Venerable Nebraska Soldier and Statesman

## Recent Progress in the Field of Electricity

"Wireless telegraph! Say, you can't fool

What's he doing?" queried another.

"Ah, git out! We may be from the coun-

"Where's that coming from?" one of them

They were not satisfied. The countrymen

thought somebody was having fun at their

expense, but they could not see the motive

In the meantime more messages were ar-

Then someone figured out why the young

But the young man had no such inten-

experiment. The managers of the com-

pany have asserted that it would be a good

sutomobile to prove that the idea was feas-

The automobile was equipped with brass

Traffic on Trolley Lines.

year to year greatly to increase the number

of passengers carried, the steam roads are

not losing ground materially in the patron-

age of travelers. The lines operating in

Massachusetts carried 124,483,665 passengers

the past year, compared with 123,162,793 in

the previous year, 115,645,897 in 1902 and 107,-

758,528 in 1901. But the past year's figures

include 2,567,868 passengers carried on elec-

tric lines recently acquired by the steam companies. Thus passenger traffic on the

steam roads proper was smaller last year

than the year before. But their average

passenger's journey continues to lengthen

It was 17.49 miles last year (not including

electric railways owned by steam com-

cade ago, from which figure advance has

been steadily maintained.

While the electric roads continue from

It received messages that were sent

The young man continued to write. "Have

"From downtown," was the answer

The young man began to write.

"Receiving a message."

ULLETIN 17 of the census bureau "Wireless telegraph! Say, you can't fool reviews with great detail the de- us. We've read about that. You have to velopment of the telephone and have a high tower." telegraph business in the United States up to 1902. Although the telephone is a development of thirty years it surpasses its elder sister in number of employes, capitalization, income, value of try, but you can't fool us!" equipment, reserve and surplus capital, The buildtin shows that the extension of you seen Dove?" they saw on his pad.

the long distance telephone service, the introduction of the commercial systems into queried. rural districts, the establishment of independent rural lines, the development of such lines in some instances into mutual systems, with an exchange and more extensive service, and the rapidly increasing use of the for a long time. telephone in private dwellings, all point to a growth of the industry that can hardly be riving. They were coming as rapidly as realized. In 1902 the wire mileage operated the young man could write. by commercial and mutual telephone systems together constituted 70.6 per cent or man was there. "He'll be trying to sell us the combined mileage for such systems and that instrument." he said, and there was commercial telegraph systems, and these a rush from the station. same telephone systems gave employment to 70.7 per cent of the wage-earners, paid tion. He was an employe of a wireless 65.5 per cent of the wages, received 65 per telegraph company and was conducting an cent of the revenue and paid 67.8 per cent ot

the expenses.

scheme for the city to supply fire engines At the census of 1880 the telephone induswith wireless telegraph instruments. They try was in embryo, few commercial companies being in operation prior to that year, say that it would be unnecessary for an en-The financial interests represented were gine to return to the engine house when there was a call from another part of the relatively of great importance, but the fire district. They sent a man out in an amounts were comparatively insignificant is compared with the totals of 1902. The number of miles of wire in use in 1902 was 141 times, and the number of telephones rods, a receiving instrument and an operanearly 43 times, as great as in 1880. The number of miles of wire and the number of from headquarters in the Railway Exinstruments operated in 1903 by the indechange building to the south side station, pendent rural lines, which in 1880 were not at Thirty-third street and Western avenue, in existence, were in excess of the totals and only two feet of wire for their antenna for the entire industry in the earlier year. was used. This was a distance of seven In 1880 the population of the United States was 50,155,783 and the number of telephones The efficials hold that the test demonof all kinds was 54.319, giving an average of strated that messages could be sent for the distance with practically no upright wires. 923 persons per telephone; the population of continental United States in 1902 is estimated at 78,576,436, and the number of telephones operated that year was 2,315,397, giving an average of thirty-four persons per

Although in some states the mutual systems and the independent farmer or rural lines are of great importance, the proportion of the telephone business transacted by such systems in continental United States in 1962 was very small. The commercial systems numbered 3.157, three times as many as the mutual systems, of which there were 294, and reported nearly all of the wire mileage, telephones and subscribers. The total revenue of all telephone systems, from operations and all other sources, amounted to \$86,825,536, or an average of \$37.50 per telephone, of this amount tion. The total operating expenses amounted panies), against 17.18 in 1903, and 15.17 a de-94 per cent was derived from actual operato \$56,867,082, or \$24.56 per telephone; the total net income was \$21,660,765, or \$9.36 per telephone, and the net surplus for the year

The commercial and mutual systems reported 2,315,297 telephones as in operation during 1902. Of these 10,361 were public exchanges, 80,870 were public or semi-public stations or telephones used by the general public upon payment of a stated fee, and 2,234,066 were private telephones. There were 2.178,866 subscribers reported, giving an average of approximately one telephone to each subscriber. The estimated number of messages or talks during the year over the tems was 5,070,554,563. For the 4,985 independent farmer or rural lines no estimates

could be obtained. The commercial telegraph messages sent during 1902 numbered 90,834,789, or less than her. one-lifty-sixth of the telephone messages, and the pieces of first-class mail matter that passed through the mails during the same year numbered 4,611,271,580, or not quite as many as the telephone messages. Estimating the population of continental United States in 1902 as 78,576,426, there were thirty-four persons per telephone and sixtyfive messages per person, as compared with an average of 2,190 messages per telephone during the year.

The commercial telegraph systems numbered twenty-five in 1902, as compared with seventy-seven in 1880. This striking decrease is due to the number of consolidawhich have taken place, the magnitude of the equipment and business showing a great increase. At the present time the legraph business is practically controlled by two companies, yet the number of miles of wire in operation in 1902 was more than four times, the number of messages almost three times, and the receipts from messages more than twice as great as in 1890. average rate per message in 1903, after deducting the number of cable messages and the receipts therefrom was 31 cents. as compared with 43 cents in 1880.

The total receipts of the commercial telegraph companies in 1992 amounted to \$40,-980,038, of which 96.2 per cent represented the gross receipts from a peration. The operating expenses amounted to \$26,682,411, the net income to \$9,983,004, and the net surplus for the year to \$3,725.311. The commercial telegraph companies reported 1.318. 356 miles of wire in operation in 1902, but also made a report of 1,307,046 miles as owned or leased. Of the latter mileage 62.5 per cent was operated by the single or Morse system, 14.1 per cent by the duplex system, 22.6 per cent by the quadruplex system and the remaining eight-tenths of

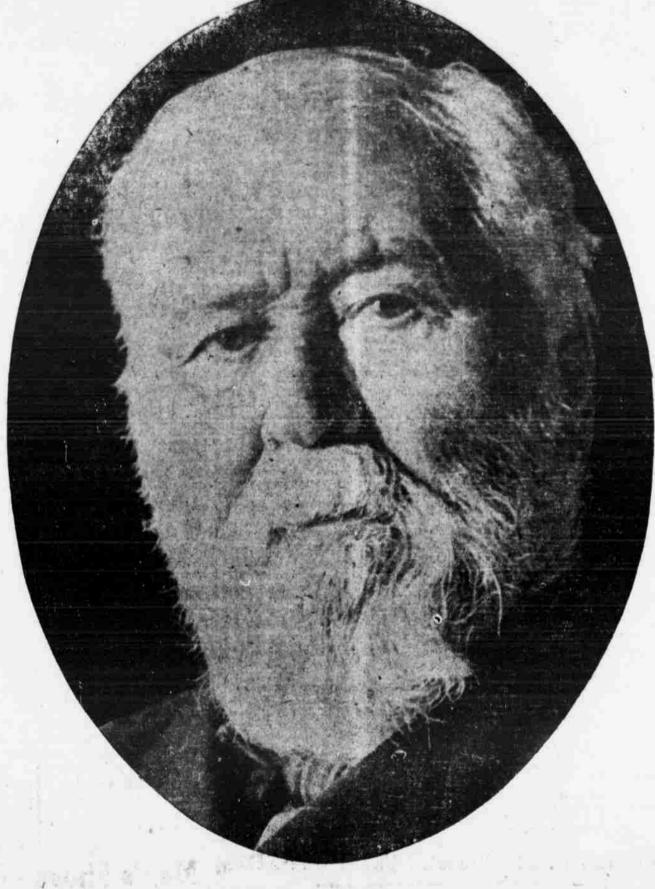
per cent by machine or automatic systems. The commercial telegraph messages sent during the year 1902 numbered 91,665,287, of which \$20,498 were cable messages. There were 684 railway companies that reported the operation of telegraph or telephone lines in connection with the transportation business. Along their right-of-ways these companies had 1,127,186 miles of single tele- wedding was to take place this girl made make her Mrs. Stark Miss Patton resolved graph and telephone wire, of which they owned 21.5 per cent.

## Wireless Telegraph Tests.

Chicago, thought an attempt was being made to victimize them when they saw a young man sitting in an automobile recelving telegrams.

rods extending from the rear of the cause for her depressed spirits she thus exmachine. They watched the machine as plained: t came to a stor. They saw a young man that looked like a telephone receiver over his ears. Then they saw an electric spark. There was a rush for the automobile.

What's that?" queried one, more yenturesome than the others.



JOHN M. THAYER, WHO HAS JUST CELEBRATED HIS EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY .- From a Recent Photo Made by a Stuff Artist.

## Gossip and Stories About Prominent People

It was Prime Minister Bulfour who called win back his \$3,200. him the "grand old man of golf" a decade ago. His name is a household word wher- in the west. His passion for play is undrews the talk with Old Tom has been as them. Six years ago he left Helena virmuch of an event as the tee up for the first tually penntiess, but within two years was shot on the classic course.

The Nestor of the links had so far recovered from his filness of November last that he would not give a snap of his finger as to be able to move quietly about the St. Andrews green. Then he had a bad at- gamble with them. tack of pleurisy.

Book Agent Rebuked.

Henry James, the novelist, who, after an absence of twenty years, has returned to the United States, tells of a book agent on a previous occasion he had sold a book. He found the daughter at home and discoursed fluently and Impressively on the merits of this book. For each chapter he had a word of commendation. The pictures art of being agreeable consists in knowing tional reward of health." how to be a good listener. I did not wish to be discourteous."

Sam Wallin, Gambler.

Samuel Wallin, better known throughout the mountain country as Swede Sam, the gambler, dropped in for a visit to Helena, Mont., the other day and began by losing rioney at the rate of more than \$4 a minute for twelve consecutive hours at bucking

Wallin arrived from Butte on the midfor the next day's races, entered a Main street gambling house and purchased \$1,000 worth of chips, which gradually but stendily slipped from his grasp. This operation was repeated three times, until 4 o'clock the next afternoon he was between \$3,100

Seeing that luck was against him and desiring to play the fifth Los Angeles race, he retired. Entering the pool room he made a wager, which he also lost. Boarding the train for Butte, Wallin slept

WS comes from St. Augrews, riving in the great mining camp immedi-Scotland, that Tom Morris, the ately took a seat in a poker game which "grand old man of golf," may not was then in progress. Luck was appar-be able to play his annual birth-day match with H. S. C. Everard several thousand dollars, but at last it in June, nor to start the open champion- changed, and at the end of twenty-four ship, which falls at St. Andrews in the hours he was \$10,000 winner. Wallin then same month. Morris is now 83, and his slept for twenty-four hours and has rehealth has been failing for some time past, turned to Helena, where he says he will

Wallin is one of the best known gamblers ever golf is played. To the Americans who paralleled, at least in this section. Several times he has had fortunes, only to loss worth \$300,000. Once while talking with Senator Clark, Wallin was heard to remark for the former's millions unless he could

On one occasion he sold his gambling house and announced his intention of returning to Sweden on a visit, but he lost the entire proceeds before reaching the station. Again, while on a similar mission, he went broke in New Orleans and had to telegraph for return transportation. He driving many miles to a farmhouse, where has participated in every game of note in the country and in one week lost \$90,000 at Hot Springs playing faro.

A Dreamer Rebuked.

Pope Leo X is credited with having adreceived detailed explanations. When he ministered a most appropriate rebuke upon had concluded his argument and stated the a presuming visionary who pretended to financial proposition the girl opened her have discovered the philosopher's stone and mouth reluctantly and said: "Papa demanded a recompense therefor. His holibrought that book home with him the day ness presented the discoverer with an before yesterday." After the agent had exempty purse. "The true possessor of the hausted his supply of polite yet emphatic philosopher's stone," said the pope, "is the words and condemned the girl for letting miner, whose iron, copper or tin are always him discourse when his time was so valu- convertible into more precious metals. able, the daughter ventured the following Agriculture is the noblest of all alchemy, explanation: "Sir, last year you sold me a for it turns the common earth into gold book on etiquette. That book says that the and confers upon its cultivator the addi-

The Folk Family.

Governor Folk of Missouri has four brothers, all of whom have attained to more or less prominence. The eldest, Rev. Dr. Edgar E. Folk, is president of the Southern Baptist Press association and one of the best known pulpit orators in the south. The youngest, Rev. H. B. Folk, is paster of a Baptist church in Midway, Ky. R. E. Folk is state treasurer of Tennessee and one of the most popular politicians in that night train, and after doping out the ponies state. Carey A. Folk was president of Boscobel college, Nashville, Tenn., but was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

Jurist and Journalist.

"Memphis lost a good newspaper man the other day, when Judge Hammond of the United States court in that district, died," said a man from Tennessee, quoted in the New Orleans Times, "and I may add that he was among the very few newspaper men I have ever known in his position. Judges, as a rule, do not possess many instances they have but little patience with what they are pleased to regard, often mistakenly, as the reporter's ignorance of the law and judicial matters. Judge Hammond was not of these. The mere tyro in the business would always find a helper in Judge Hammond. He would go out of his way to accommodate the reporter, go back to his office at night and remain there for hours just to keep some straggling reporter from getting left on a story. He seemed to love the details of newspaper work, and it was by no means a rare thing for him to write a story during some lull in the court pro-Timothy L. Woodruff, former lieutenant ceedings and in developing the stery he disgovernor of New York, is engaged to be played that rare discriminating genius we find in the more successful newspaper men of the country. Judge Hammond held

> "'Do you know,' he said to me one day, 'that there is something of news value in even the dryest of court cases? There may be a new application of an old principle, or some new theory growing out of the old creeds, or a novelty of some sort, and behind any of these things the sedate background of the old rules of conduct, the origin, history, growth, names associated with them, events which have marked the developments after war, as in the case of many of the principles relating to what we call in the law "personal rights" as distinguished from "property rights"-these and other things will go far toward enlivening and enriching what newspaper men are too prone to look upon as dry court

detail. "It was precisely this idea that made Judge Hammond a good newspaper man, for many of his stories, stories either written by him or given into competent hands, were gauged on this idea. Judge Hammond was an able and a just jurist, because he loved the law. But I have often thought the newspaper business was cheated out of an honorable and brilliant asset when he made the law the profession of his life."

A Tribute to Ruskin. Venice is about to pay a graceful tribute

to the memory of John Ruskin. Within a few days the city's municipal court will place a marble slab on the house which the famous writer occupied for so long. ceremony was performed beneath a beau- and which, American travelers will remember, overlooks the canal of the Guidecca. The following is to be inscribed on the stone: "John Ruskin lived here from 1877 to 1882. High priest of art, in the walls of our St. Mark's as in all the monuments of Italy, he sought the heart of the artist and the heart of the Italian painter. Every marble statue, every bronze figure, every painted canvas, each thing, indeed, told him that beauty is a religion if the genius of a man creates it and the people respectfully recognize it. This stone is erected by the commune of Venice in gratitude."

General Greely's Wrath. General Greely, chief of the army signal

service, has strung telegraph wires in the wild rness, has fought in many battles and has led an ill-fated expedition to find the north pole, but he is of the opinion, after thinking over his long and active career, that he never had any real trouble until this winter. Two months ago one of the ash inspectors told the general the posed to have its own "private wire" (in anh can in use at his house was too small. That finger, too, was called the medicine Greely bought a new one. Last week the the shape of a delicate nerve) to the heart. ashes were not removed and the general the little nerve it could detect a dangerous inspector went up to investigate. He repoison if simply inserted in the liquid, turned and reported to the general: "I am sorry, sir, but the reason your ashes rings-the rings worn on that finger-had have not been taken away is because your special curative qualities had its rise. To ash can is too large." What General Greely pressed in the dashes his telegraphers use,

## Some Curious and Romantic Capers of Cupid

Teacher and Editor Engaged.

wires of the commercial and mutual sys- panion. Although not as well known as she wrote me that she'd caught an awfut Miss Keller knows Miss Sullivan taught Well, of course, along about noon if here

> treatment saved her eyes, and she became ask her to stay to luncheon, and here came frocks.
>
> One of the teachers in the school. When Bob and Ned.
>
> When Helen Keller came there, deaf, dumb and "Well, I never saw anything like it. The honors from Radeliff college, will never be known.

graduate and a writer of some reputa-

One of Cupid's Mistakes

Willis Thurman and Augusta Hemmingway of Tipton, Ga., are two young people with whom Cupid trifled badly. He made a mistake with him. He made a grievous mistake; he convinced Willis and Augusta that they were in love with each other. He made them believe that they were made for each other. They were not. It took them some time to find this out. Cupid in throwing them together fooled them; inefficiency in him seemed impossible. So when Cupid whispered to them that they were to love each other they followed his suggestion, like loyal subjects following the suggestions of a king. They walked the way of lovers, were engaged, were to be married.

Then, twenty-four hours before the time set for the wedding, Miss Hemmingway discovered the lack of ability of Cupid. She suddenly awoke to the fact that she and Willis were not in love with each other; that Cupid had gently prevaricated when he spoke to them thus. It was all right for other people to follow Capid's dictates, thought Miss Hemmingway, but for her there was going to be no mistake be performed. But then the truth of the in so serious a matter as an affair of the heart. Twenty-four hours before her this discovery. Only twenty-four hours, that she would not blindly follow the dicbut it was enough for her to change her mind, find another fellow and marry him her own judgment. Perhaps an old admirer, before Willis Thurman came to be mar- Robert Grogan, had something to do with Scores of countrymen, waiting for their ried. Many people are not thus fortunate; the matter. At all events, it was Grogan strains at the Illinois Central station in to become aware of the faults of Cupid before the wedding.

Love's Plans Go Awry. A recent Chicago bride sat disconsolate It was 4 o'clock when the automobils among the cut glass, sliver and jewels The countrymen saw two brass which had been showered upon her.

"You see, it was this way. When Bob and happy Grogan, as they fled. stand the brass rods upon the cushioned I decided to have a church wedding I chose seats. They saw that they were connected Nell Belmont for my maid of honor—she's with a wire. Next they saw the young the best friend I have or ever did have, pan ext od a wife to a fire hydrant. Then you know-and Bob sent east for his college they saw the young man place something chum, Ned Byerly, to come on for beat man. Ned's a dear, and so's Nell, and the fight. thought just struck me, why not? It would oir curlo by reached the taking stage, be such fun to have Ned and Nell fall in

NNOUNCEMENT is made in Bos- sure to meet him before any of the other matrimony. ten of the engagement of Miss girls. In fact, I just didn't tell the other Annie Mansfield Sullivan and girls when he was expected. Of course Nell Press, because there are some wise women matinee in time to greet him before din-John Albert Macy, one of the didn't know of all this, so what do you who are brides all the days of their lives, nor-editors of the Youth's Com- think she did? Why, on Saturday morning and there are some foolish women who Helen Keller, Miss Sullivan is in many cold and wouldn't be down till late. Nell four hours after the wedding. No time respects quite as remarkable a woman as never did have any romance in her soul, her distinguished pupil, for practically all anyway, or I'm sure she'd have suspected. didn't come Ruth Jackson, the very pres-Miss Sullivan was born thirty-eight years tiest bridesmaid I had, you know. Ruth at- A woman may know that she has ceased ago. When a child she was attacked by ways has had a happy faculty of arriving a disease that threatened to destroy her by chance at the most unpsychological sight. She was sent to the Perkins school moment for every one else, and I was mad for the blind in Boston, where skillful enough to chew tacks. Of course I had to

blind, Miss Sullivan became her sole com- other girls called during the afternoon, too, panion and teacher, and the infinite labor but I saw right away it was all up for and patience which taught the sorely at. Nell. When she arrived Ned scarcely took flicted girl not only to read and write, but time to acknowledge the introduction, and also to talk and then to graduate with my plans melted away like ice in August. He went home with Ruth that afternoon, took her to the theater that night, sent her Mr. Macy is 28 years old, a Harvard two dozen beautiful American Beauty roses the next day, and spent the evening with her. He managed to arrange it so be was her partner at all of the affairs given for the bridal party, and from the time he arrived until the wedding five days later he was her abject slave. Really, I never saw anything like it; and Nell-well, Nell is one of those splendidly tall girls, you know, and the very smallest usher in the party played the devoted to her. I told Nell and she thought it was an awfully good joke on me, but-oh, well, what's the use?-matchmakers are like poets, they're born, not made, any way-and I never did like men flirts."

A Change of Partners.

Miss Nora Patton and Mr. Brewer Stark of Yoccoa. Ga., were to be married at the home of Miss Patton's parents. It was the old, story. They had met, and Cupid had arranged affairs so that they fell in love. Cupid had made a mistake. Miss Patton and Mr. Brewer were not made for each other. Cupld had got his wires crossed again and had deceived the two young

people. But in this case also the girl with womanly intuition came to know that the little god was wrong. She did not realize this, however, until the house was full of people and the wedding ceremony was to knowledge came to her with overwhelming force. One hour before the hour set to tates of anybody, not even a god, against whom she married. Grogan was the man, she decided, whom fate had intended her to wed. While the happy Starks, the family, and the minister walted in the parlor of the Patton home the girl in the question was promenadeing down a ladder at the rear of the house to the ground, where

Robert Grogan was waiting. "It was all a mistake, Nora," said the "Yes. Bob," said Miss Patton; "Cupid's mistake."

By and by all the girls will be onto the errors of the love god; then it will be up to the boys to convince them that they are

When a Bride is Not a Bride. Some London papers have been discussing "Well, Ned was coming on from the cast the subject of honeymoons and have deon Saturday, so I planned to have Nell cided that a bride ceases to be a "bride"

with me for Sunday, that she would be and becomes a "wife" after six weeks of friends and enjoy calling on them.

This is absurd, comments the New York cease to be brides or even wives twenty- seem too short instead of too long. shine on merrily to the golden wedding.

to be a bride only; When she finds herself saying uncomplimentary things to her husband. The first time her husband criticises her

When he grows economical with his kisses.

When she begins to nag. When he becomes sarcastic about the food. When she does not mind coming to breakfast in curl papers.

When he tells her how pretty some other woman looks. When she begins to remember the virtues of the man she didn't marry. When he begins to eulogize his mother.

When he begins to go out to his club.

When he comes in late for dinner. When she forgets to come home from the

When the days while he is away begin to As none of these things ever happen if limit can be set upon the honeymoon. It two people are bent upon prolonging their may go down with a dull, sickening thud happiness, there isn't a scientist living after a week of married life, or it may who could set an exact date for the wan-

> Elopers Blessed by Parents. Parental blessings have been bestowed upon John Cuneo and Mrs. Florence Hill-Cuneo of Chicago whose marriage and hasty departure for the east resulted in their detention in Pittsburg following mes- summer. sages from the youth's father when he Both of the young folks are back in Chicago and all concerned say the incident is

"Ours was no elppement at all," said the bridegroom at the home of his wife's parents. "We were married at church and we were stopped at Pittsburg-because father did not understand the situation. When a meal becomes so quiet that she The Pittsburg newspaper men got an can plan a whole frock between the entirely wrong view of the whole matter. I did not occupy a dark cell there and was

When she begins to hunt up her old ment. We were treated royally by every-



DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF THE SALVATION ARMY WHO RECENTLY VISITED OMAHA-Photo by a Staff Artist.

body in Pittsburg and had a splendid time." The father of the young man whose course at Yale was terminated abruptly by North State street home the information was youchsafed that "everything was all right."

---Sire and Son to Marry.

married. This announcement does not come from Mr. Woodruff or his fiancee, but may be made in positive terms. Mr. rather original ideas with regard to the Woodruff's son, John E. Woodruff, is also news value of court events. engaged, and there will be a double wedding in the Woodruff family in the early

Miss Isabel Morrison of New York City learned of his son's plunge into matrimony. is to become the bride of Timothy L. Woodruff. His son will wed Miss Eugenie Watson, daughter of Mrs. Otway Watson of Columbus, O. Miss Watson is quite young and the junior Woodruff is only 23.

He is a recent graduate from Yale. Miss Morrison has been a friend of the left that night on our honeymoon. True, Woodruff family for about three years. She met Mr. Woodruff and his wife while they were abroad in Europe three years ago. The Morrisons and Woodruffs came close friends and the pleasant relationship formed abroad was maintained after they returned to America.

Miss Morrison was a guest of the Woodruffs many times before the death of Mrs. Woodruff. She was entertained at Camp Killkare, the Woodruff lodge in the Adi-

There Are Others. "There are others," calmly remarked

Miss Olive Ozburne as she quietly dismissed the invited marriage guests who had assembled to witness her marriage to Frank E. Brooks, but which ceremony was indefinitely postponed because of the nonappearance of the groom. That was just three weeks ago. The fair Olive proved that "there are others" by becoming the wife of Alexander Withers. The same guests were present, and the tiful arch embellished with the words, "All's well that ends well."

Lined Up.

A curious custom has just been celebrated at Klin, near Moscow. All the marriage-able girls in the town lined up in the principal street, decked out in their simple finery, many of them also having with them the stock of linen, household and personal, which forms part of their dowry. The young men contemplating matrimony then walked down the serried ranks of beauty as they moved toward the church and selected the girls of their choice. A formal visit to the parents to arrange details was then made in each case and a date fixed for the ceremony.

The Wedding Ring Finger.

The wedding ring was placed on the lerhand, as nearest the heart, and on the fourth finger because that finger was supfinger, and the belief was that by virtue or made complaint to the department. From that belief the idea that wedding this day wedding rings are rubbed over an said to the inspector would best be ex-