

# Progress Made in the Field of Electricity

**Golden Anniversary.**  
 HIS year the Western Union Telegraph company rounds out fifty years of corporate existence and the golden anniversary is fittingly observed in the Telegraph Area by an extended historical review of the development of telegraphy and the men conspicuous in the march of progress. Referring to the event editorially the Telegraph says:

"Telegraphy, although a well established fact, was nevertheless, comparatively speaking, a new art in 1858, when on April 4 of that year the Western Union Telegraph company was granted its charter by the state of New York. Prior to that date its general acceptance as a means of communication had been limited, perhaps because facilities were narrow, its construction progress was slow. Building, however, upon the foundation of its immediate predecessor, the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph company, the merger which resulted in the formation of the Western Union Telegraph company brought together disunited, feeble and conflicting interests, welding the same into a single compact whole. A mighty impulse was imparted to the new relations thus secured, which at once gave a distinct, better defined and more tangible direction to the telegraph and its future in America. It was the beginning of the magnificent structure that has since been reared on this initial proceeding, and which has since caused the North American continent to be covered with a network of wires, and submarine cables to be laid in every sea, for the influences exerted by this great company have been most potent. It was this company which was originally vested in the hands of men of strong perceptions, of large mental caliber, having the courage of their convictions, who had absolute faith in the enterprise upon which they had entered. Under skilful management, progress was gained, weakness developed into strength and the enormous commercial value of telegraphy became more and more apparent. The transmission of executive control through succeeding administrations has uniformly placed in its offices. This company has been fortunate in this respect, for under whatever vicissitudes of fortune it may have labored at any time in the long period of fifty years, it has, with the practice of indomitable energy, been able to overcome an obstacle to progress, but has never faltered, with giant strides, gaining in strength and power and broadening its field of operations. It is a record of growth that stands without parallel.

"The fifty years of life of the Western

Union Telegraph company has been productive of such vast results, so intimately associated in promoting the development and advancing the civilization of the country by its progressive methods and means of communication afforded, which gave to the newspaper press its opportunity to rise to its present strength in disseminating news and information and to annihilate time and distance, that however much in these busy latter days we have come to regard and accept the simple service rendered as a matter of course, it is well to pause and consider what has led up to it. In its beginning, its growth and full fruition. In this spirit of retrospection and acknowledgement the golden jubilee, now at hand, will awaken a very general sense of sympathetic and responsive interest."

### Wireless Now a Necessity.

Conservative steamship men viewed with some incredulity the first installation of wireless apparatus aboard a liner less than five years ago. Now there is no steamship of any of the great companies that is not equipped with the system. What was looked upon as a mere luxury of ocean travel, something in the nature of an electrical toy for the amusement of seagoers, is recognized as a necessity in the equipment of all ocean vessels.

As an official of the Cunard line, the pioneer of the wireless fleet, puts it: "Marconi stands for safety and the convenience of passengers." No longer are the precious hours in which the ship may be in touch devoted to games of chess. The equipment is used for serious and expensive business. Sixty-five Atlantic crossers can now flash greetings at each other, "Yack" as they were termed in the shape of fog-enveloped berg, low-lying derelict in the lane of traffic and in emergencies lend aid.

Agents of the lines that have the most expensive equipped ships say that, commercially considered, wireless does not quite pay yet, but that it is worth the cost as a means of protection and because of the tremendous advantage of enabling the ships to keep in touch with the world ashore. On this side of the Atlantic an overdue liner with hundreds of passengers may no longer remain for days unaccounted for, as was the disabled Cunarder Umbria years ago.

### Remarkable Telephone Change.

The other day the British general post-office successfully carried through the most stupendous removal ever heard of in the telephone world. It was thought advisable to make the premises of the "Central" telephone exchange, London, thoroughly

fireproof. To do this, temporary quarters had to be found for the switchboards and other paraphernalia involving a transfer of some twenty thousand pairs of wires, relays, heat coils, lamps, bells, etc. For some months past preparatory works have been carried out in connection with the removal, and so well was this done that the actual transfer was completed in less than five minutes. Until 2:30 on the afternoon in question "Central" subscribers had been joined on to two exchanges. Every available member of the staff was summoned and, whilst the operators were migrating to the new building, the engineering staff was busy running lengths of tape under the heat coils, which are made of "fuse" wire. Two hundred were placed on each tape with two loose ends, to enable the engineers to remove them in one motion. Just before 2:30 the signal was given that all was right in the "test" room in the basement. A similar message came from the operating room and, watch in hand, the engineer in charge gave the word. There was no bustle, but everything passed off well. Owing to the restricted space behind the frames, some thirty men only could be employed, but so regularly and methodically was the work done that in eighty seconds 40,000 heat coils had been removed, and the lines were through to the new operating room. Up in the latter apartment the operators sat waiting at their call boards with 150 plug holes facing them across the room, ready to light up. Patiently they sat "jack" in hand until the word came from the test room. "You're through." Quick as thought every hole on the call board was in turn plugged. For the next five minutes nothing could be heard but the click, click, click of the "racks" as they were moved in and out of the plug holes by the operators four times in succession. As each plug was inserted the glass insulators flew out of the relay and subscribers could once more call up. The transfer was now complete. The subscriber was in turn rung up and belated employers or clerks heard the voice of the operator asking if all was right. Some, of course, did not answer, and in these cases other tests were used. Every line is carefully measured, and in the test room the engineers have the measurements filed on a card. By means of these cards and a voltmeter the engineers can at any time tell whether a line is in working order right up to the subscriber's instrument, and if a fault exists can at once localize it. In cases where subscribers did not answer these tests were resorted to, but so well was the whole of the previous work carried out that not a single fault was discovered. For some time after the transfer the process of soldering the 40,000 lines went forward.

# Gossip and Stories About People of Note

**Union General of the War.**  
 WE ARE calling the roll of the surviving union generals of the civil war and are finding that only a comparatively few of them are living. Forty years after the war said General Green B. Baum of Chicago to a Washington Post reporter. General Baum was formerly commissioner of pension and also commissioner of Internal Revenue. He is in Washington to advocate the Mann bill, which places the volunteer generals of the civil war on the retired list of the regular army.

"In order to learn how many would be entitled to receive retired pay if the bill passed," continued the general, "I have been writing to every part of the United States to round up those who led the forces that saved the union. I found three major generals, thirty-four brigadier generals and 124 colonels who were brevetted during the war. The great majority of them are of advanced age, between 70 and 85 years. Only twenty-five of the 349 are under the age of 70."

"The retiring of them on general's pay would entail an annual expense to the government of \$22,500, a poor return for the four years' service they rendered the nation in the 60s. Captains of the regular army were brevetted generals and afterward retired on those who led the volunteer generals were commanded during the war have received about \$2 a month."

"The only three major generals now living are Carl Schurz, Greenville M. Dodge and Julius Stahl, all of New York. Stahl is 70 years of age, Schurz is 77 and Dodge 73. The oldest brigadier general is M. H. Harris of Harrisville, W. Va. He is 80. The youngest is L. F. Haskell of California, who is 64. Many of them have not been heard from at all and they will never answer to their names again. In ten years there will be few of us remaining."

**A Twin Introduction.**  
 Mark Twain on one occasion introduced Senator Hawley of Connecticut to a political gathering in New York state. Mr. Clemens told the audience that they could bank on the senator's honesty, for although his backyard at Hartford adjoined that of Senator Hawley, he had never lost a single chicken, and although he had closely watched the general as he passed the plate in the Asylum Hill Congressional building, he had never seen him take a cent out of

the plate. In closing he said: "Now, my friends, I have paid high tribute to General Hawley, but I assure you not one word about myself."

### A Popular Quartermaster.

The San Francisco newspapers welcome Colonel John M. Clem from service as chief quartermaster in the Philippines to become chief quartermaster of the California department. It is said in the praise of Colonel Clem that he saved the government \$2,500,000 in two and a half years during his Philippine service and he is spoken of as "the next quartermaster general of the army." John M. Clem, now 54 years old, was 21 when he saw his first service during the civil war as the "drummer boy of Shiloh." He was with the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry and at 12 years of age was promoted by General Rosecrans to the rank of sergeant. Colonel Clem has been soldiering ever since.

### A Hard Master.

At one time in his career John T. Sullivan, formerly heavyweight champion, gave lessons in boxing, but the average pupil lacked much of the fortitude necessary, for John was a vigorous instructor. A young man once went to the great fighter and arranged for a course of ten lessons. At the end of the second lesson, pretty well battered up, the young man said he thought he had enough. "Enough," said his teacher in astonishment. "Why, you haven't learned." "I know," the young man interrupted. "But I'll tell you how it is. There's a fellow I dislike, and I arranged for this course so as to lick him in a fight. But on second thought I have decided it will be just as well to send him down here to you to take the rest of the lessons."

### Pond of Boys.

The pope's fondness for boys is well known, says Harper's Weekly, and it has served singularly to distinguish one sturdy American youngster, Stanhope Nixon, the 11-year-old son of Lewis Nixon, the ship-builder. To him Pope Pius X gave not only an affectionate hug and a blessing, but a large silver medal, which is his proudest possession. When Mr. Nixon was on his way to build torpedo boats in Russia he stopped in Rome, and, with Mrs.

Nixon and her son, had a private audience with the pope. Mr. Kennedy, president of the American college at Rome, said to him just before their entrance. "When his holiness sees your boy he will have no eyes whatever for you." And this was well borne out, because as soon as the pope saw young Nixon he ceased speaking, opened his arms and hugged the boy to his breast. A few moments later he bade one of his chamberlains bring the medal, which he gave the lad with a benediction.

### Sherman Hoar in War Time.

When Sherman Hoar was running for congress his opponent was Mr. Fox of Cambridge, and Mr. Hoar called his own campaign "the Fox chase." The older leaders and local men, relates the Boston Herald, gave Mr. Hoar points on what to speak about and what local character or subjects he might have to run up against or to argue about. In Watertown, he was told, there was an old gentleman, a veteran of the civil war, who dated everything that ever happened from the war. Nothing important, he thought, had ever happened since.

The old soldier attended every public meeting, whether republican or democratic, seating himself conspicuously in the front row, where he could both see and hear better. Mr. Hoar was told that this old gentleman was sure to be present to hear him speak and that he probably would, as was his custom, ask him some questions about the war and whether he had done anything toward saving the country, regardless of whether Mr. Hoar was old enough to know personally anything of the great contest.

Mr. Hoar, sure enough, was interrupted in the middle of his speech by the veteran, who said: "What I want to know is, What were you doing during the war? Did you fight for your country, or didn't you? That's what I want you to tell me and the rest of the folks here. What were you doing in '61 and '62, an' up to Appomattox?" "Well," said Mr. Hoar, with a kindly smile and a boyish twinkle in his eyes, "I guess I was suffering about as much as you were, for along in '61 and '62 I was teaching."

And the veteran, as the shouts of laughter went up, was unable to say a single word that could be heard, though he kept on talking for some time.

**Under Suspicion.**  
 It was the disappearance of Bellamy Storer from the diplomatic service which was under discussion, and some one appealed to Secretary Shaw to know if the decision reached was sudden. Mr. Shaw did not reply directly.

"Out West," said the secretary, "there was a tenderfoot who struck a new town just as a funeral procession was coming out. He stood and watched it file by, and then inquired of one of the bystanders who the deceased was."

"'Pink-eyed Bill,' was the reply.

"'Was his death sudden?' inquired the tenderfoot.

"'Sudden,' said the resident. 'No, stranger; he's been under suspicion a long time.'"—New York Times.

**A Banquet to Go.**  
 At a recent banquet in Baltimore Congressman Gardner's anecdote about the would-be clergyman and the dying parishioner evoked much merriment. The minister was called to the bedside of the expiring man, whose name was Hopkins.

"Hopkins," said the dominie, "you're a sick man."

"I am," replied Hopkins.

"You're going to die, Hopkins," continued the other.

"I am," groaned Hopkins.

"You've been a bad man," Hopkins.

"I have."

"You can't expect to go to heaven."

"I know it," said Hopkins.

"Then, Hopkins, you'll have to go to the other place."

"Well," concluded the consoling pastor, "you ought to be thankful that you've got somewhere to go."—Baltimore Herald.

# Tersey Told Tales Both Grim and Gay

**A Warm Combination.**  
 FRIENDS of 14-year-old Albert Rapp of Harrisburg, Pa., prescribed kerosene, applied outwardly, as a remedy for an over-dose of flea on his pet woolly dog. Albert got the faulty oil can and soured the poodle.

The dog stood it as long as he could, then broke away and ran under the kitchen stove. A moment later the animal ran out, a mass of flames, dashed through the door and up the street, spreading conflagration among pedestrians. An opportunistic policeman with a pistol put the blazing cur out of his misery.

While the flaming dog was escaping he set fire to a number of articles in the kitchen and dining room, which kept the family busy for ten minutes or more to prevent the destruction of the house.

**Mother's Religion.**  
 On the last evening of the three-day revival, held in the Chicago Avenue church recently, by Dr. R. A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, on their return from their world-wide evangelistic tour, Mr. Alexander told an anecdote, much to the delight of his audience, of how the late "Bob" Ingersoll failed to convince one young man who heard him.

"This youth had just come up to Chicago from a farm in Indiana," said Mr. Alexander, "where he had left his old mother, who was a staunch Presbyterian. Soon after the young man came to Chicago, Bob Ingersoll spoke at the Auditorium, and the country boy was persuaded to go to hear him by a former Indiana schoolmate, who had become a great admirer of Ingersoll."

"You'll see how Colonel Ingersoll will bowl over the doctrines of believers in the Bible," said the friend. "It will open your eyes some, I tell you."

"The two young men duly went to the meeting. Ingersoll was in excellent form, and gave one of his usual witty and ingenious speeches. As the friends were leav-

ing, the admirer of Ingersoll turned to the boy from the farm.

"Wasn't that great?" he asked. "Did you ever hear anything like it? Didn't he just sweep away every stick and stone, every argument and theory of the orthodox side? He simply didn't leave anything of the other side at all—he certainly made a clean sweep."

"I know one thing he didn't sweep away," said the boy from the Indiana farm. "What was that?"

"My old mother's religion,"—Chicago Record-Herald.

**A Gallant Boy.**  
 A Bostonian was talking about the late Henry Harland.

"Harland was a graceful, gallant boy," he said. "Even in his boyhood he turned the prettiest compliments."

"In his boyhood he studied Latin under a charming young lady."

"This young lady, calling him up in class one morning, said:

"'Henry, name some of the chief beauties of education.'"

"The boy, smiling into his teacher's pretty eyes, answered:

"'Schoolmistress.'"—New York Tribune.

**A Minister's Story.**  
 A certain minister of Bangor, Me., joined a fishing party of his friends for two weeks in a woods camp. Sunday morning some of the boys wanted to go fishing, and go away without being seen by the minister; but one fellow, slower than the rest, was caught by the minister just as he was setting up his rod. The fisherman made excuses, and added: "I suppose you would not care to go?"

In answer the minister told the following story: "When I was settled in the church at Dixmont, in the first years of my ministry, I was called out of bed one night to marry a couple who had both been bereft of their first partners by death. When I got to the place where I asked the

**alcohol**  
 1 glass of whiskey = 15 glasses of beer

## Scientific Analysis

Positively affirms that the alcohol contained in 15 glasses of our beer scarcely equals that contained in one average glass of ardent spirits. Hence a bottle of ripe malt beer, when brewed from malted barley and Bohemian hops like

# Gund's Peerless Beer

Is really a wholesome and natural temperance drink (containing only 3 1/2 percent of alcohol), that promotes digestion and enriches the blood. It is a thousand times better for the human stomach and nerves than dyspepsia creating concoctions like coffee and pink tea. Dr. Pasteur calls it "a veritable food product," and Dr. Wm. L. Beebe, Surgeon for Jas. J. Hill's Great Northern Railway System, says: "Beer is surely a food, by reason of its ingredients, and its moderate use is not at all injurious to the health of adult persons." Peerless has attained its commanding superiority because it has been brewed for over 50 years by the "Gund Natural Process," and is bottled only at the brewery. The best clubs, cafes and hotels keep it constantly. Better 'phone us today and have a case delivered to your home.

**John Gund Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis.**

W. C. HEYDEN, Manager Omaha Branch, 205 South 15th Street, 'Phone Douglas 2344, Omaha, Neb.

## DEFORMITIES CURED

**CROOKED or CLUB FEET** of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. The methods used are mild, no cutting, no plaster casts, no severe or painful treatment of any kind, and the results is guaranteed. Paralysis will always be prevented; the health and strength of the patient is at once improved; the growth not interfered with. Plaster casts is never used.

**SPINAL CURVATURE** even in long standing cases can be corrected by the new and improved methods in use here; plaster casts, foil or leather jackets are never employed. Names of patients recently cured, after all ordinary methods have failed to afford relief, will be furnished on application.

**HIP DISEASE** operations or coating the patient to bed. Abscesses, shortening deformity and loss of motion should always be prevented, and, if already present, can usually be cured. The methods used here in the cure of Hip Disease in all its stages are radically different and more successful than those generally employed. Write for information.

**PARALYSIS and RESULTING DEFORMITIES** For no class of afflictions has greater preparation for successful treatment been made. Deformities of the limbs, joints, or feet, resulting from paralysis, can always be corrected without surgical operations, or severe treatment. Paralysis should never be neglected; children never begotten it is not inheritable.

**CROOKED and DISEASED KNEES** Hip, Hand, Limb and Deformities resulting from Rheumatism are successfully treated without pain.

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IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING

It tells of an experience of over 30 years in the treatment of Deformities and Paralysis and how these conditions can be corrected without surgical operations, plaster casts applications or painful treatment of any kind. Ask for it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped institution devoted to the cure and correction of deformities. Examination and consultation by mail or in person, free of all charge. References furnished on application. Pamphlets sent on request.

**THE L. C. McCLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM**  
 3100 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Republican Candidates

ENDORSED BY  
**The Fontenelle Club.**

To Be Voted For at Primaries Tuesday, April 23, 1908—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

**CANDIDATES.**  
 For Mayor, E. A. BENSON.  
 For City Clerk, SAM K. GREENLEAF, Clerk.  
 For City Comptroller, JOHN N. WESTBERG.  
 For City Attorney, JOHN P. BREEN, Lawyer.  
 For Building Inspector, JOHN H. BUTLER, Contractor.  
 FOR CITY COUNCIL.  
 (To be voted for in all wards.)  
 First Ward, E. A. WILLIS, Foreman Omaha Printing Company.  
 Second Ward, W. W. BINGHAM, Insurance Co.  
 Third Ward, HENRY I. PLUMB, Mr. The Chatham.  
 Fourth Ward, JOHN A. SCOTT, Real Estate.  
 Agent Ames' Estate.  
 Fifth Ward, L. E. LUCAS, Coal Dealer.  
 Sixth Ward, George L. Hurst, Machinist.  
 Paxton-Mitchell Co.  
 Seventh Ward, C. E. HAYWARD, Hayward Bros. Shoe Co.  
 Eighth Ward, C. J. ANDERSEN, Andersen-Millard Co.  
 Ninth Ward, J. C. PEDERSEN, Carriage and Wagon Wks.  
 Tenth Ward, GEORGE COTT, Martin-Cott Hat Co.  
 Eleventh Ward, FRANK CRAWFORD, Lawyer.  
 Twelfth Ward, D. A. N. CHASE, Chase & Co., Wholesale Coffee, Tea and Spices.

To the Republican Voters of the City of Omaha:  
 You must decide whether you want to elect or continue in office officials, many of whom have demonstrated their entire incompetency and servitude to the public service corporations, or whether you will have honest and capable officials who will represent all of the people at all times. The above named candidates believe that the city should name its own government, and they stand for—  
 ONE-DOLLAR GAS  
 Equal taxation, economical and honest expenditure of public money.  
 Impartial enforcement of law.  
 A ample police force for protection of life and property.  
 Clean streets and a CLEAN TOWN.  
 Public improvements and city paving repair plant.  
 A welcome to capital and manufacturing enterprises.  
 No graft or ring rule.  
 No gambling, law breaking or corporation control of elections.  
 No free light, no free water and no free telephones to city officials.  
 No forms of compacts between city officials and public contractors.  
 No more free franchises, and no giving away of streets and alleys without substantial consideration to the city.

Make up your mind what you want, and vote at the primaries for the men who will carry out your ideas. Do not lose the force of your conviction by voting for friends who have no chance to win, and thereby defeat candidates who stand for the above principles.

## Michael Lee

CANDIDATE for the Council from the 2nd WARD.

Has a good clean record as a councilman and as a member of the legislature.

If elected he will devote his entire time to the duties of the office. He is the father of seven Omaha boys, the oldest of whom is Dr. D. F. Lee.

**VOTE FOR CHARLES L. THOMAS**  
 Republican Candidate for Councilman 7th Ward  
 Twenty-five years a taxpayer and business man in Omaha. Residence 1612 So. 29th St. Office 412 Bee Bldg.

**Every Woman**  
 is interested and should know MARVEL Whirling Spray The new Vaseline Cream, in fact, has been used by millions of women in every part of the world. It is the most perfect skin preparation ever made. For Sale by SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO., 15th and Dodge Sts.

**Geo. D. Rice,**  
 of Hald & Rice, Coal Dealers, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNCILMAN—NINTH WARD  
 Member Board of Education for past 3 years

## J. A. Beverly, Councilman Candidate from the 11th Ward

Has lived in Omaha for 30 years, a taxpayer in the 1st, 2nd and 11th Wards. Street Commissioner during Frank E. Moore's first term as mayor. Record endorsed by Andrew Rosewater, city engineer; W. W. Bingham, and many of our citizens.

Your representative in the Legislature of 1890, author and champion of several bills on our statutes today, including the child and female labor bill, also that of making dogs personal property. Talk and promises are cheap, it's not what a man is going to do, it's what he has done.

Turn on the searchlight of truth as to his past record while a public servant. It is safe to say that you can largely judge the future by the past. He stands for rigid economy, consistent with good government and the universal distribution of justice.