GOOD VENTILATION A PRIME NECESSITY

Importance of Proper Lighting for School Rooms-Faulty Desks and Postures-Educational Notes.

The school room has been aptly called the nursery of the nation, writes Henry Dwight Chapin, M. D., in the Independent. It is well to start here in any consideration of a proper hygiene for children, as so many hours must necessarily be spent in the school house. The early years of life are, physiologically considered, the most important ones we live. At this time the human body may, with healthy surroundings, be impressed with a lasting vigor; or foul air, improper nourishment and overtraining may sow the seeds of an early de-With reference to the housing of school children, a common mistake, es-pecially in the public schools, is the massing together of large numbers under one roof. This may at times be unavoidable in large cities, but it is never desirable. It is dimcult to avoid unsanitary conditions when 1,000 or 2,000 children from all sorts and conditions of homes are boused together in one building. Several comparatively small school buildings will afford better hygienic protection to a given number of children than one large building conserving the same end. One of the greatest problems of school hygiene is to secure good ventitation. It is impossible to attain a proper physical and mental culture in the presence of impure air. A glance at some of the standards of atmospheric purity may be interesting in this connection. While many deleterious substances can combine to taint the air, it has been found that for testing purposes only one need be considerednamely, carbonic acid gas. This substance represents one of the waste products of the body and is thrown out by the breath. Where this gas is present beyond a certain amount it is an indication that some kind of organic decomposition is taking place and the result will be deleterious. A heavy, musty odor, so often detected in crowded and poorly ventilated rooms, is an evidence to the senses that there is an excess of cor acid and gas present. If one long in such a room there follow headache, or a stricted feeling about the forehead, or general sensation of malaise.

Dangers of Bad Air.

The odor above noted is not experienced by those already in the room, but is very appreciable to the newcomer from the outside. Defective ventilation is thus easily detected by the sense of smell, as well as by the effects upon those who are so unfortunate as to remain for any length of time in a poorly aired room. While the ill effects are soon dissipated with a proper renewal of fresh air, if one is too long or too constantly exposed the health may be seriously impaired. The latter is apt to be the case when children are confined day after day in badly ventilated school rooms. It is interesting to note in this connection that a vigorous child will produce nearly twice as much carbonic acid as an adult, in proportion to the body weight. Dr. Morris states that it has been estimated by com-petent authority that at least 40 per cent of all fatal diseases are directly due to impure we may at least be sure that proper mental and physical activity is impossible in a poorly ventilated room. While an unpleasof a closed space is unfit for breathing, there is another and more accurate test for impurity. Scientists have found that a pure hers has about four volumes of carbonic acid gas to 10,000 volumes of air. When carbonic acid gas collects above this proportion, the air tends to become vitiated. When the proportion of carbonic acid gas exceers six to eight parts in 10,000, the disagreeable and stuffy odor becomes noticeable, and the air is unfit for continuous breathing. An article of this character is not the place to explain elaborate technical or chemical tests. It is sufficient to say that sanitary experts, by applying these tests, can tell in what proportion carbonic acid gas is present in the air of any given room or locality. As the various organic and gaseous impurities fluctuate according the amount of carbonic acid gas present, the test of the latter is the guage to measure the general purity or impurity of air. It is very obvious that of all places the air of a school room should be pure. This may be attained by allowing a proper amount of cubic air space to each child and by a careful system of ventilation. With reference to room space, each child should be allowed at least from twelve to twenty square feet of floor space and from 200 to 250 cubic feet of air space, according to age and development.

Problem of Ventilation. These minimum requirements are frequently not fulfilled in large schools. according to the rules of the New York Board of Education, in the three lower classes of the primary schools the prescribed allowance of space to each pupil is only seventy cubic feet, in the three higher grades eighty cubic feet, while in the four lower grades of the grammar classes the allowance is ninety cubic feet and in the four higher grades 100 cubic feet. It is obvious that even with a generous allowance of cubic space there must be some way in which the foul air can be removed and a fresh supply furnished, if the air of a room filled with people is to be maintained in a condition fit for respiration. This constitutes the problem for good ventila-tion to solve. Even a large room with a few people in it needs some ventilation if the air is to be kept pure. With reference to schools, a distinction can be made between buildings intended to house a small number of pupils and those that serve for larger numbers. For the former a simple method of ventilation may be sufficient. The problem is to completely change the air of a room often enough to keep it pure without at the same time inducing drafts. A pertain number of inlets and outlets must be considered essential. Not a little fresh air gets into a closed room through doors, ors, window sashes and even through brick walls. This is not a sufficient supply, however, if many are in the room. Reliance must then be placed upon the windows. In the summer the problem is an easy one. During cold weather much care may have to be exercised, but the difference in temperature between the room and the external air will aid our efforts by increasing the rate of interchange of the inside and outside air. Hence, a great deal of open space may not be necessary. By dropping one or two windows a little from the top and if necessary covering the exposed place by a shade, air will filter in and out, without producing a draft. In very cold weather, by raising a window from the bottem and fitting a board in the exposed place, the space between the two window-sashes will afford ventilation. Various devices have seen applied to windows to favor ventilation, such as a sort of box with a fine wire fiber, that deflects the air upward. Pipes are sometimes likewise used, and wheels that are moved by a slight current of air. If possible, windows on opposite sides of a room should be used.

Securing Fresh Air. An open fire is an excellent ventilator, as the current of air up the chimney will very

Closed stoves are little, if any, aid to not been vaccinated should be allowed to ventilation. During recess, the air can be completely purified by opening all the windows. A little care and thought will keep the air pure in a small school, but where large numbers of children are massed together these devices are not sufficient. The foul air cannot be removed and fresh air supplied quick enough by natural openings where 100 or 200 children are collected on one floor. It is found that each child in classroom requires about thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minutes, or 1,800 per hour. With many children in a room, the only way in which this amount can be supplied without creating drafts is by employing airshafts by heated coils, or by fans moved by supply for large buildings. It is thus possible to compute how much fresh air can be supplied to every individual in a room, at the same time drawing out the exhausted air at a given rate. In the alteration and supplied by a good hot-air furnace or by construction of large school buildings, the steam. Direct steam heating, with radiators tion, should always be referred to a sanitary

The proper lighting of the school room is a point of very great importance. Prof. Cohn of Breslau and others have found that there is a progressive tendency to nearsightedness in school children, induced to a certain extent by the nature of their work and encouraged by defective illumination. After examining the eyes of 10,060 school children, Prof. Cohn found that the nearsightedness increased from the lower to the upper classes. Thus, in the Latin schools (gymnasiums), the lower classes showed 12.5 per cent, and the highest class 55.8 per cent of nearsightedness. Everything ending toward eye-strain must thus be earefully avoided. Reading or studying for several consecutive hours should not be encouraged, but periods of rest for the eyes allowed. One way of resting the eye while at close work is to occasionally change the ocus by looking at some far object. The ook may be held about the distance of the elbow from the eye; some writers consider sixteen inches as approximately the proper distance. If the child requires the printed pages near the eye and assumes a stooping osition, it is an vidence either of poor light or nearsightedness, and the case should be Importance of Proper Light.

A proper position of the chair and desk are important in this connection, and will be spoken of later. The print must always be lear and distinct, and the paper should have dull, smooth finish, with thickness enough to prevent any impression from the type on the opposite side of the page. A suitable position of the body, as well as the eye, is favored by employing the vertical rather the paper or book should be parallel with the edge of the desk. The source of light should be as far as possible above the floor: sence it is best to have the windows reach closely to the ceiling. A skylight is a very effective means of brightening a room. Desks must not be placed directly in front throw a shadow from the body and arms Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn. upon the work, is desirable. It is usually considered preferable to have the light come from the left side. Windows should not be supplied with curtains or woodwork that to about 15,000 students annually, and from will obstruct the free entrance of light, this source the government was enabled especially in the upper sashes. If some part | early in the year to draw largely for soldiers of the room requires artificial light upon skilled in the art of war. The inspector dark days, care must be exercised that the children's eyes are not subjected to conflicting lights between the natural and military institute for appointments in the artificial sources of light. At the same army-an expedient which might be emtime, every corner of the room must be so ployed with advantage in the event of plainly illuminated as to allow reading without any strain of the eyes; but in striving to accomplish this we must try to avoid neutral tint, preferably light gray. Even when all the conditions of proper lighting are fulfilled, the teacher must keep a watchful oversight over the children. If any

must then be lessened and a physician con-Faulty Postures.

watery, or if complaint is made of

headache or pain in the eyes after ap-

eyes are being overstrained. The work

The furniture of a school room may have an important influence upon the child's If the seats and deaks are too high r too low or not in proper apposition, the children will be obliged to work in constricted, uncomfortable positions. In a recent examination of 1,000 children in one of our public institutions the writer found that little over 10 per cent cof the pupils had a eginning curvature of the spine. Rapidly growing children are prone to

levelop this condition, which is encouraged and often actually produced by faulty posture during school attendance. The seat should be of the height measured from the knee to the foot, so that when sitting the soles and heels of the feet may res easily upon the floor. The deaks are often too high above the seats, which favors a lateral curvature of the spine. The back of the desk should be at about the level of the elbow when the child is sitting upright. The inner border of the desk should reacn about one inch over the front of the seat This compels the child to sit up straight and prevents the curving forward of the spine too much. The desk should not overhang the seat more than two inches, as freedom of movement may thus be impeded. sometimes it may be sufficient to have the inner edge of the desk vertical with the front edge of the seat. The slant of the desk may be at an angle of from 15 to 20 legrees. It is best to have the desk and seats single and it will add to the comfort to have the front edge of the seat curved. The back may also have a slight backward

curvature. Where the children in a school room come from tenement houses care must be exercised in the use of slates, slate pencits and sponges. As these agents may be responsible for the spread of disease, especially of the throat and mouth, it is often safer to depend upon pads and pencils. Among this class of pupils the books that are taken home should be covered with brown manila paper. Careful inspection of the drinking cups must frequently be made to insure perfect cleanliness. Here, again, extra care must be enjoined when large numbers of tenement house children are massed together in one school, owing to the prevalence of sore throats and mild diphtheria. On this account the New York Board of Health has recommended that a numbered cup, to be kept in each class room, shall be issued to each pupil, and no interchange of cups to be allowed. The strictest cleanliness of floors and furniture must be the rule in every class room. In crowded schools, the floors, stairs, hand-banisters, doors and knobs may be washed every week with a sods solution, containing one-half pound o washing sods to three gallons of water. This not only induces cleanliness but de-

stroyes possible disease germa Prevention of Infection.

A suitable place to hang outer wraps and coats, where they will be freely exposed to the air, should be provided in every school. These articles must not be shut in closets that are poorly ventilated, and garments of different children should be hung so as not to touch. Of course, children with any communicable disease must not be allowed to attend school. Many common conditions are more or less infectious that may not be appreciated by the laity. Thus, sore eyes, granular lids, ringworm and all kinds of sore the current of air up the chimney will very throat may spread through a school by one effectually draw out the foul air of a room. pupil infecting another. No child that has attend school. Any child that is apparently alling should be closely questioned by the teacher, and sent home if there is any uncertainty as to the nature of the trouble. In cases of measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, all pupils from the home had better be excluded from school during the course of the illness, unless the teacher can be

assured that rigorous isolation and disinfection are being practiced. It is hardly necessary to say that closets should be scrupulously clean, well flushed with water, prop-erly trapped, and well ventilated. Each closet should be inspected every few hours to see that hygienic conditions are being obshafts. The air is kept in motion in these served. The temperature of the school room in winter should not be lower than 65 de machinery. Modern sanitary engineers have grees F., or higher than 70 degrees F., a good made a careful study of this kind of air average being 68 degrees F. In order to keep track of this point, it is well to have a card placed in every room, where the temperature is to be registered at stated times during the school day. The heat may be most important point, namely, good ventila- in class-rooms, is not desirable. When stoves are used, they should, if possible, be supplied with fresh-air inlets. Open fires are more desirable for ventifation than for heat-

Much of ill health among school children comes from want of proper oversight at home. In the matter of clothing and nourshment, parents are often very careless. No hild should be allowed to leave for school until a nourishing breakfast has been taken and provision made for a suitable lunch or dinner. If the lunch is taken during school recess, sufficient time must be allowed to omfortably eat, and the child forbidden to play and eat at the same time. The labor of the school must not be so engressing as to prevent two or three hours' play and exercise n the open air. In reference to the whole matter of the education of the young, physiclans should be more frequently consulted. If they were oftener asked to serve on boards of education, many mistakes so commonly seeen might not be committed.

Educational Notes. The City Library association of Spring-field, Mass., will hold a geographical and geological exhibition in the Science buildng, next March. The first purpose of this undertaking is to show the latest and best material for the use of instructors of all grades, from the primary school and kindergarten to the college and university. The lisplay will not attempt to be historical. t will be devoted chiefly to the results of geographical and geological study of the last few years. With the above object in view the association desires to secure copies of the best textbooks, periodicals, maps,

charts, relief maps, models, globes, lantern slides, collections of specimens and devices of all kinds for teaching geography and han the slanting style of handwriting, and geology. Another and very important object of the exhibition is to interest the general public in recent progress in the science of geography and geology and to demonstrate hat progress, as far as possible, by the display of published results. The exhibition will follow in the main the lines of that held in Brooklyn in March, 1891, afterwards of windows; a side-light from as high a shown in Boston and New York, and now source as possible, so arranged as not to permanenty established in the Institute of

Military instructions in schools and coleges throughout the country is imparted. according to the inspector general's report, general recommends the annual selection of some of the best students from our large statutory increase of the regular army

University of Nebraska The Graduate club of the university met alluring mien and manners.

December 17 at Palladian hall.

was a hang-out for all the gr

Chancellor MacLean will give an address on New Year's eve at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sawyer on the topic, "Education and the Era of Expansion." pupil has eyes that become red and Prof. G. W. Luckey of the department of

pedagogy is engaged to deliver two lectures before the Missouri State Teachers' association which meets December 26-30. The sub-jects are "Development of Character as an End in Education" and "Child Study, Past plication, it is an evidence that the child's and Present."

The new university foundry was dedicated last week by making its first casting. Chancellor MacLean and Regent Morrill put on overalls and performed the manual work of pouring the iron for the first casting in the foundry, which is a door piece for the mechanic art hall. chanic art hall.

The Nebraska section of the American Chemical society met December 19 at 8 p. m. Papers were presented by Benton Dales upon electrolytic methods for determination form and R. S. Hiltner of the university farm will give a report of the recent meet-ing at Washington of the official agricultural chemists. An interesting discussion fol-

The rooms of the State Historical society in the basement of the library building, have received some notable additions in the last few days. Prominent among them is the collection of war relies, loaned by E. Whitcomb of Friend, late lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Illinois infantry, which con-sists of 325 different pieces and is the most interesting and complete collection of the kind so far found in the state.

Estimates for the coming two years show that the university will derive \$214.375 revenue from the state in that period and the regents will require \$97,125 besides that to regents will require \$97,125 besides that to meet necessary expenses. The new buildings that will be asked for are a \$30,000 chapel building, a \$20,000 boiler house and boilers and a \$35,000 building for the farm school. If the legislature will make a permanent levy of 5-16 of a mill to run for five years, the income therefrom to go into a building funds, the regents will not ask for the special building appropriations. cial building appropriations.

The meeting of the Board of Regents last week was the most important of the year. A thorough review of the progress of the last year was had. It was a very satisfactory one, showing that the year had been marked by a larger attendance, more enthusiasm, greater development in departments and a stronger university spirit than ever before in its history. The Transmississippi Expo-sition and the Spanish-American war have both called for special exercions and sacri-fices by the university and both calls have been magnificently met. The figures show that the Nebraska university furnished a larger percentage of student soldiers than any other school in the country and a larger number,

with possibly two exceptions. COOK'S . CHAMPAGNE. IMPERIAL DRY.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

A divorce suit has been commenced by Laura E. against Frank Hawkins. Pailure to provide is the ground given. Their mar-riage occurred twelve years ago.

The Omaha View Improvement club will meet Thursday evening, December 29, 1893, at Hillside church. Thirtieth and Ohio streets. Councilman Karr will be there.

The regular meeting of the Primary Sunday School union will be held Saturday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian association pariors. Mrs. J. H. McCohnell in charge of lesson. The bids for the supplies for the county poor farm, court house and jail, except those for groceries, were all in Tuesday. Deputy County Clerk Harris said they seemed allower than last year and less than usual. The grocery bids had a little more time.

Deputies at Their Deak. The deputies in the office of the United States marshal have been instructed not to make any more arrests until after the first of the year unless such action is absolutely necessary. The reason for this consistion in business is due to the fact that all of the men with the exception of a couple of field deputies are engaged in making up the quarterly report which is due in Washington on the first of the new year.

Devices Jack Norton is Acoused of Maintaining Defined by Himself.

NO SHOW WHATEVER

Manipulator Absolutely Controlled the Machine-Some Interesting Information Given Jury During Defendant's Examination.

The word "grafter" was authoritatively defined by Jack Norton during his evidence yesterday in his own behalf in the trial of the gambling case against him in Judge Slabaugh's court. "A grafter," said Mr. Norton, "is a man who sets up a sure thing game.

Just how this came to be added to the large volume of information already assured to the jury in this case was this: Kelkenney had brought out from his client a statement to the effect that his saloon had been the headquarters for "grafters" during the exposition. Fearing that the jury was altogether too unsophisticated needed enlightenment an explanation was asked to give a clearer idea of the peculiar position of the "grafter" in the social system. Then as though this was not quite satisfactory, Deputy County Attorney Winters, when he came to cross-examine, demanded a second definition. is a man who sets up a sure thing game," Mr. Norton repeated.

As a school of technology in the "grafting" line the court room has been interesting. The jury has had ocular demon-stration of Phillips' "pin game"—the Only Phillips and the only "pin game"—and the unique workings of the "race track" game have been shown, and how by a little mechanism of the apparatus and some innocent manipulation by the dealer 'Rube' and his money soon parted. If any jurer or spectator runs up against a "sure thing" snap in the future it will be the fault of a very short memory or a plethora of easy cash.

Mr. Norton has something of the humorat about him. He would not say in answer to Mr. Winter's questions that the "race track" and "pin" games were gam-bling devices. The accent here is on the "gambling." The witness intimated that the thing was all one way-the dealer's way—as much as to say that there was to gambling about it. Plainly, without being expressed in just so many words, it was case of fleecing the fellow who went against it.

Norton's Especial Defense. The burden of the Norton testimony was imply that he had not been a party to the offense of keeping and setting up gaming devices. Kirschbaum, Dwyer and Burns ran the joint in the blacksmith shop at 314 North Sixteenth street on their own book. and as to the cigar store at 215 North Sixteenth, the back part of it had been rented for a "grafter," as Norton said, named Ed Smith. Norton said he paid to Larry Mourning \$50 for one month's rent of the place, but it was for Smith's benefit entirely. The witness asserted he had never seen a "race track" game of the Smith kind before, and though he knew Smith was one of the class of gentry he had designated he really had not known what his particular "graft" was.

To the interrogatory, "why he had not known," Norton replied: "Well, I never was mixed up with grafters before." particular defense that his saloon had been the headquarters for all this kind of nonproducers was laid stress on. The use of his saloon in this way came about, said the witness, through his was a hang-out for all the grafters of the city and as I was acquainted with Ed Smith I rented the back part of the cigar store from him," Norton continued, going more into details. So far as concerned the settlements between Phillips, Kirschbaum. Dwyer and Burns in a room over his saloon every night, he was merely present because he was the proprietor of the place. "You presided over the settlements because you were the proprietor?" the deputy county attorney repeated, innocently.

swered the witness. The story of Phillips, after arrest, sending word to Norton to get him out of jail was gone over and how Norton failed to procure the police protection boasted of. Noron was on the stand most of the forencon. The state finished its side shortly after court opened and at once a motion was made by Kelkenney for an instruction to the jury t find for the defendant. Kelkenney's ground was that there was no evidence to show Norton guilty of the charge. The motion was denied and then Norton was put on the stand.

Closing the Case. The case went to the jury late in the argument. One time G. G. Bowman, in becastic reference made by Deputy County At- day. torney Winter to "the shades of the deformal objection, saying there had been nothing in the testimony to show that Burns and Dwyer had intentionally ab- no further delay will be permitted. sented themselves to escape testifying for the defense. The court overruling the objection Bowman demanded that a record be

Like Throwing Money Away—

this thing of selling men's shoes at \$3.50,

but Drex L. Shooman is going to sell

them at that price-and the ones he sells

beat the world They are not made to

sell for \$3.50—that kind we sell for \$3-

but genuine box calf shoes in tans or

black-new wide, round toe-heavy,

double sole-the newest shoe in Omaha-

easily worth \$4.00-sells at \$4.00 all

over-(Chicago)-but here, at the big

shoe value headquarters, you can buy

them for \$3.50-not just this week, but

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shor House.

1419 FARNAM STREET

around our store that can be picked up

at a great deal less than they cost us-

only one or two left-not worth while

putting away. A couple of the great

Jewel heaters that some one is going to

get cheap—very cheap. An unbroken assortment of the Peck & Snyder skates, sleds and coasters. We invite contract-ors and home owners to our assortment

of builders' hardware—the largest we

have ever carried. Estimates cheerfully furnished for large or small jobs. We guarantee satisfaction.

A. C. Raymer,

WE DELIVER YOUR PURCHASE

1514 Farnam Street.

Lots of Odd Things-

all the time-no rubbers required

WERE NOT CAMES OF CHANCE an exception was taken to the court's ac-In his charge to the jury Judge Slabaugh avoided the point on which the Oerter case

was reversed by the supreme court. In that

case his instructions covered Oerter either as a principal or as acting in conjunction with another. The supreme court's interpretation was to the effect that the instruction had pertained to Oerter alternatively as a principal or as an alder and abettor. A considerable portion of Mr. Bowman's argu-ment had a bearing upon the fact that Norton had not been charged as an accessory but as a principal pure and simple, whereas from the point of view taken by the defense there had been no evidence whatever to convict Norton as a principal, however much it might show him to have been an accessory. Two instructions asked by the counsel for Norton covered this same ground, but they were refused by the court Judge Slabaugh's charge simply went over the points of the presumption of innocence. the necessity for conviction beyond a reasonable doubt, the definition of the term setting up and keeping gambling devices and the weight that might be attached to

the testimony of an accomplice. On the character of Phillips' testimony he said: The witness, Phillips, is what is known in law as an accomplice, and while it is a rule of law that a person accused of a crime may be convicted upon the testimony of an ac-complice, still a jury should always care-fully weigh and consider such testimony and give such witness such credit and to his tes timony such weight as you think under th evidence them fairly and justly entitled to. On the term "set up" he said:

The words "set up," as used in the law pletely put in order, provide or prepare for the purpose of use or operation.

There was nothing at all in the instruc tions in any way touching the point of ac-cessoriness or "setting up" and keeping sambling devices in conjunction with an-At midnight the jury had not reached any

Bank's Answer in Land Suit. The Dime Savings bank of Chicago, through its receiver, Ralph Metcalf, filed its answer yesterday in the old Jernberg &

Rylander Texas land deal case. This suit was brought some time ago by Olof Zetterlund, Ernest Behl and Adolph Osterholm, as the sole surviving partners associated with Jonas Adling, now deceased, as the Southern Land company, to collect a balance of about \$55,000 left out of \$62,000 com missions alleged to have been due the plaintiffs on a deal by which 130,000 acres of land in Jackson and Wharton counties, Texas, known as the "K. O. ranch," were placed upon the market.

Some four defenses are set up in the answer, as follows: First, that the firm of Jernberg & Rylander was also associated with the plaintiffs in the Southern Land company and the plaintiffs are not therefore the sole surviving partners, but Jernberg & Rylander should be joined with them; sec-ond, that the suit of the plaintiffs against the Texas Land and Cattle company was dismissed by the supreme court for want of equity and this should operate as an estoppel; third, that the commissions were reeased to the Texas Land and Cattle company, and, fourth, that the Dime Savings bank got a judgment against Jernberg & Rylander for about \$10,000. The defendant bank therefore asks to be dropped from the

Notes from the Dockets. Judge Fawcett has allowed Calvin O. Waxler a judgment of \$5,000 against George Krier and others.

George W. Nixon and William H. Rice, both of Chicago, filed affidavits of Bon-residence in the Perry damage suits yester-

Louisa Taylor has petitioned for a divorce from Louis Taylor on the ground of non-support and for the further reason, as she alleges, that her husband was convicted in Council Bluffs of burglary in 1896 and sen-tenced to the penitentiary for three years. They were married in this city in 1892. A second attachment for contempt was ordered by Judge Scott yesterday against Wallace P. Kelley, a Union Pacific conluctor, for failure to pay to his wife, Anna Kelley, the temporary alimony ordered by the court in October in a divorce case pendhour. He has a motion to bet anide the ellmony order now pending, supported by sev-

An answer was filed yesterday in the suitof the Oriental Exposition company (Streets of Cairo) against the Exposition company and Manager Reed and Superintendent Wadley of the Concessions department for \$75,000. The answer is to the effect that the closing up of the Cairo exhibit on June 10 was owing to the fact that the plaintiff concessionaire had not complied with the terms of the Leo pold Bonet contract, of which it was the

#### GREATER AMERICA ELECTION Subscription by the Street Rathers

The subscription list of the Greater Amerafternoon after several hours had been de- ican Exposition was inflated yesterday by the voted by the respective counsel to the subscription of the Street Railway company of \$10,000. It is expected that the Gas comhalf of Norton, took exception to some sar- pany will sign for another large amount to-

Interest in the Meeting.

The postponed meeting of the stockholdparted Dwyer and Burns." He entered a ers for the election of twenty-five directors will be held in the Board of Trade rooms at 7:30 tonight and it is understood that

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch made of the opposing counsel's remark and Hazel salve. Beware of worthless imitations

Among Others-

you will find some organs in our basement room going very cheap-all this week. Pre-inventory selling with us always means money saved for the buyer. Our plane stock is rapidly being reduced by this cut price selling. Many of our best framed pictures have already dissappeared. Even if you have no immediate use for a picture, organ, piano or other musical instrument, it will pay you to take advantage of the sale. The first of the year we will take an inventory-hence these cut prices.

### A. HOSPE.

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

# You Might Thinkjudging by our enormus Christmas trade, that we wouldn't have a single camera

The Aloe & Penfold Co Amateur Photo Supp! douse.



for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

In Use For Over 30 Years.

#### HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"The streets in our town are bad enough, but they are not a marker to those over which I have traveled in Omaha during the few hours that I have been here," said D. B. Cromwell of St. Joseph. "What is more," he added," here there does not seem to be any effort made to better their condition. In St. Joseph the street commissioner is out with several gangs of men and s number of lengths of fire hose. The hose he attaches to the fire hydrants and then turns on the water. By doing this the mud and filth are washed into the gutters and it is possible to get over the crossing dry shod and without wearing waders. This plan of cleaning the streets in the business portion has been pursued during the sloppy weather and now they are in pretty fair condition."

"Our people are glad to know that Omaha business men have taken hold of the plan to promote the road to Yankton and now that they have done so and that in earnest, too, we have every reason to believe that it will be built," said John Barton, a farmer residing near Hartington. "For years we have felt the necessity of this line to Omaha. If it is constructed it will open up the best portion of Nebraska and give a trade to Omaha that now almost wholly goes to Sioux City. We all feel friendly toward Omaha and hope to see it a city of 500,000, for we realize that a big city in the state adds to the value of every acre of farm land. If the Omaha business men don't push the Yankton road they will make a great mistake."

Personal Paragraphs. David B. Anderson, owner of a large fruit farm near Syracuse, Ill., is in Omaha.

Frank Iverson, an attorney at Spirit Lake, Ia., is in the city looking after some matters in the courts. Stockton Heth, treasurer of the Omaha Water company, has sufficiently recovered from his attack of erysipeles to be out of

Henry P. Coleman, a dairyman residing at St. Charles, Minn., is a guest at one of the hotels. He is returning from a month spent

Mrs. J. M. Alkin is at Cedar Rapids visiting her mother and participating in the gun to take effect, and before Mrs. Atherton festivities incident to the wedding of her could answer he staggered back to the hed prother, George Leonard, there. E. W. Mortinson, one of the wealthy

farmers residing near Hiawatha, Kan., is in the city. He came up to learn something of South Omaha as a live stock market. Raymond D. Groves, an importer of fine horses and residing near Albany, N. Y., is in the city on his way to Portland, Ore. He will remain here a few days visiting friends. Ira D. Henderson, merchant at Downs Grove, Ia., is in the city buying goods. He reports a heavy trade and says that all of the merchants in the town where he resides

are in a prosperous condition. Nebraskans at the hotels: L. A. Lawson, John Delaney, Fremont; C. A. Whyman, H. C. Rountree, Lincoln; J. R. Manning, Wayne; W. W. Aft, Hyannis; L. M. Shaw, Osceola; J. H. Corwin, Cozad; J. M. Ireland, Shickley; F. M. Crowe, Lincoln. At the Murray: E. L. Cox, A. D. Gore, Eli Katz, Chicago; Ira Mallory, Grand Island: G. L. Pritchett, Fairbury; J. R. Welpton, Red Oak, Ia.; Milton Schultz, Milwaukee; A.

V. Kline, New York; W. N. Dawson, Ewing, Neb.; W. Patrick, St. Louis; F. T. Lathrop, Kansas City; J. E. Jenkins, Schuyler, Neb. At the Millard: John W. Lacey, Cheyenne; LeGrand Young, Salt Lake; N. H. Loomis, A. L. Williams, J. P. White, Topeka; L. J. Drake, E. G. Griffiths, E. K. Springer

lugh M. Wilson, William Grace, Charles F. Fredrick, Chicago; E. C. Conkling, St. Joseph; J. H. Schumacher, Kansas City; H. M. Orahood, J. K. Choate, Denver; A. K. Kenyon, New York; W. H. Jackson, Detroit; J. A. Hasemeer and wife, John Calvert and wife, Louisville, Neb.; O. J. Kerschensteiner, Lansing, Mich.; Charles Wood Fassett and wife St. Joseph. J. W. Spansett. sett and wife. St. Joseph; L. W. Snow and wife. David City; L. L. Smith and wife. Canton, O.; George H. Thummel and son Grand Island; W. B. Jones and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; John N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs W. C. Brooks, Beatrice; C. L. Buck, Denver; F. M. Dorsey, Sloux City.

Russia, accompanied by Lieutenants Caube and Pauspanell of the Russian army, will arrive in Omaha at 4:45 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A telegram to General Passen-ger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific an-nounced that the distinguished party left San Francisco for New York last night.

## DRINKS A DEADLY DRAUGHT

Devany Swallows Carbella Acid for Cough Medicine by Mistake and Dies.

In the uncertain light of early morning John Devany, 76 years of age, who had risen before daybreak to tend to his furnace, mistook a flask containing carbolic acid for a bottle of cough medicine and before realizing his mistake swallowed enough of the liquid to cause his death in less than an hour. John Devany lived at 2812 Douglas street,

the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Atherton, whose income is derived from the rent of rooms on the two upper floors of the house. He made it his duty to relieve Mrs. Atherton of the business matters incidental to housekeeping by looking after them himself, and as he did many of the chores about the premises it was his custom to get up before daylight to tend to the furnace and start a fire in the kitchen range in time for preparing breakfast.

High up on a shelf in a closet off from the kitchen stood a bottle of carbolic acid that had been in the house a year or longer. It was an ordinary bottle similar to those in which medicines are sold. Christmas day Mr. Devany bought a quantity of cough medicine and after taking a little of the preparation he placed it on the shelf beside the carbolic acid, which had long ago been forgotten.

Yesterday morning, as usual, he got up at o'clock. His bed was made up on the dining room floor. Before starting down to the basement, where the furnace is, he went to the closet to take another dose of the medicine. It was yet dark and the gas had not been lighted. Groping about on a shelf he could not see, the old man found a bottle and took a swallow or two of its contents, Then realizing the mistake he had made he ran to call his daughter. Her apartments were next to the dining room. His cries were heard, but the powerful drug had becould answer he staggered back to the bed on the floor and toppled over upon it. When help came he was in a comatose state and did not regain consciousness.

Mrs. Atherton's shricks aroused the roomers, and one of them ran to summon a physician, who came at once, but the old man was beyond help, dying shortly after 6 o'clock Two other married daughters, who live in the city, were notified of their father's death, and after their arrival at his side one of them was seized with acute hysterics, becoming so violent that those in the house could not manage her. People who live in the neighborhood were alarmed to see her running from house to house hatless and without wraps, screaming at the top of her voice. It required the strength of four men who were passing to carry her back to the house, and it was several hours before she could be quieted.

Work of Thieves.

A. Kodym of 1520½ Farnam street complained to the police that his tailor shop was turned into a fish pond by burglars and he does not like the role of fish warden. Thieves broke a window in his place and with a pole fished out three overcoats, one tack coat and five pairs of trousers, all of which they appropriated.

Lewis Hermann of 2706 Cuming street also reported a burglary. In his case a skeleton key was used to force an entrance to his room. A lady's ring set with emerals was stolen.

ds was stolen. J. G. Hancock of the Park hotel informed

the police that a plaid suit of clothes be-longing to him had been purloined from the Bijou theater.
One set of double harness was stolen from

the barn of D. Hughes at 2515 Parker street.
Two men entered Helin & Thompson's
tailor store at 315 South Fifteenth street and Grand Duke Cyril Coming.

Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the czar of \$20.



left, but we anticipated just such a trade and had prepared ourselves for it with the largest stock and variety of cameras we ever had-also supplies of all kinds-so that now we are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Especially is this so in our developing and printing department. All Christmas pictures brought to us now will be finished this week. Our work will be found the best and our prices as low as good work can

