THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER

Death of a Well Known Omaha Commercial Man.

A BOOT AND SHOE MAN TALKS

Scared Travelers — Grocerymens' Meeting—To Camp Out—The K. K. Twelve—Red Cloud's Contingent—Grip Samples.

Obituary.

H. C. Lieberman, who covered the Elkhorn county for M. E. Smith & Co., died at his residence in Fremont, Wednesday night, of congestion of the kidneys. A. C. Smith, one of the employers of the deceased, who attended the funeral, says that Mr. Lieberman drove across the country last week and that the exposure brought on his last illness, but that, as he had had similar attacks once or twice before, no danger was apprehended until within a few hours of his death. The deceased had been in the employ of this firm since the first of the year and prior to that time had covered the same territory for Henry Fuhrman, of Fremont, eight or nine years. He was well liked and his death will be a great loss. There are left a wife and a boy about two years old, who have a comfortable home and a good fund of life insurance. One of his comrades pays the following tribute:

"The regiment of travelers representing the various wholesale houses of Nebraska is composed of as fine and intelligent a class of men as can be found engaged in any other vocation in any state in the union. With very few exceptions they are honorable gentlemen, courteous, obliging, generous and enterprising, an honor to their employes and the state. And among them all I venture the assertion that none of them was more popular throughout the territory he covered than Hugo Lieberman, who died at his home in this city on Tuesday evening last. Knowing him intimately for several years, I fully appreciate his sterling qualities of head and heart, and with the rest of the boys will miss his pleasant smile and hearty greeting. I feel that all the fraternity will join me in extending genuine sympathy to the afflicted wife and the bright little son Rex, who was indeed the king of his papa's heart.

Mr. Leiberman's death was brought about in the discharge of his duties as salesman for M. E. Smith & Co., of Omaha. On Saturday he made a fifty mile trip by team in the cold, came home chilled through and through, and not being very robust in constitution, could not withstand the shock, and in spite of the best of medical attention and the care of the best of wives and friends, was obliged to obey the summons of the Great Master and start out on the unknown road on his last trip. Peace be with him."

Scared Travelers.

One of the tourists furnishes the following: January 30, about 11:30 p. m., your correspondent was just folding up his grip after having fought a successful battle with his customer (sold a car) when the front door of the Tremont hotel opened and a large man entered, carrying a large Colt's revolver cocked and liable to go off. He was followed by eleven more armed with firearms, any one of which would down a man at 500 yards. These men all coming in the small office made quite a rustle, and the clerk began looking over the book to find places for the company to sleep, but they were not sleepy. On the contrary, they had "blood in their eyes" and "wool in their teeth." They were looking for men who had been convertine cattle, horses and live stock that run on the reservation, into money without the consent of the aforesaid parties with "blood in their eyes." They inquired of the clerk "if a couple of the much wanted parties were there." He stoutly denied that they were there, and at this the captain and his eleven went out. About sixty men had the house surrounded, also the barber shop adjoining. It proved that one of the men wanted was in the barber shop. He was armed to the teeth, but when the captain and his guards opened the door and there were twelve large holes presented to him, with trigger attachments, his arms went down. He did not shoot, neither did the others. This was a grand victory. Enough glory for one night. They took the captured man and J. M. Moffat in a wagon, and the entire number of seventy-five mounted and rode away. This was 3 o'clock in the morning. In the morning you could see two or three men wandering up and down the street, each with two large Colts revolvers strapped in a very convenient place, and were sadly humming the old song of "Dearest brother thou hast left us." As to your humble servant and others present, I presume that words cannot express our feelings. Having once got outside of the guard around the house and barber shop, most of you would have some curiosity to see what was going on. One of our party got rather close to the line, and the man with a long barrelled squirel rifle stuck the end up under the intruder's vest, and remarked, "if you have no business pass on," and he passed, and several others, myself included, followed suit.

Frank Ayres, traveler for J. I. Case's plow works, was stopping at the Springview house. He refused to get up until the porter accepted 10 cents and went all over town and returned and assured Frank that the string band had left town.

The Richardson Drug company since discontinuing business in St. Louis and adding several of the best travelers of that house to the Omaha force, have been overrun with orders, being literally smothered with them. The business of the house is nearly double what it was last year at this time.

"Parson" Klug is holding daily seances along the Elkhorn line, heading for the Black Hills. Klug is a new man but is coming to the front like an old timer.

W. C. Pomfret, with headquarters at Lincoln, is gathering very nice orders all along the B. & M., and "Pomf" is smiling.

H. S. Weller heads the list on sales. Harry doesn't let any moss grow on his territory, particularly Kansas.

Ed G. Rust, the tenderfoot of the house, was at Alliance last week forming the acquaintance of Kilpatrick's "hobos." Ed is bound to "Bee-be-Low" all competitors on prices, and his order book gets "Fuller" every day.

"Tom" Wiley rested from his labors among the prohibitionists over in Iowa long enough to run in and see stock on "cherry tonic" and to find out if anybody got seriously hurt by the sudden collapse of the new city hall on Jefferson square last Tuesday.

F. H. Groshell is rusticating among the mountains in Montana, and if he doesn't see many flowers in bloom, he succeeds in sending in some daisy orders that puts everybody in the house "in the hole," rattling even "Metz," and snowing "Mendel" under.

Lee Webber, who held down New Mexico, Texas and Arizona for the St. Louis house during the past few years, says that when he asks a man to ship from Omaha he is met with this: "The Richardson Drug company is all right, but where the d—— is Omaha?" But, nevertheless, he is sending orders from down there. It won't be long till they will all know where Omaha is.

M. W. Ryerson, for a long time on Union Pacific territory, has been succeeded by Ed. G. Rust, late manager of the Northwestern Druggist agency. Mr. Ryerson is in charge of the travelers' department and correspondence of the firm.

The K. K. Twelve.

Two weeks ago you noticed the movements of one-third of the above force, and if you have room in your columns we will try and introduce four more.

Foremost in point of years and varied experience is "Cap" E. W. Holly, who has represented the K. K. company since its organization two years ago. In the early days Mr. Holly represented St Joseph when the country had but few railroads, and he has many interesting tales to tell of those times. In those days he was one of the leading salesmen in this section of country, and an old Omaha traveling man informed the writer that when he was the only dry goods man going out from our city the "captain" was the only competitor he acknowledged or feared. After leaving St. Joseph he went south, bought a vessel and assumed command. Becoming tired of the monotony, however, he drifted west again, and realizing that St. Joseph must very soon take a back seat as a jobbing center, he cast his lot with the future great, and throwing into the business all his old-time energy, rapidly gained the front and to day is again near the head of the profession. His territory extends from Ashland through the southern part of the state. On the other side of the Big Muddy the house is represented by G. Marty. Marty's good natured face is known to many and welcomed by all. Coming to this country when a boy, the family settled in Ohio, and during the war, filled with devotion for his adopted country, he shouldered his musket and marched to the front. On traveling men's day Marty was an attractive figure with his smiling countenance entering into the whole thing with enthusiasm, and marching to the music of the band like a drum major. While spending most of his time in Iowa, he is not a believer in prohibition, but thinks high license a much better solution of the question. He really enjoys the freedom with which he can visit Ed Maurer's when the thermometer is up in the nineties and quench his thirst or refresh himself with either a glass of mineral water or an einstein. His trade starts in at Council Bluffs and reaches east half through the state.

John J. Fleming is one of the heavyweights. He formerly represented McCord, Brady & Co., but a year or so ago took a fancy to the dry goods business and started out with his grip. He makes his home at Fremont, and no man is better known from Omaha to Buffalo Gap, Dakota, than John. Hail fellow with everyone, while not a dry goods man, he is building up a large trade and quickly getting to the front.

J. C. Glason, or Jack, as he is familiarly known, spends most of his time in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Dame Rumor says that the Mormons have taken a great fancy to Jack, and it would not be surprising to see him a pillar of the church ere long. Until within a year Jack sat on the high stool and drove a quill as entry clerk for the firm, but being ambitious to become acquainted with the followers of "Nephi," or to become distinguished as a disciple of the first traveling man, whose history was so fully touched upon at the meeting of the knights of the grip in the board of trade rooms, he started out a year ago and to-day has a large connection. The boys say Jack is a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny.

The aforesaid quartette are all brothers, a credit to their house and our city. Next week we close out the remnant of the twelve, and after the introductions hope to give you occasionally some spicy news.

A Boot and Shoe Man Talks.

"I have been traveling on the Union Pacific road nine years for this house, and I never saw a season just exactly like this," said an Omaha boot and shoe man. "The weather has been exceptionally fine, and there has been scarcely any severe cold to speak of when you consider what real winter is made up of, and the merchants throughout the state, if proper deduction be made for the open climate, have been driving an exceptionally good trade.

"There is, and has been for a number of years, a movement of eastern travelers to western houses, that I think is of much significance as pointing to the building up of western jobbing. Reasons for this are many and apparent to almost any man who will give casual attention to the subject. The representative of an eastern house in this section of the country has to stay away from home a whole season without being able to consult his firm in the various exigencies of business such as the cuts in prices, freight rates, credits, and the long distance is a serious hindrance to the shipments of a size suited to western stocks, while a western man can reach headquarters generally by a night train, or by losing a day at the most, and the distance enables him to place small stocks in short time. Again, western houses are able to sell goods on sixty or more days' time because they have the debtor constantly under their eyes and can secure themselves at short notice. And it is a fact that most river houses are four month houses, while eastern dealers stop at sixty days.

"Yes, we do sell a superior quality of boots and shoes in this part of the country. Now, in the south, the demand for cheap goods obtains; that possibly might be accounted for in a measure by virtue of a milder climate. However, one fact is patent, and that is that the goods for the western trade cannot well be of poor construction and material.

"The factories at Boston, Beverly, New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington Courthouse, Ohio, deal direct with retailers, but our river houses are able to meet them and distribute goods more economically. There is no questioning the increasing importance of the river jobbing industry. Its travelers are able to secure better salaries and to make more of this territory than the eastern traveler can obtain. Why, here is another important element of the success that I had almost overlooked. An eastern man makes his season and goes home, while we, on account of our proximity to our customers, are able to go over our route between seasons and "sort up," that is, fill out lines that have had a run, and we sell about as many goods in that way as we dispose of during seasons.

"I have talked lengthily on my own line, but may say that pretty much the same line of argument could be applied to all other lines. I know that the western jobber is making great strides after the trade of the country naturally his, and as a final statement in proof, when I first commenced running out of this town I had not to exceed one hundred contemporaries, but to-day I have over six hundred."

To Camp Out.

The discussion of the 3d at Lincoln on arrangements for the midsummer camp-meeting at Cushman park, led to the appointment of an executive committee composed of the following gentlemen: F. A. Falkenburg, chairman; John M. Cotton, secretary; John E. Utt, treasurer; R. M. Simmons, S. S. Leland and L. W. Garoutte. A general committee to co-operate with the executive committee in perfecting arrangements is constituted of representatives from various cities as follows: Ashland, W. B. Laine; Falls City, F. L. Sandusky; Columbus, C. H. Jackson; St. Joseph, Nat Miller; Chicago, Charles N. Hendman and Fred A. Wilson; Council Bluffs, E. E. Hayworth; Atchison, W. Wolcott; Sioux City, Lyman Page; Kansas City, Phil Jacobs; Des Moines, Dr. Moyer; St. Louis, H. F. Hubbard; Denver, H. F. Stringfellow, Milwaukee, J. T. Litt; Lincoln, L. W. Garroutte; Omaha, C. O. Lobeck; Fremont, Joe May; Norfolk, Ben Higdon; Hastings, H. H. Cherry; Kearney, Mr. Metcalf; Holdrege, Isaac Hill; McCook, Harry Waterman; Red Cloud, W. M. Douglass; Beatrice, A. J. Conlee; Nebraska City, Henry Schmidt; Fairbury, James P. Hicks; York, W. M. Wiedner; Seward, Jeff Ogg. Another meeting will be held on March 3, which will push on the work.

Traveling Grocerymen, Attention!

The traveling grocery salesmen will hold a social session in Lincoln, Saturday, February 23, 1889. You will all bring your samples of eastern half peaches and 1887 Turkish prunes for lunch. Water will be furnished from Seward or some other town, so do not suffer any from dread of the city water. You will get the password by applying at the office of Hargreaves Bros. at any time after 1 p. m. Any member of the T. M. P. U. not present and failing to furnish proper excuse will not be allowed to sell a car of salt for two weeks. By order of executive committee.

About Town.

Omaha Hardware Company: C. O. Lobeck has returned from a trip on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. He was looking over the country for his house, and during his four or five days absence met Messrs. George Davis, of Rector, Wilhelmy & Co.; Jake Miller, of the Lee-Clark-Anderson company; Mehegan, of Hibbard & Spencer, Chicago, and Hunter, of the Emkie Hardware company, Council Bluffs. It is the opinion of Mr. Lobeck and of the other gentlemen mentioned, that the hardware trade is in a fair way.

C. S. Brown, with headquarters at Ogden, is fixing his samples for the Mormons.

Sunday Visitors.

At the Murray: C. H. Smith, Chicago; C. H. Petick, St. Paul; C. W. Lyford, New York; J. C. Achlerman, New York; J. W. Ebert, Kansas City; S. H. Clark, Cincinnati; C. R. Hoffman, Chicago; W. A. Kerr, Cleveland; J. K. Pollock, Lincoln; H. S. Leichhardt, Chicago; J. Schuff, Denver; J. R. Greer, Minneapolis.

At the Paxton: J. M. Welsh, Chicago; B. B. Nagle, Erie, Pa.; E. C. Nicholson, Minneapolis; F. O. Whitfat, Chicago; E. S. Travis, New York; W. C. Richmond, Chicago.

At the Millard: O. W. Norcross, Mass.; H. A. Brown, Kansas City; O. K. Brown, Indianapolis; John W. Brooks, Chicago; George Le Blanche, New York; Charles Gleason, Boston; James E. Bourke, Chicago; F. W. Jones, St. Louis; W. B. Loomis, St. Paul; A. M. Lyman, Milwaukee; W. S. Lemmon, New York.

Red Cloud's Contingent.

The following boys make their headquarters at Red Cloud: Asa Hollebaugh, with Turner, Frazer Mercantile company, St. Joe; Clarence Price, with Paxton & Gallagher, Omaha; P. W. Shea, with Steele & Walker, St. Joe; J. E. Brown, with Blake, Bruce & Co., Omaha; Billy Duglass, with the C. D. Smith Drug company, St. Joe; William Athon, with Tootle, Hosea & Co., St. Joe; C. N. Smith, with the Western Tank Line company, Omaha; Ed. Allen, with Brittian, Richardson & Co., St. Joe; L. Ulster Bones, with the Crown Blacking company, Chicago.

Samples.

George Root, the popular hide buyer from Lincoln, spent last Sunday at Red Cloud.

C. E. Brown, with Blake, Bruce & Co., made a regular trip last week in the Republican valley.

Ed McCracken, the popular salesman for A. D. Morse & Co., was working the Republican Valley last week.

Reddy McIntire, the furniture man from Burlington, Ia., is having a fine trade. It's a cold day when "Reddy" gets left.

Jim Pershing, with Kuh, Nathan & Fisher, Chicago, has finished a successful trip on the west end of the B. & M. Jim's all right.

Johnnie Beall, the old war house who represents M. C. Smith & Co., is having a nice trade. Johnnie says that it is not too hot to sell goods now.

Ed Hanna, the young man that carries a grocery grip for Plumer, Perry & Co., Lincoln, was looking after his customers between Red Cloud and Lincoln last week.

Ed Drew and Clarence Price, the noisiest grocerymen in western Nebraska, were working their trade west of Red Cloud last week. It would take three big ones to beat this pair.

The rotund and genial prince of grocery brokers, J. K. Armsby, of Chicago, was entertained Thursday afternoon by a number of his friends in the trade here, at the Omaha club rooms. An elegant luncheon flanked by the twins, "Pom" and "Clig," was served and with the best wishes of the company Mr. Armsby took the Overland flyer for the Pacific coast.

The establishment of club rooms including a restaurant similar to those at Denver has agitated the enterprising bosoms of Omaha travelers more or less for a year past. The benefit of such a place of rest and refreshment for travelers and their customers are apparent, and Mr. Otto Lobeck, with the Omaha Hardware company, will be pleased to hear from anyone interested in the project.

A drummer says that two of his intimate friends, William Barnes, of pepper whisky and race course fame, and Isaac Liebold, carrying Mentriar, are using the telegraph and a mutual friend at St. Joseph to establish their ages, and that, having made a joint stock company of their stomachs and samples, there is danger of a personal application of the dispatches. Neither of the gentlemen are spring chickens, according to our informant.

Cure of Pneumonia.

William A. Sawyer, Hess Road, Niagara Co., N. Y. says:

"About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain and then a cough accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterwards, and have never had any trouble since."

South Omaha Notes.

Mrs. William Trouson is very ill.

Little Kate Rowley is sick with bronchitis.

David Anderson has returned from Columbus.

F. Graham will leave Tuesday for Portland, Ore.

The board of directors of the Emanon club will meet Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Evans left Saturday for Lucas, Ia., where they will reside.

The first regular shoot of the South Omaha Gun club will be held Sunday, April 7.

A social dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. James Pivonka at the National hall Sunday evening.

Mrs. Thomas Rock Sunday evening returned from Denison, Ia., where she was visiting friends.

Walt Phalan will have a hearing before Judge Renther this morning on the charge of assaulting Patrick Gannon.

Saturday Bruen & Carpenter furnished thirteen more horses under contract with the government, making in all 143 horses under this one contract.

Henry Miller accuses Richard Crowley of disturbing the peace, and Mr. Crowley will answer before Judge Reuther's bar at 9 o'clock this morning.

At the practice gun club shoot Sunday forenoon, twenty-five bluerocks, Simon S. Remer got 19 out of 25, Hermann Robert 17, Nicholl Remer 19 and B. Blum 19.

Owing to the supper to be given Friday evening by the King's Daughters, the Presbyterian social, appointed to be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Maxwell, has been postponed.

The King's Daughters will give a supper Friday evening. Supper will be served from 5 to 9 o'clock, and then another supper will be prepared for those attending the Emonon phantom party, to be served at 11 o'clock. All of the provisions will be donated, and the proceeds will be used for the benefit of the poor.

At the meeting of Local Assembly, No. 8,616, Knights of Labor held Sunday afternoon, it was decided to hold a public meeting in conjunction with Union 112, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Messrs. Alfred Anderson, Edward Eister and R. C. Hilliker were appointed a committee from the assembly to have charge of the same.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

The Cabinet Outlook.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—General Harrison went to church this morning and spent the rest of the day with his family. The recent visit of Senator-elect McMillan, of Michigan, is now said to have been for the purpose of urging the selection of Senator Palmer as the head of the department of agriculture, and that he went away satisfied that Michigan would get the place. His visit, however, has given an impetus to the talk of Alger for the war department.

Major Calkins, ex-congressman from the Thirteenth Indiana district, has just returned from a visit to New York. He regards the situation there as being too deeply involved for the general to settle it satisfactorily by cabinet appointments. He says that the farmers and all church elements support Miller, while the party machinery is allied to Platt, and that no peace is possible between the two factions.

Minister Pendleton's Health.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The North German Gazette says that a gratifying change for the better has lately occurred in the condition of Mr. Pendleton, justifying the hope that he will soon personally assume the direction of affairs at the American legation. Mr. Pendleton returned to Berlin on New Year's day, and the official American overtures regarding Samoa, which were made at the foreign office on January 7, are attributed to his initiative.

Beware of worthless imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine cures headache, piles, dyspepsia, ague, malaria, and is a perfect tonic and blood purifier. Price 50 cents. Goodman Drug Co.

TALKING UNDER THE OCEAN.

How the Bee's Cablegram's Get Across the Atlantic.

SOME VERY REMARKABLE FEATS,

From London to New York in Five Minutes—A Physician's Transmarine Consultation—Mending a Broken Cable.

Deep-Sea Conversation.

There is down in Broad street a whispering gallery where the secrets of the world are repeated in forty different languages, says the New York correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Here you may ask a question of London and get an answer in five minutes. In two hours you may hear from the uttermost parts of the earth. Europe, Asia and Africa are within call; Central and South America are almost within hearing; Australia is not far away. This is the central office of the Western Union Telegraph company. It is an unpretentious place, but it boldly professes to hold communication with any civilized part of the globe.

Men that have passed their lives in any business that makes electricity its servant get to have an odd enthusiasm for the mysterious force and a superstitious faith in its possibilities. They see miracles performed every day, and yet never quite cease to wonder at them or to look for more marvelous things. Wall street growls now if it does not receive an answer from London in ten minutes. Young men remember when communication with London was an all day affair. Editor Stead of the Pall Mall Gazette in London, once held a two hours' consultation with a correspondent at Victoria, British Columbia, and more recently a London physician consulted for three hours with a practitioner at Victoria when a nobleman's son lay grievously ill in that far northwestern city. Telegraphists have ceased to wonder at these feats. It is only communicating by several repetitions through 2,600 miles of submarine cable and 4,000 or 5,000 miles of land lines. A small matter, they say. It is an every day affair to hear San Francisco calling Halifax, and London calling Bombay through

7,000 MILES

land lines and cable. Telegraphists admit that the human relay system is a neat thing. It is worked on the Indo-European company's line from Penzance on the west coast of England to Gibraltar on the Mediterranean sea to Malta, thence by cable and land lines to Aden, at the southern extremity of the Ked sea, thence by cable under the Indian ocean to Bombay. Here is the way it is done: The message start at Penzance, and as soon as the operator at Gibraltar gets the first letter he telegraphs it to Malta. Malta sends it on to Eden and Eden signals it to Bombay. If Gibraltar misses a letter and receives one that makes mere nonsense, he does not break the circuit to make a correction, but cables the mistake to Malta. Malta disregards Gibraltar's error and any of his own that may occur, and Aden unquestioningly sends to Bombay whatever comes over the cable. By the time the message reaches Bombay it contains perhaps three or four errors; but already the work of correction has begun; for as soon as Bombay receives the first letter from Aden he sends it back by another operator to another operator. Operator No. 2 sends it on to No. 2 at Malta, and so it goes till it gets back to Penzance. There the errors are detected and corrections are sent flying over the original course. The delay of writing down the message at each station has been saved.

If the Morse signals could be cabled by sound under the Atlantic it would be possible to telegraph direct from any inland city of this continent to London, and perhaps in time to all parts of the earth. The sound did work feebly over the cable at the rate of three words a minute when the earliest submarine line was laid between the old world and the new. This was too slow and uncertain. Now cable messages are received by the flash light and mirror at an average of about twelve words per minute. Invention is constantly directed towards the utilization of sound signals by cable, and telegraphists, with the serene confidence characteristic of their trade, have no doubt of final success. When once this has been accomplished New York will have instantaneous communication with London, and the precious minutes that make Wall street chafe will no longer be lost.

The Morse telegraphic alphabet has practically given commerce

A UNIVERSAL TONGUE.

Whatever language can be expressed in Roman characters can be cabled by the Morse system from one end of the world to the other. The telegraph operators at cable stations do not understand one word in 1,000 that they receive. Messages are sent in almost every civilized language of the globe and in a hundred secret codes and ciphers. These strange tongues and signs come flashing in at Canso, at Rye Beach, and at Duxbury, to be confidentially retelegraphed to their various inland destinations. The Chinese merchants at Shanghai telegrap San Francisco via London, New York and the transcontinental lines of this country. Perhaps the message is in cipher, or perhaps in some strange Oriental language, but whatever it may be it usually reaches its destination in San Francisco and tells a truthful tale to one who understands. It may be an order to buy and sell property valued at thousands of dollars; it may be a state secret; it may be merely an invitation to dinner in Shanghai four weeks later.

Invitations to dinner, by the way, are sent by cable, and so are tightly packed

LITTLE LOVE LETTERS,

as well as every other conceivable form of social messages. But the cables are busy, by far the greater part of their time, with matters of dollars and cents. Even the long dispatches of the newspapers aggregate but a very small portion of the business compared with the vast volume of commercial messages. The difference of time between New York and London is five hours. When the London exchanges open at 11 a. m. it is 6 a. m. here, and when the London exchanges close at 4 p. m. it is 11 a. m. here. Thus the cables are busy with commercial messages one way or the other from early morning till after the exchanges here are closed. Later begins the mass of morning newspaper business, and this is kept up until 1 or 2 a. m., our time. After that hour the cables sometimes have a short rest. And oddly enough this is regarded by electricians as almost a necessity for the satisfactory working of the cables.

The metal needs an "electrical rest," is the explanation. After hours of use the cable becomes saturated with electricity, and it must have rest to discharge itself if it is to be in good condition. The molecular condition of the cable is changed with each counter current, and rest from this constant molecular movement is needed. Even when the cables are not in use, however, they are not entirely free from electrical action. The operator waiting for the "call" from Europe sees strange flashes in his mirror and knows that the earth currents of the two continents are seeking to establish an equilibrium. Back and forth from Europe to America, from America to Europe, in

THE SMALLEST FRACTION OF A SECOND,

rushes the invisible fluid through its 2,600-mile wire. This wild play is kept up until something like equilibrium is established and the agitation for a time is stilled or shows itself only in faint tremblings. Sometimes the play of earth currents is a serious interruption to the business of the cable. Indeed, the deep sea wires are subject to disturbances very like those that delay business on land lines. Nobody knows just what is going on at the Atlantic's bottom, but auroral storms and like electrical displays at the surface are seriously felt in the course of cabling. Now and then some great disturbance, a submarine earthquake perhaps, breaks a cable far at sea and business on that line comes to a standstill. Perhaps the cable has become suspended between two mountains at the bottom of the ocean and has broken of its own weight or worn through by attrition upon deep sunken rocks. In the southern seas a submarine insect bores through armor, insulator and core, rendering the cable useless. When any one of these things occurs, a cable repair ship is hurried out to pick up and splice the broken ope. Captain Samuel Trott is the greatest of cable fishermen. It is an elusive cable end that escapes his grappling. Some strange things have happened in the course of Captain Trott's labors. Time and again he has picked up a cable end and telegraphed from mid-ocean the movements of vessels. On one occasion while two cable repair boats were working far at sea one received telegraphic orders for the other and signaled them with good effect. Down at the Direct Cable company's office, at 40 Broadway, Superintendent James Brown exhibits a photograph of a cable end broken by

A SUBMARINE EARTHQUAKE.

It looks like the stump of a long-used weale-bone carriage whip. One of Captain Trott's catches was a bit of cordage from a ship sunk twenty years before. The rope was as sound as when it was first spun. This set the captain to thinking, and it is probable that as a result of his discovery woven hemp will be the outer covering of future submarine cables. All other material thus far tried soon yield to the chemical action of the waters. Captain Trott's great performance was fishing up the ends of the broken French cable from Brest to St. Pierre at a depth of 2,000 fathoms or about two and one-fourth miles. This was done in July of last year. The broken cable was promptly spliced and dropped to its bed at the bottom of the Atlantic.

If all the cables between North America and Europe were broken, telegraphic communication between the new world and the old would not be interrupted. There are two cables between Lisbon, Portugal and Pernambuco, Brazil, and there are cables from Galveston to Vera Cruz, and thence to points in Central America and via the isthmus to the western coast of South America. Communication with Rio Janeiro is sometimes obtained by way of Central and South America to Valparaiso in Chili and thence across the Andes by land lines to Rio, and at others by way of the Atlantic cables to Penzance, England, thence to Lisbon, thence back under the Atlantic to Pernambuco and thence by land lines and short cables to Rio.

Mr. W. J. Dealy, cable manager and manager of the general operating department of the Western Union, estimates the world's cable lines

AT 75,000 MILES

in length. Of this mileage about one-third is included in the various Atlantic cables and their anchors. The Mediterranean is spider-webbed with cables, and so are the narrow seas that lie about the British Isles. There are 6,500 miles of cable connecting British India with Australia and the tropical islands of the Indian ocean. The Western and Brazilian Cable company has nearly 4,000 miles of cable connecting various points on the eastern coast of South America. The Central and South American Telegraph company has webbed the Caribean sea and the waters off the west coast of South America with more than 3,000 miles of cable.

Mr. Dealy regards the report of Iroquois' victory at the Derby of 1883 as the most remarkable feat of rapid cabling yet accomplished by the Atlantic cable. In five seconds after Iroquois passed the winning post his victory was announced in the office of the New York Evening Telegram. The news was telegraphed from Epson to London, was there probably transferred to the direct cable and after another verbal transfer at this end of the line was delivered in this city. The one word, "Iroquois," was all that came. "That was very good time," said Mr. Dealy, "but I think we could do it now in two and a half seconds. I think we could communicate with Australia in five minutes."

Electricians find the idea of telephoning by cable a most fascinating one, and with characteristic optimism they nurse the hope that one day New York may exchange verbal messages with London. Experiments to this end have been made with what is known as an "artificial cable," that is, a short land line so contrived as to reproduce the supposed obstacles to submarine cabling. An "artificial cable" supposed to be equivalent to 2,500 miles of submarine wire transmitted through a telephone the signals of a telegraphic sounder, but when the experiment was tried through 1,000 miles of actual submarine cable, not a "tick" was heard. Competent electricians believe that in even this instance the real difficulties of telephoning through 2,400 miles of actual submarine cable were not reproduced in the "artificial cable" through which the experiment was tried. Since the disappointment of the experimenter almost nothing has been done toward solving the problem of submarine telephoning.

We have advertised a great many different patent medicines, but have never taken the pains to editorially "puff" one. We are going to do it now for the first time. Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, manufacture a cough remedy which is absolutely the best thing we have ever seen. We have used it in our family for the past year, and consider it indispensible. Its effects are almost instantaneous, and there is no use talking, it is a dead shot on a cough or cold. We don't say this for pay, but because we consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best made, and we want the people to know it and use it.—Lewis Iowa Independent.

A Masterly Retreat.

New York World: City—Say, this is an old revolutionary house, isn't it?

Farmer—Yes, sir.

City—I thought so, for I was driven out of bed last night by red-coats.

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

MORE RAPID TRANSIT SOON

The Consolidation of Street Railways Means Something.

HORSE AND CABLE TO UNITE

Extensions to Be Made in Every Direction as Soon as Possible and the Best System Perfected.

Consolidating Street Car Lines.

It is now definitely settled that the cable and horse railway companies will consolidate. In order that the corporations could become one, a bill empowering street railways to consolidate, was introduced in the legislature and was passed Friday.

Officers of the respective companies conferred with officials of eastern street railways, and it was finally determined that it would be advantageous to the local corporations to secure specific legislation on consolidation so that they could float a good bond in the eastern markets. Accordingly the bill was introduced and passed by the legislature, and is now awaiting the governor's signature.

At present all stock of either corporation is held by Omaha men. As is now proposed by the consolidation, the street railway men say they can issue a gilt edge bond.

The motor company made a fight against the passage of the bill in the house, for it thought that the combination of the cable and horse railways might interfere with the extension of the motor lines.

Over three-quarters of a million dollars will be expended at once for extensions of the consolidated system.

One of the officers of the cable company, who is much interested in the consolidation, in speaking of the results which would be secured for Omaha through the passage of the bill, said to a reporter for THE BEE last night:

"The cable and horse companies have, since the bill was introduced in the legislature, come to a definite agreement in regard to consolidating. As yet I am not at liberty to make public the details of what that agreement is, but it is sufficient to say that by it the two companies will be merged into another corporation which will be directed and managed by the parties now controlling both railways. The property will be bonded as one corporation, and from the sale of the bonds three-quarters of a million dollars will be at once laid aside for immediate extensions in Omaha. We propose to give to this city the best system of internal rapid transit that is known in any city of Omaha's size in the United States. The cable lines will be extended north, south, east and west. Arrangements will soon be perfected for quick transit to South Omaha by the cable line. To make these extensions over a million and a half dollars of Omaha capital will be unlocked to put into the enterprise."

"Who are the principal stockholders in the two companies?"

"In the cable company the heaviest stockholders are Senator Paddock, S. R. Johnson, W. V. Morse, B. F. Smith and Captain Rustin. In the horse railway company the leaders are Captain Marsh, Frank Murphy, Guy Barton, W. A. Marsh and E. W. Nash. These will be the incorporators of the consolidated company."

"Will the consolidation have any effect on the horse car company reverting its equipment back to the city at the expiration of its fifty years franchise?"

"No. That was an act of the territorial legislature of 1867. The horse car people have twenty-eight years yet before their plant goes to the city. The consolidated company has no new rights only those given to any company. It will rest under the same public obligations as if they were two separate companies, or had never consolidated. In order to make it perfectly clear that no right of the city will be affected, the bill specifically provides that nothing in the act shall be construed so as to affect any reversionary right of any city in street railways."

EASTERN MANUAL TRAINING.

A Correspondent's Visit to the Baltimore School.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—[Special to THE BEE]—From an antiquated but spacious building in the central portion of this city, the continual ring of the blacksmith's anvil and repeated sound of the carpenter's hammer fall every week-day, upon the ear of whoever happens to pass by. It is an old four-story brick building which displays at its entrance a dingy-looking sign bearing the words, "The Baltimore Manual Training School." This institution is now enjoying the fifth year of its existence and seems to be pursuing a successful career. Some six years ago, a resolution was adopted by the board of public school commissioners calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the means of retaining scholars longer at school, and of fitting them as quickly as possible for their self-support. The report of the committee recommending the introduction of industrial education was adopted, and means of carrying out the plan were immediately sought. The obstacles to its accomplishment in the school law were removed, and an officer of the engineer corps of the navy was detailed by President Arthur under authority of a general statute, to take charge of the department of mechanics and steam engineering. The school was opened March 3, 1884, and so was one of the pioneers among the public institutions for industrial education. It is claimed that it was the first to be conducted in connection with the public school system. The object of the school is stated as the instruction and practice in the use of tools and such instruction as may be deemed necessary in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high school course. Though a part of the public school system, it is an entirely independent institution intended to take the place of the high school to those mechanically inclined. The dead languages are altogether discarded and little attention is paid to the abstract sciences. Boys who are fourteen years of age and who have passed through the required grade of the common schools, are entitled to admission. Young ladies have no opportunity of learning to be mechanics. It is a free school, although, of course, non-residents are charged a nominal fee. By free is meant free to boys who reside in the city, but this denotes include colored children. Distinction is made between white and blacks with true southern spirit, so that the colored boy who would perhaps reap the greatest advantage, is given no opportunity to received manual training even in a separate school.

At the opening of the institution sixty students were enrolled, so that at present there are about three hundred pupils in attendance. The ground floor consists of an ordinary assembly and study room, fitted with desks, and furnishing accommodations for about three hundred and fifty students. The next story is divided into three rooms, providing a laboratory, drawing and recitation room. In the first are work tables, upon which are sets of chemical reagents for analysis and compounding, and also apparatus for experiments in natural philosophy. Everything is arranged and conducted so as to bring out the practical side of every study. In the drawing room may be seen the working models and specimens of free-hand and architectural drawing. The other room contained besides the recitation chairs, several cases containing specimens of the work done in the various departments. Most of these samples have the same appearance as similar articles made by professional mechanics. The floor above is used mainly for recitation rooms for instruction in the theoretical branches of the curriculum.

The workshops are chiefly in the basement and form the center of activity, as well as of interest. Manual instruction is given in carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, chipping and filing, forge work, moulding, soldering and brazing, and the use of machinery. The wood-working department is fitted with a number of carpenters' benches and supplied with the necessary tools. In one part are the turning lathes besides a jig and circular saw and large grindstone, all run by steam. The next room is devoted to metal working. It is surrounded by benches equipped with vises and other instruments. All the available floor space is occupied by machines for drilling, turning and working the metal. The gearing is connected with a nine by twelve inch cylinder steam engine which furnishes all the power required. This engine was made entirely by members of the first graduating class from their own drawings and patterns. Beside it is another similar engine made by last year's class, but not at present in use. This is an illustration of the practical work to which the instruction leads. In the adjoining apartment a number of portable forges and small anvils are situated for use in training some future blacksmiths. Many of the tools are the result of the students' work.

The time spent by the scholars is equally divided between manual and academic work. But the members of the junior or preparatory department devote but one hour per day to the use of tools and forty-five minutes to free-hand drawing. The remainder of their time is spent in the regular work of the corresponding grade in the grammar school. The course extends over three years.

Instructions is given by class recitations, lectures and experimental work. Visits of inspection are often made to manufactories and machine shops in order to see the practical working of the artisan and to become acquainted with work upon a large scale. The school does not attempt to teach any one a trade, but a basis for many tr