top of the room.

11. School rooms warmed by an air warmer.

which supplies the warm air at the floor, and removes the four air at the floor without the aid of open doors, windows or transons.

This enumeration is given to show the various forms which the heating and ventilation idea assumes in practical application.

It will also give some understanding of the

difficulty encountered in the selection of the best. But this investigation resulted in the

classification of an imposing array of figures, showing by the weight of aggregate deter-

minations that the system of heating and

throughout the room and be removed again, after becoming impure, at the floor, would

Conditions Precedent.

But in this it will not do to be dogmatical

an entirely new phase upon the question.

Not a great while since it was accepted as

room where the air is in moderate circula-tion is fallacious. In one room at Mansfield,

O, where there was no particular system

air of school room, at floor, 16.251; same, at

carbon dioxide in the school rooms of today.

and especially those which are artificially heated, and to prove beyond a shadow of

oubt that carbon dioxide is an omnipresent

factor in practically the same relative pro-

portions at all levels of a school room,

whether ventilated at the top, sides or bot-

Humidity is another feature to be consid-

prove irritating to the respiratory apparatus,

and will carry dust. If it be too moist it be comes sultry and oppressive, and renders the

This is what is required: Air heated to a

moderate temperature, 70° on an average; containing moisture to the degree of relative humidity of 40 to 50; and carrying

from ten to thirteen parts of carbon dioxide to 10,600 parts of air.

How Will It Fe Obtained?

In the fulfillment of this ideal all projectors ave fallen short. Omaha investigators

have fallen short. Online, have agreed that the Smead is the best sys-

tem of hot air heating and ventilation. It takes the fresh air from outside the building,

carries it through a passage, over a warmer, up to the rooms, where it enters near the

oor, is diffused, and extended through a

oul air duct that carries it down to a cham-

ber communicating with a passage under the

closet leading to the ventilating shaft, whence it is discharged above the roof of

the building. The exhaust action is partly

natural and partty mechanical, since the heat used in consuming the contents of the

dry closets creates a draught in the ventilat-

ing shaft, which can only be supplied through the foul air chamber.

Direct and indirect steam heat, with fan

centilation, which one of the advocates of the smoad system claims is the only perfect

system, is operated purery mechanically. Direct steam heat is when the radiators are

exposed in the room; indirect is when the

radiator or coll is contained in a recess be-neath the floor or in the wall, and the warmed air is admitted to the room through

a register. In the application of the fsn ventilation the air is admitted to a room

ontaining a steam coil of sufficient size to

npart the desired heat. From here it is preed into the rooms by a supply fan. Or

the other end of the circuit is the exhaust fan, which draws from the rooms the air,

after it has diffused its heat and become

vitiated by breathing, and forcibly expels it. In this system the location of the registers for

the exhaust ducts is not arbitrary, though

experience places them near the floor.
The difference in cost of construction be-

tween the Smead system and the steam sys-tem is about 30 per cent in favor of the

ormer. The Bee disclaims any advocacy

of either system. It has described briefly the modus operandi of these because they

are accepted as the best known today.

will raise the initiation fee from \$1 to \$5.

world.

The Edison Electric Lighting company is

to put up a \$1,000,000 plant in Chicago, which

will be the largest concern of the kind in the

An electro-chemical method of sharpening

flies and other tools is being used with satisfactory results, both from a practical and

Major Law, commercial attache to the

British emoassy at St. Petersburg, has in-vented a typewriter which is to be employed

to work an electric type-setter over a single

Mr. Albion T. Snell made the statement

before the South Wales institute a short time ago that he had demonstrated that electricity

would pump water or haul coal with an effi-ciency which was something like double that

Word comes from France of a new storage battery for which greatly increased capacity for given weight is claimed.

Gus F. Metzger, in a lecture at Hendon,

England, said that many people are prejudiced against electricity. He gave as an instance the case of a new central station lately opened up in the neighborhood of his resi-

dence. Two of the most stronuous objectors to the station were a mik seller and a

butcher. The milk-seller protested against

the new illuminant on the ground that a leak in the mains had turned his milk sour. The

butcher jusisted that the current escaped and

What is probably one of the quicket pieces of work on the telephone was performed by a newspaper correspondent from Cheltenham to Tewksbury, England, on the occasion of

the installation of a public station at the former place. The limit of time allowed users of the telephone between towns there is three minutes, and during this period a re-

port for the local paper numbering 700 words

vised which represents a radically new ap-plication of electro-magnetic principles. In

plication of electro-magnetic principles. In general design the shammer is similar to the

steam hammer, with its vertical cylinder mounted upon an arched frame, and the rising and falling piston by which the ham-

mer head is carried. The novelty of the ap-paratus lies in the substitution of electro-magnetic power for steam by a slight and

very simple modification of the mechanism. The piston is of magnetic material and the cylinder is composed of a series of coils, through each of which an electric current may be passed separately. The passage of an electric current through the coils forming

the upner part of the cylinder raises the piston into the magnetic field thus created,

and the cutting off of the current and its

of the cylinder releases the piston, the

netic attraction created below.

multaneous transference to the lower coils

cent of which is accelerated by the mag-

They had lots of wedding presents, but the nost precious was a box of Haller's Aus-

She said thoughtfully, it's so nice for the

little chaps on my hands. He said, we haven't got any "little chaps" yet. She

electric power hammer has been de-

economical point of view.

obtained by compressed air.

wire at a distance.

was communicated.

tom, or at all.

humidity

have fallen short.

nearest fulfill the natural law.

GERMAN REICHSTAG HOUSE.

The Eerliners Call it "The Cld Porcelain Factory."

PAUL WOLFF DESCRIBES AN OPENING.

Mr. President Used a Cow Bell For a Gavel-He Called Up a Bill For Discussion and Fifty Members Retired.

Brinian, Dec. 18.-[Special to Tun Bur.]-The opening of the German Reichstag is about the most disappointing spectacle I ever witnessed. Even the Berliour, who is about as fond of a free show as the average American, has ceased to patronize it, and, judging from the few appearing on the floor when President von Levetzow called the assembly together with a cow bell, the members have followed suit.

Of course, things would have been a little different if the first session had marked the beginning of a new Reichstag. Then there would have been a great display of imperial splender, a speech from the threne and other attractions; but even if congress had done as the Reichstag did, taken only a short recess, there would have been a hundred times more bustle excitement and speculation than one could see or hear here. But it strikes me that the expression is a little incorrect in a mathematical sense, for nought multiplied by any figure remains nought, and there is always a great deal interest shown in Washington, even at the beginning of a second session, while here

there was absolutely none, Everybody can find the capitol without asking a question, and if anybody should be stupid enough not to understand the mean-ing of that splendid dome towering high to the heavens beneath the statue of liberty, he propubly still would have sense enough to follow the crowd on the first day of the session and get there all the same.

But here, is takes a map and a guide to find the building, and when your cap stops in front of the door, you will be sure that there must be some mistake. They are erecting a very fine Reichstag building, but at present the sessions are still held in a long, low building, whose outside appearance may be judged best from the fact that it was built for manufacturing purposes, every Ber liner calling it still "the old porcelain fac

I promenaded for about half an hour it front of this law factory, waiting for a friend, but no indication of the announced opening could be observed. Now and then a cab would stop, a gentieman would alight and slowly disappear through the middle en-trance, the door shutting behind him with a bang and a snap that seemed to me a fair warning to all would-be intruders. But tired of waiting, my American check got the best of me. I pressed the button I had seen the members press, and waited for the rest. The door opened, and, stumbling up a few steps, I found myself facing a formidable personage in a great, big, long, blue coat with very red collar and cuffs, with a great, big, three-cornered hat, trimmed with a profusion of colored braid, and along drum major's stick, with a great big golden globe on top and gold tassels and cords all over it, in his white gloved hand. I took off my hat very politely to this imposing appearance, whereupon the gentleman flourished his big stick with one hand and his big hat with the other in a most bewildering manner, and asked me in a mixed tone of official gruffness and private good nature, "What does the gentleman wish (' I replied to him that I was a correspondent for American papers; that the editor of the Nation, Herr. Dr. Barth, a member of the Reichstag, had promised me a ticket of admission and that I, being tired of waiting out in the cold, had ventured to enter. Then the great, and I must say now, and good man stretched out his right arm and his great stick with an inviting motion, and bowing low, but dignified, asked me to come in and to express a hope that I would not have to

wait long.

I found myself in a dark and cold anteroom, furnished only with a few chairs and closed against what appeared the labby by a glass door, guarded by another such impos official as the first. It being di-and nothing to see, there was pler opportunity to think. Here opportunity to think. Here I had been spending the best part of three days trying to get an admission to the galler-ies of the Reichstag. With all the influence I could wish for to back me. I had been told that it would be impossible to get a chair or even standing room in the press gallery, and I knew that while I was at least inside of the sacred building the correspondents of such pa-pers as the London Times and the New York Herald were still kicking their heels against the curbstones of the Leippiger strasse. course such an arrangement as we have in Washington, where admittance to the pres gallery is regulated by a committee of respondents, is not to be thought of here, where the ruler of the galleries is a clerk with a title as ornamental as the outfit of the door banger I had just passed, and the result is an over crowding with all sorts of people. The so called public galleries are as hermetically closed as the press gallery. Admission is by card only, and applications for cards have to be made in writing the day before the session you wish to attend. To open the galleries the people, to let everybody go and come as he pleases, is considered entirely out of the question. The members have a gallery reserved for their families and friends, but they are not allowed to write out season tickets as they do in Washington, but are obliged to apply to the bureau for each pass they issue and this ticket is good for only one day and must be returned to the doorkeeper when you leave your seat. No wonder that under such regulations the Reichstag has managed pretty well to keep the people away from its sessions.

At last Dr. Barth appeared and invited

me to the lobby, and this is the only place in the Reichstag freer and easier than any thing similar in Congress or any state legis lature. As all laws originate in the Bundes-rath, and the Reichstag has only the right to suggest and amend legislation, and private bills never appear on the calendar, the lobbyist is unknown, and conse-quently the lobby has not to be closed as in Washington, but is open to correspondents and friends of the members. The rooms cannot be compared with the elegant but somewhat cold and overgorgeous marble halls our representatives and senators lounge in. They are furnished like a decent lunch room. A dark green carpet covers the floor and simple tables and chairs of the well know. Vience hear chairs of the well known Vienna bent wood estaurant pattern are the only No swelling divans and sofus and arm chairs nor gilded mirrors or Turkish carpets; and there in the corner is something showing that first impression of the lunch room is not an illusion. For there is a veritable bar, where bottles with golden necks peep invitingly over the rim of silver coolers, and the long, slim Chianti alongside of the stout and short Benedictine shows that the members of the Reichstag, though they draw no salary, no traveling expenses and not even the \$120 for stationery, like the members of Congress, live and live well. And a little to the left of the bar, another still more astenishing sight—a buffet—and behind it three young and pretty ladies in white aprons, cutting nice and neat slices of ham and cold roasts and preparing tempting dishes of salads and other delicatessen. Why, it's abso-lutely shocking! Think of it, if our good ladies of the Women's Chris-tian Temperance union, who banished the restaurants into the dark and damp recesses of the basement in the capitol, and created the fiction of "cold tea" for whisky and sarsaparilla for beer, should find one day in the very marole hall of the senate a ba with English barmaids behind it! And f once these ladies would have nine-tenths of the American people with them in their pro-tests. Not that these young ladies, making

It was about five minutes to 2, the hour of convening, when I suggested that it would be about time to adjourn to the gailery. I was told there was plenty of time; but anxious not to lose anything I climbed the narrow wooden stairs leading to the gallery. my hat and coat (of course working for a tip),

an honest living by cutting tongue sand wiches for hungry members of the Reichs

tag, were, in any way, as objectionable as the

hundreds of female lobbyists and hangers or filling the galieries and corridors of the capi-

phizing about matters in which we are all of

but-well, what is the use of philoso

WARMING MODERN SCHOOLS.

another tore the coupon off my ticket and a

seats almost touches the rear wall and there-fore no space is left for loungers and smokers and talkers as in the house. The decorations are a study in brown. Brown walls touched up here and there by a bit of

ornamentation in a lighter tint, a brown carpet, chairs and desks covered with light-brown leather, a small and entirely insufficient sky-light give to this meeting room an air of somberness and sleepiness, contrasting very

uch with the light and brightness of ou

he house. The president has an elevated cat in the middle of one of the long sides of

the hall below a flag of the German empire.

just as the speaker presides under the flag of the union. To the right and left of him are

desks for two secretaries, members of the Recenstag elected to this honorary office, and

at present sadly deficient in that quantity and quality of voice demanded of our reading clerks. A little lower and in front is a desk

for the speakers, very often used on account of the had acoustles of the hall, which makes

speaking from the place an almost useless

task and below that the desk for the stenogra-

phers. The only striking difference are the seats for the representatives of the Bundes

rath, or the united governments to the right

and left of the president's chair, it being the

rule that these gentlemen may participate in the discussion and answer questions, just as our secretaries and their representatives do

in the committee rooms. The festive and

and sometimes uproarious page is absent, a few attendants in eyening dress and wear-

ing a knot of black, white and red braid on the left shoulder attending to the wants of

It was twenty minutes past 2 when Presi-

dent von Levetzow took the chair, gave the cow beil in front of him a grand shake and waited for results. All over the house one could hear the

vigorous ringing of electric bells, but it was evident that members were not very much

clined to give up the ease and comfort of

the hall. The president waited patiently for

a few minutes longer, then shock his bell again and had again the signal sounded

brough the lobbies. This brought in about

iffy members, and having at least some peo-de to talk to—the question of a quorum never

rising—the president, without a prayer or any other formality, jumped right into business

ov announcing the death of the king of Wur-

temberg and several members of the Reichs-ing, and then—opening the debate on the new

aborers' insurance law. As soon as this bill came up half of the members present re-urned to the lobby, the visitors left the gal-

thould have taken so much trouble to see a fittle.

PAUL WOLFE.

SOME NOTED MEN.

Whittier is two years older than Holmes and Tennyson. He was born in 1807, they in

Michael Davitt was only 11 years old when

e lost his right arm in an accident in a Man-

Prof. Agassiz of Harvard declares that in

his opinion Dom Pedro was the best practical geologist in the world. Speaker Crisp has four sons, but a careful

study of the top of his head indicates that ne hasn't a hair apparent.

Bret Harte has hair as white as snow, but

leach the hair of ordinary newspaper mana-

Dr. Bonesteel is a medical expert in the

Graves poisoning case in Denver. Mr. Bring-hurst is an undertaker who brings his hearse

to many a Philadelphian's door. What's the

turse the delusions that resulted in his in-

than he has been for years, and on ordinary

natters his judgment is sound.

lected as aiderman of the town.

or more comprehensive than this.

that collaboration.

Physically he is in better cor

Ex-Senator Ingalls has been elected presi-

ent of the Atchison chamber of commerce.

If he continues to behave himself he may pos-sibly wind up his eventful history by being

Bishop Brooks' greeting to Whittier was the neatest of the lot: "I thank God that you

have lived, that you are living, and that you will always live. What could be said better

The death of that promising young New York novelist, Wolcott Balestier, puts an end

to the literary partnership he had recently

formed with Rudyard Kipling. A great man

scople were curious to know the outcome of

Ex-Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, who

was obliged to make an assignment some

months ago, is in a fair way to get on his feet financially. The court has vacated the as-signment and the management of his prop-

rty now returns to his own hands. Ex-Senator Edmunds, who is making a

short stay in Washington, was asked a few

days ago if he did not regret having retired from politics. "Retired?" was the answer;

"why, I've been promoted. I am a private citizen once more, and can criticize my old senatorial colleagues if I wish to."

"Uncle" Rufus Hatch was a resident of Indianapolis just before the war. He was first heard of in New York when he appeared

in Wall street with \$2,000 borrowed capital and debts amounting to \$80,000. Mr. Hatch

was noted then and now for his cterical style

adds to his general personal resemblance to a

ion of giving some of the finest dinners in

Washington. To grace his table on such occasions he patriotically imports everything

he can from California, including flowers and

greens, rare fruits, such as oberries in mid-winter, and kegs of choice nuts. Most of the

wines served are of his own vintage. Many choice things he raises to tickle the palates of his guests, and the guests respond by

deftly raising the hopes of their host in his

The Best Thing for a Stabborn Cough.

From the Kimball (S. D.) Graphic.
While the columns of the Graphic are open
to any and all unobjectionale advertisements,

yet it is quite impossible for us to speak knowingly of the merits of the various articles of morehandise advertised. Particu-

larly is this true of patent medicines. But there are exceptions occasionally, and a note

worthy exception is the celebrated Chamber.

lain's Cough Remedy. This now universally known medicine has been advertised in the

Graphic for four or five years, but not until recently had we any personal knowledge of its wonderful efficacy, which has come about

through the prevailing influenza and the stubborn cough that has so often attended it. In the writer's family this medicine has on

several occasions this winter cured a cough that baffled any and all other remedies, and the number of families in Kimball and vicin-

ity in which this remedy has been used with like effects attests to its value as a specific

Dr. Cullimore adjusts glasses, B bldg

Phonographs.

Phonographs are to be used in Mexi

an postoffices for the benefit of those

Mexican will go to the postoffice

who cannot read or write. The illiter-

alk his message into the receiver of the

phonograph, and when the cylinder

reaches its destination the person ad-dressed will be sent for and the message

will be repeated to him from another

They wanted to get married, but had on noney to pay the preacher. The giri was qual to the occasion. She took the preacher

aside and stated the case. She had no money, but she did have a bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. Would be marry them for that?

The preacher would and two hearts beat as

A knowledge of the physiology of the

human larynx, says Electricity, has made it possible to supply artificial voices to per-

sons who have been deprived of the one na

ture gave them, and a number of cases exist where the cavity has been opened, and a

larynx made of suitable material wth rub ber membranes has been inserted iandbe

come practically useful in speech.

machine.

for coughs and colds of every nature.

political ambitions.

of dress, affecting a white neckeloth,

ise of inventing odd names.

Ex Senator Jones of Florida continues to

he still maintains his old high standard of rates for his stories, and asks prices which

Dr. Cullimore, eye and ear, Bee bldg.

and I drove home, wondering why I

house of representatives. The arrange-ments are about the same as in the senate or

another fore the coupon off my ticket and a third led me to my numbered seat. There were about fifty people in the galleries and a dozen or so, mostly attendants, on the floor. The clock opposite the president's chair showed 2, but there was no sign of any dispositivit to nurry things, and I had pierty of time to look around. The ball of the Reichstuc is about one-third smaller than the house of representatives, but by putting Necessity of Knowing What is Wanted Illustrated By Omaha Experiencs. the house of representatives, but by putting in fixed chairs like those in theaters and very narrow desiss not fit to write upon it has been managed to make room for the much larger number of members. The last row of

DAVY CROCKETT'S MOTTO IGNORED.

Cost and Inconvenience of Immature Plans-Nature's Law of Ventilating-What a Recent Investigation Has Established.

One of the features of the last regular session of the Omaha Board of Education emphasized the point The Bee tried to make clear last Sunday. It is that plans should be definitely decided upon and absolutely understool before any work is done on the new buildings. School buildings cannot be constructed as some serial stories are, from week to week, the current instalment having no especial bearing upon what the next is to be, further than that they are all to be parts of a more or less heterogeneous whole. It is mperative that the idea of the designer shall be thoroughly understood by the builder, and that they shall be perfectly in harmony and calculated to secure the best results. The incident of the school board meeting referred to concerns the new building at Clifton Hill. When the site was secured there it was de termined to build at once. Some suggested waiting till the bonds were available, but the urgency of the case prevailed and it was deeided to erect a temporary four-room structure. Work was commenced under the direc tion of the superintendent of buildings, but ere it had proceeded far a change in plans was adopted, and six rooms instead of four were decided upon. At this time it was esti mated that the cost would be \$4,000, exclusive of heating apparatus. Since then modi fications and additions to the plans have been made, until the cost of the building, exclusive of heating apparatus, will reach \$6,000 at least. But this was not the least of the mistakes made in connection with this building. After it had assumed the form of comparative permanency, instead of its temporary character, then came up the question of how to heat the building. a great deal of discussion, partaking of more or less rancor, it was finally decided to put in a Smead plant. This was to cost \$1,200. It was contracted for at that price. Then came what is termed a "misunderstanding" of the plans by the superintendent of buildings, and the result is that the \$1,200 plant will cost \$2,100. This is not the fault of the Smead system. It is merely the result of not having a clear understanding of what was to be done

Not an Uncommon Case. This is in brief the history of the majority of the public buildings of Omaha. In the eagerness to commence the work immature plans are adopted and work is begun on the development of a half digested idea. As work progresses contingencies arise which must be met by alterations in the plans, and not infrequently before the roof is on the original plans and specifications are swallowed up completely in the alterations and revisions, releasing both architect and builder from all except moral responsibility and increasing the cost anywhere up to double the original estimate. It may be re marked right here that moral responsibility doesn't weigh very heavily when it is not "so nominated in the bond." It is very diffi-cult—almost impossible—to fix the responsipility in these matters, but it is certain the

city is a heavy loser as the legitimate out-come of this carelessuess. come of this carclessness.

If any member of the Board of Education, or for that matter, any of our public officials, were to erect for himself a building of any sort, he would have a distinct understanding at the very outset just what sort of structure it should and in what manner and time and of wha naterial it would be constructed. He would see to it that "mistakes" which entailed a complete change of plans or enhanced the estimated cost greatly did not occur, reasonable to expect of the officers people the same care in the conduct of public affairs as they would bestow upon a private enterprise, and for this very reason such af fairs as that of the school at Clifton Hil should be condemned severely. In this in-stance the blame clearly rests with the Board of Education, as it had no well defined idea of what was intended when work was com

As to the permanency of the building while As to the permanency of the billioning, while "that is another story," it is readily conceded that the building will be needed as soon as it is completed, and that never again can it be dispensed with, except when a more commodious school building is creeted there. The fact that the Clifton Hill school is now built so that its extension by additions is im racticable renders the situation still more un fortunate.

Field for Investigators.

It was not the intention at this time to en arge upon this one building, but it furnishes a very pat example of what The Bre is en-leavoring to point out and induce the Board of Education to avoid.

Recurring to the subject of heating and centilation, Dr. Reed, whom Tuz Bez quoted ast week, in giving his ideal of requirements the way of warm, pure air. mitted that it was set above any that he had encountered in his very careful laquiry late the necessities and results in heating and ventilation. It remains for some one yet t devise means by which to attain this ideal. The Bee does not wish to be understood as endorsing any single system in preference to another. Investigators have generally determined upon one system as the best now known, though they all admit that is not per

In heating and ventilating a room one of two means must be adopted to secure the de-sired effect. In the one natural laws are depended upon. Warm air will rise and in a measure will diffuse its heat throughout the room. But the atmosphere offers such slight resistance that the transmission of heat by invection is impossible; and unless there is sufficient circulation of the air, the power of radiation is nullified to such an extent as to almost destroy it. Here is one demand for circulation of air greater han can be established by the mere up and lown currents occasioned by the application of heat near the floor. Another demand, and the most imperative, is for a current of air which shall carry off the atmosphere polluted by respiration and the almost imperceptible exhalations of the human body. Some means of exit must be had for this. Being of a lenser nature, the vitiated air seeks the ower leyel of the room—the floor—and there is the whole thing. An opening near the floor affords a passage through which the foul air is readily exhausted, and thus a circulation is established. On the one side an opening through which fresh air is supplied, on the other an opening through v the impure air is exhausted, and first some means for applying to the fresh air, and you have the A B C of

heating and ventilation. In this nature is depended upon solely Heat expands the air, renders it lighter than, its surroundings, and it rises. Other air-takes its place, it cools off and is replaced by the warm air; it absorbs the carbonic ga from the breathing, becomes beavy, sinks to the floor, and finds egress through the exhaust register; and through the supply register comes the fresh air to take its place. Nature can be assisted in this operation Faus may be adopted to force in a supply of air, and also to exhaust it, thus aiding the ncoming and outgoing, placing the circula

Developing the Idea.

Having determined these natural laws, the uestion of how to most efficiently apply them confronts the investigator. Many plans have been proposed, adopted and aban found. In the investigation carried on b Dr. Reed, from whose report THE BEE quoted last week, he observed these methods

quoted last week, he observed these methods of heating and ventilating rooms;

1. School rooms warmed by common stoves with and without any provisions for ventilation other than windows, doors and transoms.

2. School rooms warmed by small furnaces placed in each room, which heated fresh air received from the cutside and delivered it to the room, with and without provisions for the escape of the foul air, other than that furnished by the doors, windows and transoms.

3. School rooms warmed by furnaces or heaters and ventilated at the top.

4. School rooms warmed by furnaces or heaters and ventilated at the floor.

5. School rooms warmed by furnaces or heaters and ventilated at the floor. A School rooms warmed by furnaces or

heaters and ventliatestat the floor and celling a. School rooms warmed by direct steam and ventilated by doors, transoms and win-

Tows, Tansons and windows, transons and windows, T. School rooms warmed by Indirect steam and only ventiated by foul air docts, windows and transons.

3. School rooms warmed by heth direct and indirect steam and ventiated by foul air shafts, windows and transons.

3. A school room warmed by direct steam and ventilated by an open fire place and a tow ventilated. Graphic Picture of a Night Scene Among the Sioux.

DANCING THE OMAHA TO DRUM MUSIC. top ventilator.

At School rooms warmed by a furnace which delivers the hotair to the room at the floor, and which room is also sampled with cold fresh air at the floor and is provided with means for the removal of four air at the

Luncheon of Dog Sono Panetuates the Great Social Event-Vividly Realistic Pantomime.

One of the pleasures anticipated by tho se who visit among the Sloux is the witnessing of their dances, especially the widely known Omaha. This dance originated with the people whose name it bears and is of great poputarity with many tribes. Learning that one was to take place upon the evening of the wenthation embouring the conditions specified in paragraph II would be associated with the best results. It appears reasonable that the admission of fresh, warm air at the floor, which will rise, diffuse "big issue" at the Pine Rulge Agency an offer of escort was accepted with enthusiasm, writes the Pine Ridge correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

The night was most pagutiful brilliant with moonlight, crisp and snow. While proceeding to the adjoining Loufer's Camp, in which the Omaha house is situated, numerous dark shapes were seen upon the hills all for this very investigation of Dr. Reed's put hurrying in the same direction. A brisk walk of haif an hour brought us in sight of a low octagonal building, through the open roof of at the top of the room—just why is not clear, but probably because the exhalation from the lungs was warmer than the cir-cumambient air and naturally rose. which sparks and smoke were ascending. The exciting beat of a great drum accompanying a strange wailing chant heard with Later writers argued, and with better reason, that the foul air, being denser, would increasing distinctness as we approached had roused our faculties to acute attention be found at the floor. This is good reasoning, carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) having a The music ceased before we reached the spot and pushed our way through the specific gravity of 1.524, or more than half again as heavy as nir. But Dr. Reed deter-mined positively that the carbon dioxide groups of women standing about the doors and surrounding the structure, peering with occurred in all parts of the air of a room in almost equal quantities, that the theory of its accumulation in any particular part of a curious eyes through every chink and aperture which afforded a glimpse of the scene within. These were the only accommodations prepared for the fairer sex. Its members seem here as rigidly excluded from the or, where there was no particular system employed, four air ducts, windows, doors and transoms being depended upon, he found carbon dioxide in the following proportion per 10,000 parts of air: Airof the city, 4.728; dances of the men as are their paler sisters from certain banquets and reunions of political or Masonic mystery. It was pleasing after our entrance to see two or three shrink-ing forms desert, the crowd without and slip mouth, 14.430; same, at ceiling, 15.131; a difference of 1.120 between top and bottom of the room in the distribution of this poisonous agent. In his report Dr. Reed says: "It seems to me into seats behind us. When one woman has courage to become an inserting wedge little fear but there will be enough to follow after. But truly it did require a bit of temerity to face the crowd within. A grand fire of the that this investigation ought to settle with-out a question the problem of the location of pitch pine common to this country burned in the center of the room, lighting it brightly But enough of the volume of smoke rolling up through the opening above remained with-in to lend the charms of obscurity and resin-ous odor to the scene. Through this revolving haze figures were seen timing the walls in rows five or six deep. These were squatting upon their heels or sitting on folded legs, and almost all were so wrapped in sheets of blankets as to disclose nothing of the person save the shining eyes. The only uncovered faces, excepting a few old mea's, were those of the dancers and drummers. The latter sat in a space by themselves, encircling a large raised drum upon which they beat with long oupil peculiarly hable to take cold on leaving sticks of padded leather.

We took seats in the midstof the silentand motionless assembly, and waited. The waiting proved so long as to arouse suspleion that our presence was un welcome, and that the dance would not proceed write we remained. But at last, when the stillness and the mes-meric gaze of the intent, unmoving eyes had become oppressive, one of the old men arose and spoke. He apparently told them to 'on with the dance," for as he reseated himself a preath of sound seemed to awake in some quarter of the building and sweep across the crowd. Gradually this increased in strength and velocity, developing into a heavy, mo-notonous wall, from which it burst into sharply accentuated rythm, sustained by the thuds of the drum and the deep voices of the singers until caught up by another set of voices and ended in a shrill falsetto shrick, The effect was electric. The whole was given ith the precision of a well trained c and approached the fire. A buffalo-skin tunic ornamented with many colored pendants rarters and ankiets of bells confining gands leggings, and a huge bonnet of eagle feathers composed his costume. A face and form of statuesque beauty appeared most incongru-ous in this wild setting. After passing several times around the fire, executing the ster peculiar to the Omaha, this person placed a heap of feather garments beside a large kettle wherein was the dog, whose presence in the soup was a necessary adjunct to the festivity. Having done this he retired and sat down, the music ceased and slience reigned unbroken save by the crackie and putter of the fire.

During this interval an old man gravely lighted a long-stemmed stone pipe, which was passed from hand to hand and smoked in turn. While this ceremony was in progress I noted details which before had escaped me, specially the heads of the women shown in ilhouette against the stars through the narrow openings which serve as windows, a nost reposeful background to the weird pi

But soon the music began as before, and at its first sound two scantily appareled women stepped forward and donned the trappings prepared for them, consisting of gay-colored feather trains and headgear. They then proceeded to mount imaginary ponies and follow i with expressive pantomime the trail of some illusive game, while moving always in the measure of the dance. It would be difficult for the most stoical to restrain a feeling of excitement as the wild pursuit continued. growing constantly more and more fierce and earnest until its object was captured, sluin, and with shouts of triumph forne away,

Never had I witnessed such vivialy real stic pantomime. It certainly supported the criticism which places mimicry on the lowest plane of histrionic art. It is not probable that one of those men could have given form to an ideal conceived in the still depths of consciousness and shaped by slow process of thought and study. They only showed what they had seen. But they did this with a power of delineation both of gesture and ex-pression which I have seen equaled by but few actors upon our modern stage. Indeed, the Omaha was of particular interest to me in that it seemed to combine the usages and arts which pleasure seevers of all conditions and times have called to their aid in fighting the duli monotony of life, and which even the austere are beginning to acknowledge as manifestations of natural and ennobling instincts. Here were the friendly meeting about a common fireside, the dance, the song the story told by actors' representation, while the spirit of conviviality which has made the banquet the most honored of social entertainments was exhibited in the feast with which

the evening ended. It was while the inevitable dog soup, which had all this time been quietly simmering, was being dispensed by the ruler of the feast to the tin cops of the seated assembly that the voice of the tempter made itself audible to the mentality of one of our party. Now, although this person does not as a rule, subscribe to the sentiment of the man who said "Blessed be temptations for the pte sure we have in yielding to them," yet she took this bait. She felt she had an opportunity, and with the assistance of an interpreter rose to meet it. She began by informing those horoes of many ambushes that they need feel no fear, since it was not her intention to do them harm. There seemed an accent of scorn in the protest of the interpreter that they were a brave people and would feel no fear, but the persisted in southing assurance. For she said she was about to cause a light like unto the sun at noonday and lightning in the night, so dazzling as in all probability to blind them, but she wished it understood to blind them, but she wished it understood that sight would return. The fancy that at this the warriers grew a trifle pale beneath their paint, was perhaps not unnatural, but they grunted for her to go on, and 'mid respectful silence she did so. A kodak reposed beneath her arm, within her pocket a box of flashing powder. The feeling had long smoldered that a lack of sympathy existed between that flashight and herself but sighting the kodak and reand herself, but sighting the kodak and re-These magnesium cartridges are deacribed by their advertisement as "safe, sure, satisfactory!" For mercy's sake, as well as that of alliteration, "sudden" should be added to the descriptive list.

Owing to the brightness of the firelight the Indians were not startled by the flash and looked as if they considered "white woman's medicine" a small affair. The white woman who took it, however, found it a good, strong dose. The erstwhile fairness of her skin was seamed with many scars. A bang and eye brow reported with the missing. But per. Dr. Cullimore adjusts glasses, B bldg

sired, and what were an eyebrow as the price of such a triumph! A substitute which might be designated artful, since none who saw could doubt its being such, is hers.
Every ration has its song and dances, endeared to the hearts of its people by rememdeared to the hearts of its people by remem-brance of past joys and auticipation of those of the future, and doubtloss the Suoux hold theirs dear as any. Passing a silent tepec while returning home and picturing to my-self what life must be within that narrow limit, separated from the winter winds by cotton walls, the functions of the family, its births and deaths so pitifully frequent-gathered within a circle whose diameter is sixteen feet, I was thankful for the scene I and left. It was a bit of warmth and animation, a touch of brightness in the dark miscrable view. So long as pleasure is found in the Omaha so long may the Omaha be

EDUCATIONAL.

Bostonians promise \$15,000 to the Utan university at Ogden. The portion of the Payerweather bequest allotted to Vassar collega is to be spent in the crection of a large and handsome library

floars the United States flag every day the pupils are in attendance. President Low's annual report of Columbia hows a total of \$123,248 in each gifts re-

Each public school in Los Angeles, Cal.

reived during the past your. The first joint debate between Yale and Harvard will be held at Sander's theatre in Boston, on January 14, Governor Russell presiding.

One of the oldest libraries in the country is the Charleston library of South Carolina, whose charter bears the date of 1748, when leorge H. was king.

The Republican club bids fair to become the most successful political club ever organ-ized at Harvard. There are now 450 mem-ners, and the membership lists are rapidly nereasing. Alumni of Yale college have raised \$25,000

oward an infirmary for the accommodation of students. If a burial fund could be en lowed full provision would be made for the hishaps of the foot ball field. George W. Childs has presented to the ew Drexel institute his private collection of

ure prints, manuscripts, autographs and iterary relics valued at \$100,000. It is a good example for wealthy men. The new Young Men's Christian associaion building creetel at Darimouth at a cost f \$20,000 has just been completed and dedisated for use. The new catalogue at Dart nouth shows an attendance of 407 students

The number of American students at Ber n university is reported great beyond pre edent. If a man seeks an Amorican in-tructorship in the higher branches, a Berlin egree will get it for him when no other will Moses Williams of Boston, who has conented to act as treasurer of the fund for a new reading room in the library at Harvard, low has \$12.114 in his possession. mount is doubled the work of building will

eralogy and mining engineering at Cornell university, has been tendered the appoint-ment as professor of mining, engineering and metallurgy at the School of Mines at Rapid lity, S. D.

It appears by the report of the treasurer of Yale college, which has just been published hat the gifts received by the college during the year covered by the report amounted to the large sum of \$143.325. The gifts range in auguitude from \$100 to \$50,000. The public schools of Minneapolis, necord

ig to the fourteenth annual report just sued, have increased from 14 in 1881 to 49 in 1891, the teachers from 135 to 540, and the at-tendance from 6,740 to 21,953. This does not include the evening schools, whose envotiment was 1.978. The total enrollment, there-fore, was 23,914, an increase of 1,622 over the enrollment of 1890. The 1st of February, 1892, will be fifty

years since the institution of what has grown to be the Willamette university of Oregon, and the proper authorities are taking steps toward duly celebrating the semi-centennial of its birth. The Methodists of Oregon and the Methodist conference and the people of Salem, together with faculty, students and alumni, will join in making this celebration a memorable one.

A system of summer excursions to Europe ias been devised by the faculty of the Nebraska university. The first of these will be under the direction of Prof. Gees and will do the southern part of England. Miss Moore, the head of the art department, will conduct a second party through the important art galleries of France, Germany and Italy, Prof. Bessey will go botanizing in Scandinavia with a third.

Colonel William Preston Johnston of Tulane university, Louisiana, will bring to the discharge of his new duties in connection with the Smithsonian institution a wellstored mind and a unique personality. very tall, well over six feet, and has neither hair, eyebrows nor eyelashes, having suffered a complete destruction of his hiraute equip ment by an explosion during active service in the confederate army. Colonel Johnston is the son of Albert Sidney Johnston, and is a fine classical and English scholar,

Late dispatches show that 1,000 Christians have been massacred in China during the re-

Archdeacon Farrar of London offers \$500 for the proof of one case, either in the church or out of it where drunkenness has been ured without total abstinence.

The new Young Men's Christian associa-tion building of Cincinnati has been for-mally opened. It is a beautiful, commodius, stone faced building. It has cost \$100,

Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman of New York has given \$75,000 to endow the chair of biblical learning in the General Theological seminary of the Episcopal church and \$20,000 for the retiring fund, The plans for the great Trinity Episcopa

church in San Francisco have been accepted It will be cruciform in shape, English gothle with a square tower 130 feet high. The building will cost \$43,000; \$65,000 has already neen paid for the site.

The summary of work done by all the Christian denominations in Utah is about as follows: Eighty-five mission Christian schools in seventy-eight different towns, emdoving 172 Christian teachers and educating pupils, three-fourths of whom

are from Mormon families. The emperor of Germany has ordered an nquiry into the unadequacy of obsect accommodations in Berlin. He is said to be ontemplating the establishment of many new churches in the suburb), deeming Protestant doctrine necessary and effective in lighting theories of the social democrats. Dr. Nelson, the newly elected bishop of Georgia, has a fad that interests aim even more than his life work. The bishop is food of wood carving, at which he is an expert. Theodore Tilton was recently noted as taking a great interest in corporary, and Edward Everett Hale is said to have a workshop

near his study. Scarcely had the appointment of the Rov. Sebastian Messmer as bishop of the Catholic diocese of Green Bay, Wis., been unnounced, before he numply declined the office. He is now professor of dogmatic theology and canon law at the Georgetown (D. C.) college. Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee muts that a papal mandate may compel him to accept. Whittaker's Protestant Episcopal Almanac for 1892 is embellished by portraits of a num-ber of prominent clergymen, and the other new features that will make it more valuable than over is a year book of the Euiscopal chutch. It regords a membership in the Episcopal church of 52,288. The cleray number 4,168; parishes and missions, 5,685. and for the last year the contributions were \$13,418,053,34,

Few of the protestant churches in Maine can hold their flocks witnout offering liberal feeds on all possible eccasions, and even then the faithful complain of the scarcity of eysters and criticise the cooking. All of the new churches have kitchens, and as winter ap-proaches the local newspapers have anproduces the local newspapers have an-nouncements of syster supports, bean suppers, antique supports, coffee parties, and pink and lemon teas. The multiplication of loaves and fishes would have to be carried to the last extreme to satisfy all those who find plety in provender.

Why Chamberlam's Cough Remedy is

Mr. L. G. Moore, the leading druggist at Point Arena, Cal., says: "I have soid Cham-berlain's Cough Remedy for more than a year, and find it one of the very best sellers I ever kept in stock. But this is not all; the Remedy gives satisfaction to my customers, it is expecially then for its morthing and ay It is especially liked for its soothing and expectorant qualities. It will loosen and re-lieve a severe cold in less time than any other

Wins Again

Increased Prosperity of a Popular Firm of Specialists.

Removal of Drs. Betts & Betts to Larger, Handsomer and More Desirable Quarters-A Tilt With the State Board.

Newspapers are always glad to acknowledge and record success, and particularly where success is honestly won and so richly deserved as in the case of the eminent gentlemen-the popular and prosperous firm of Drs. Betts & Betts, the most favorably known specialtists in the United States.

The members of this firm need no inroduction to the people of Omaha, or, indeed, of any portion of the Great West, in every section of which their names are household words, through their wonderful skill in the treatment and cure of nervous, chronic and private diseases.

It is no wonder that Drs. Betts & Botts have had bestowed upon them the title of "the kings of specialists," and that they can boldly challenge the profession throughout the entire United States for a comparison of records showing the number of cures effected, as compared with the number of cases acepted for treatment during their tong and successful professional career. Nor s it to be wondered at that other members of the profession, particula:ly those who pride themselves upon the fact that they are "regulars." whose adherence to the strict rule of the "code of ethics" is as unreas nable as it is obstinate, should be jealous of these men-jealcus

of their liberality, their ability, their manly independence and their success.

That a firm combining all the elements of success, as they do in so marked a degree, should prosper in spite of the most determined opposition, not a matter of surprise, and their thousands of admirers, friends and patrons throughout the west will cheerfully join in extending hearty and sincers congratulations upon the removal of their Omaha office from 1409 Douglas street to the handsome and commodious corner suite of offices in the elegant new building recently erected at Fourteenth and Douglas streets-on most delightful and cestrable locations in the city of Omaha-a location of which they have abundant reason to be proud. During his visit to this city pal and senior member of this deservedy popular firm, secured a lease on these andsome offices, and the change from the old quarters to the new has already been made.

It has recently been asserted by the cress of this city that the four physiscians who act as secretaries to the State Board of Medical Examiners, and who assume to act as a board, had refused a license to Drs. Betts & Betts to practice in Nebraska, on the ground hat they advertise to cure certain disases which these distinguished adherents to the "code of ethics" have evidently, up to the present time, regarded as incurable, but which, it is claimed by Drs. Betts & Betts, are not by any means beyond the medical aid from hose who understand them.

The weakness of the position assumed by these secretaries is shown by the statement that when D. W. H. Betts learned of what he terms this unwarranted procedure on their part, he immediately left Denver and came to Imaha, where he remained for ten lays, vainly imporing this medical board to arrest him, in order to test the constitutionality of the law and the authority of these secretaries to act for and as the state board of medical exam-

But did they arrest him? No. indeed. When he boldly threw down the gauntet to them, they hacked square down, and left him the proud master of the field. They may return to the attack again, new that he has gone back to Deaver, but Dr. Betts, who believes he s in the right, is ready and willing to come back to Omaha at any time these secretories want to renew the fight.

The head of this firm states that "the trouble is that these secretaries, who claim to be the State Medical Board, are ealous of Drs. Betts & Betts because they have demonstrated their ability to cure the diseases they advertise to care. Even 'regulars' are not noted for their uccess in curing sick people, and the 'ethical secretaries could not imagine that an 'advertising quack' could do better than one of the 'regulars.' Their surprise at the discovery that this was a fact was swallowed up in their desire to get rid of such formidable rivals, and to got rid of such to sumed the power to to do this they assumed the power to refuse these worthy practitioners a license. Dr. Betts has daily recorded ais diploma at the court house, in compliance with the statute. The diploma was genuine. It was issued by a well cnown and universally recognized medcal college from which he had graduated, and showed him to be a reputable and reliable physician ingood standing. hese secretaries of the board had no fault to find with this, for it was in due and regular form. But Drs. Betts and letts had advertised to cure certain

diseases, and were actually curing them. In this lay their great offense.
"It is strange, indeed, that if these secretaries were certain of being in the right they should have so completely wilted when Dr. Betts appeared upon the scene and calmly asked them to arrest him. Their back-down shows that they were actuated by motives of jeal-ou-y, and that they had hoped to bullloze a dangerous rival out of the way. But those treties failed to win.

Their many friends rejoice in the contiqued and increased prosperity of Drs. Betts & Betts, whose rapidly growing business demands the larger and better puarters to which they have removed, t No. 110 South Fourteenth street, corner of Douglas, where they will go right on healing the sick and astonishing the calous secretaries of state medical boards by curing diseases which a good many "regulars" would pronounce incumble.