded. One stands aghast at the terrible discrepancy, lost in be interesting. wonder as to how a combat could be so contrived, even by agreement, that one side should have more than 2,000 men struck down and the other only two dozen. To causal observer it is simply incomprehensible. In his ten hours' "desperate fighting" against the Boers' intrenched pointo insignificance beside these bloody fig- pose. Their approach was effected enham at New Orleans.

on too many fields. It was just as con- was a flat plain.

IGNORANCE OF STRATEGY AND TACTICS eventually all of Africa. Who knows? But enemy. It increased the morale of his own Orleans tragedy of eighty-five years ago.

Disregard of Strategy. British generalship and methods of attack son's army had the faith of victory. shot down like pigeons by a concealed foe rived within striking distance. who come off comparatively unhurt. That was ever the English way. It lies also in plain was about a mile wide. Jackson's the quality of the foe they are contending task was easy, if the British held to this against, and the fatal mistake made of line, and it was about the only thing now holding them too cheaply, both as to valor in sight. He placed his troops in positions and efficiency. The Boers are not drilled across this narrow neck between a canal, soldiers, but irregular militia. They were the dirt of which had been thrown up on ploneers in a new land, farmers and shep- the upper side. This embankment was herds and as hunters have been familiar greatly strengthened. It could not be with fireams all their lives.

Such, too, were Andrew Jackson's hardy backwoodsmen, reinforced by a battalion or two of regulars and the patriotic volunteers of New Orleans. With these nondescripts he beat back Wellington's Peninsular veterans and drove them beyond the limits of Louisiana. These American ploneers were undisciplined, but brave and enterprising. They were dead shots with the In all the other attributes of manhood and civilization Jackson's Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Louisianians and Mississippians were far in advance of the slow and thick-headed Boers of our day. But in fighting desideratum they were similar to the Dutch race which, eighty-five years afterward, is contending on another continent against the same foe and meeting them precisely as they were met and vanquished at New Orleans. It may, indeed, be that Oom Paul and his general, Joubert, have read and are applying the lesson of New Orleans. Events have made it certain that in all

South Africa there is no Andrew Jackson. Jackson's military successes were not the result of blundering accident. He was the next thing to a military genlus. His activity in preparation, his intuitive judgment and quick decision, the ready ability with which he "adapted his means of defense most shrewdly to the character of his own forces When Lord Methuen, doubtless still labor- no less than to that of the enemy," stamp ng under the excitement of battle, or some- | the American leader as the master of any of thing else, telegraphed the queen in regard the American commanders, be he British or to Modder river that "the battle was the Boer. There was an electrical something bloodiest of the century," and "the result about his personal presence that made for was terrible," he made himself utterly victory. With the British fleet of transridiculous, because it subsequently trans- ports off the coast of New Orleans bare pired that his total losses aggregated no of troops, and no considerable force within more than 726 killed and wounded, besides 250 miles, Jackson's mere arrival upon the called into action the latent energies of the loyal people of New Orleans,

## Jackson's Energy.

Nor again have either the British or Boer movements been marked with the fierce energy that characterized the concentration Iron Age will say today; "Owing to the New Orleans. Jackson at the head of the blast furnaces were banked during the holi-Boers, a people admirably fitted for the days our blast furnace returns for the first driven the British to the wall within four entered the New Year at a smaller rate weeks after the Boer declaration of war, than it was early in December. This, most impossible to comprehend now the go on increasing, provided, however, that difficulties under which Jackson's defensive there be no accidents. Just now the fuel wisdom of nearly all his measures, or the of banking now and there is much signifimagnitude of his victory.

me, or arrive within striking distance." Coffee marched 120 miles in two days and arrived in ample time. Under similar admonitions Colonel Hinds' Mississippi dragoons marched 230 miles in four days. General Carroll with his division was also latter are indifferent. urged to hurry forward. To Carroll Jackson' used this laguage: "I am resolved. feeble as my force is, to assail him on his cept in the terrible particular of losses and with rapidity and arrived in time. Such disastrous results, and the British opera- was Jackson and such the elements at his skelp. command in that great crisis in American

It is recorded as a fact that Jackson to a standstill. But they remained in the nights. He was surmounted by a large disvicinity maturing other designs and prepar- affected element and many spies. It must not be forgotten that the British invasion of the iron trade." But at New Orleans a force of British occurred only twelve years after the Louveterans of the Napoleonic wars about equal taiana purchase. The French creoles were to that of Methuen at Modder river, in a true and loyal, bitterly opposed to the sition, was defeated in thirty minutes by Frenchmen who were lukewarm, even sehalf their number of Tennessee, Kentucky, cretly favorable to a British conquest, be Mississippi and Louisiana volunteers, mainly cause England had overthrown Napoleon and riflemen and unerring shots, like the B ers. restored the Bourbons. There were also In that awful thirty minutes 700 British a good many disaffected Spaniards. To

"Believe not that the threatened invasion is with a view to restore the country to Spain. It is founded in design and a sup-The British newspapers point with sad position that you would be willing to return to your ancient government. Listen not to such incredible tales; our governvital enemy, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that

an easier prey." It is true that the English believed they would be aided with the sympathy, if not soldiers should be made to drop their guns active support, of the greater part of the in the presence of the enemy and run. If inhabitants of Louisiana. In this they were Dewey had sailed away from Manila after woefully deceived. It is well that the cutiline smashing the Spanish fleet, we would not of the story of New Orleans is so generally have had this question to bother us; but familiar. There is no desire and no neces- since he did not, we must assume the resity to go into a hackneyed account of the sponsibility of giving those people good govthirty minutes of what General Sherman battle in proof that nothing like it has taken ernment. If we were to withdraw from them called "hell." New Orleans was little less place in South Africa, except the same built now, any government they might set up headed English generalship which gives but- would speedily fall, and they would soon the aspect of the enormous results achieved the exactly where the enemy most desires do something which would lead Germany by General Jackson, because his loss, while it, and also in the deliberate co-liness of or England to also better, unless we chose inflicting all this damage, was only eight the Boers in defensive battle. But there to interfere with the bayonet. When the are a few general observations which may treaty was adopted the islands became

The English Attack Recently I read a learned disquisition on the vulnerability of American ports to the attack of a maritime enemy, in which the writer gravely alluded to the approach of the British squadron upon New Orleans by way of the Mississippi river. The British sition Methuen's losses at Modder river pale did not come up the river, as many supures of New Orleans. But it is to be said barges through the shallow Lake Borgne, in Methuen's behalf that, like Packenham, and they landed on the shores of Bayou although he attacked exactly at the point Bienvenu. It is supposed they were guided where they were best prepared for him, he by some Spanish fishermen. But, at any inflicted more serious losses on the Boers rate, on December 23, 1814, they unexpect than Jacks a's riflemen suffered from Pack- city emerged from the cypress swamp about seven miles below New Orleans and imme In all these various comparisons and ani- clately occupied the high ground of the madversions from whatever source, there is plantations on the shores of the river, along no question of the unblenching quality of which they must move to an attack. There British courage. It has been demonstrated was no chance for maneuvering; the ground

spicuously manifested at Modder river and It is the general opinion of military ex-

Colenso as at Waterloo and New Orleans, ports that the city at this time would have The idea is to show that in this Boer war fallen an easy prey had the British comit has not been yet subjected to the su- manner promptly delivered his attack. But preme test nor staggered by any great there was no Jacksonian energy on that lood-letting episode like a great battle, side. That very night Jackson attacked When their final effort comes a catastrophe them furlously in the darkness on front. like New Orleans would wind up the war flank and rear, and very nearly stampeded and out of the ruins would rise up the the whole force. He sustained considerable Dutch Republic of South Africa, perhaps loss, but inflicted severer losses on the after the moderate lessons they have al- troops and correspondingly depressed the ready received in this campaign it is not enemy, who were astounded at the boldness likely the English will repeat the New and persistency of this remarkable night at tack. It really won the final victory through those causes. It demonstrated the power of will, courage and confidence over the multi The analogy spoken of above between tude, and from that memorable night Jacktoday in South Africa and those displayed continued to barass the enemy by night in the New Orleans campaign lies in the atarms, cannonading from shipping in the utter disregard of strategy and battle tac- river and in every conceivable manner. Intics with a view to the saving of life as stead of attacking at once, these hold operawell as success, and plunging their com- tions of an enemy heretofore held in little mands with brutal recklessness squarely esteem caused the British to hesitate, and against impregnable positions, with the their final efforts were not made until Jan inevitable result that men and officers are uary 8, more than two weeks after they ar

> flanked, because an impassable swamp defended it on one side and the river on the other. Jackson's breastworks were not made of cotton bales as is popularly supposed. It was a mud breastwork. It is true that some cotton bales were at first employed, but the British batteries, in the first attack, knocked these so quickly out of place, setting them on fire, that they were discarded entirely. The British likewise used hegsheads of sugar for fortifying against our artillery fire, which was most effective, but the cannon shot penetrated them easily, killing men in the midst of the batteries, and they, too, gave place to other

Between the river and the swamp th

materials. Here, then, was a line made almost im pregnable, with a ditch in front, in itself difficult to cross and is is said that if it had been undefended it would have been almost impossible for the British infantry to climb the slippery breastwork weighted with their muskets and accountrements. But behind it were some of the finest marksmen in the world lying in wait for the British to arrive within reach of their rifles. Here was exactly where General Jackson desired them to come, just as the Boers desired Methuer to attack their fortified line at Modder river, or Buller that at Colenso. And just as Methuen and Buller met their wishes in South Africa, so did Packenham agreeably meet Jackson's wishes at New Orleans, He bravely charged this fatal line, and his army was literally torn in pieces in half an hour and he paid with his life the penalty of his ill-judged rashness. Will British generals never learn any

## IRON INDUSTRY IS WAITING and the petition abounds in charges that

Shortage of Fuel and Desire of Buyers to Test the Market the Assigned Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades the of the American army for the defense of fact that a considerable number of southern purposes of such a commander, would have of this month show that productive capacity The very hour the Dutch ultimatum ex- however, is only a temporary matter. Slowly pired, Jackson would have been ready and a number of additional stacks are getting doubtless struck a mortal blow. It is al- ready for work and the output is likely to campaign was prosecuted, nor the quick supply is getting to be serious. We hear cance, tco, in the report that the famous To General Coffee, one of his old and Edgar-Thomson coke pile must be drawn tried lieutenants, then near Baton Rouge, upon. In other words, the least derangecoming on with reinforcements, Jackson ment in the clockwork movement in the pig wrote: "You must not sleep until you reach iron industry promptly checks the current enormous production.

"In foundry irons the market is practically at a deadlock. Important consuming interests are holding off to test the resistance of makers, while the majority of the

"The steel market is exceedingly dull. In finished material there is some stiffening. notably in the west, where an understanding among leading interests seems to have been reached on the prices of bars and of

"A better feeling prevails in the sheet trade. Isaac W. Frank of Pittsburg has the sheet mills and has a number of them "In structural material and in plates busi-

"Since the opening of the year a consider-

able number of announcements of increases case they deal with very large bodies of men, who are thus sharing in the prosperity NO OTHER COURSE IS OPEN

## Rabbi Hirsch Expining His Position on Expansion-President McKinley Has Acted Wisely.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 11.-Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, who lectured at the Christian church in Maryville tonight, said that his position on the question of expansion had been generally misinterpreted

by the press of the country.

"I am an anti-expansionist," he said, "in the sense that I am opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands, but ment is at peace with Spain. It is your I frankly say that I do not know what course President McKinley and his administration could have taken other than the one has sent his hirelings among you to put it has. I greatly doubt the wisdom of peryou from your guard, that you may fall | manently incorporating the Philippines into our territory; but I don't think any good or self-respecting American believes our American territory and President McKinley had to protect them as he has to protect all other American territory. I think the easiest and best way out of it would be to measure of self-government they are fitted for, gradually removing the pressure from

> CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Ine Kind You Have Always Bough Bears the Signature of Chart H. Thitcher.

ilized usages."



Use as much of the fine, pure lather of Ivory Soap as you please, the more the better, and greater the pleasure. There's nothing in Ivory Soap to injure the most delicate skin. It improves the complexion by cleansing the pores of all impurities.

IT FLOATS.

J. B. Kitchen is Called to Account for the Estate of His Dead Brother.

ACTION IS STARTED IN PROBATE COURT

Elizabeth Whalen and Her Sons File Petition Asking that Mr. Kitchen Be Removed as Executor

of the Estate.

Elizabeth Whalen and her minor sons, Wallace and Herbert, have instituted proceedings in the probate court before Judge HARASSING THE MEXICANS Vinsonhaler asking that J. B. Kitchen be Richard Kitchen. Irregularity is alleged

border closely upon the sensational The interest claimed by Elizabeth Whalen and her children in the estate of the late forth that Richard Kitchen was the father 20, 1890, he left a will in which he bequeathed over 200 horses belonging to the troops. The to her \$5,000 cash and a life interest in valuable lands situate in Leavenworth county, their own use. It is almost impossible to Kansas, and that to each of the children he get supplies to the troops, owing to the

the deceased; that by the terms of the will rebellion. settlement should have been made within three years, and now, after nearly ten years, the case is still pending. The petition is a voluminous document,

covering several pages of closely typewritten | chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I permatter, in which the history of the Kitchen suaded him to take some of Chamberlain's estate is reviewed.

in the petition Judge Vinsonhaler issued an he was cured. I give this testimonial, hopfore him at 9 o'clock on the morning of and be benefited .- THOMAS C. BOWER, January 18 to show cause why the prayer of | Glencoe, Ohiz. the petitioner should not be granted. The petition includes the request that in the event of Mr. Kitchen's removal some disinterested person be appointed executor.

TONY HYDOCK IS DISCHARGED. No Evidence to Prove Him Guilty of

Larceny as Battee. Tony Hydock, a South Omaha policeman. was before Judge Vinsonhaler in the county court for preliminary trial on the charge

of larceny as bailee. George P. Scott was the prosecuting witness. On the witness stand Scott swore that he was arrested in South Omaha a few weeks ago on the charge of participating in a saloon disturbance and that he was locked up in the city jail. Hydock was the turnkey. At the time of his arrest Scott says he had on his person \$71, besides some silver change amounting to a few dollars. He declares that Hydock searched him, as is the custom

of his \$71. The silver change was returned to him. He charged that Hydock took the At the conclusion of the preliminary hear-

at all police stations before a prisoner is

committed, and that after his release the

pext day he was unable to find any trace

POPYRIGHT IBUS BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATE HEIRS SEEKING ADJUSTMENT ing Hydock was released, it having been exablished that Scott's money had passed through several other hands and the court

held that there was no evidence to fasten

the irregularity upon Hydock, Notes of the Courts. Judge Dickinson of the equity court has ecovered from his recent illness. District court for the September term has djourned and will not be in session again

ntil February. Martha Weimer has sued the street rail-way company for \$1.500 damages for alleged sersonal injuries received while alighting rom a summer car.

The case of Holmes, the alleged forger of railroad tickets, is set for trial in the county cour; before Judge Vinsonhaler and will be called as soon as another case is out of the way.

removed as executor of the estate of the late Ynqui Indians Holding Their Own Against Government Forces.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 .- A special to the Record from Ortiz, Mex., says: Small bands Richard Kitchen is an old story that has of Yaqui Indians have become very annoybeen told and retold, there having been ing to the Mexican troops during the last former court proceedings. The woman sets few days and frequent skirmishes have occurred. A few nights ago 100 Indians of her two sons, and that when he died June boldly rode into the corral and stampeded Indians afterward captured the animals for get supplies to the troops, owing to the left a \$10,000 cash legacy, besides diamonds and an interest in the Kansas land.

Yaquis' guerrilla tactics. General Torres' men are living on the country and there men are living on the country and there Getting down to the point at issue the are times when they must suffer severely for petitioner alleges that J. B. Kitchen, as lack of food. Americans who have come executor, has not settled the estate as was from the Yaqui country say the troops have directed by the last will and testament of made no headway toward putting down the

Son of an Ohio Merchant Cured of Chronie Diarrhoes. My son has been troubled for years with

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