BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Root Print it.

Thomas W. Blackburn for Congress.

A. S. Ritchie rem'd to 803 Brandeis Bldg.

Rinehart, photographer, 18th & Farnam.

We always have Rock Springs Coal. Central Coal and Coke company of Omaha, 15th and Harney streets.

Hanna Not so Much — Sunderland Brothers are selling Hannah nut coal at $8.00 per ton instead of $8.50, as advertised in The Bee Sunday.

IF YOU KNEW

The merits of Texas Wonder you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. $1 bottle, two months' treatment. Sold by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. and Owl Drug Co. Testimonials with each bottle.

ELABORATE NEGLIGEE AGAIN

But it Requires a "Figure" Such as Few American Women Will Work For.

The evening frock, the house gown and the tea gown have come into their own again now that the winter season is in full swing, and the early season interest in trotteurs and dressy street frocks has abated somewhat, though these essential items of the wardrobe are always of pronounced importance. They are as important as they were a month ago, but there is comparatively little left to say about them.

Their story in its salient details has been told, while each day and each new social function is bringing out new things in the realm of house and evening attire. The possibilities of variety are of course greater in evening dress than in street dress.

More materials and trimmings are available, fewer limitations of fancy are imposed, and in this day of eclecticism in dress no freak of line or coloring is too bizarre for modishness in evening toilette, always provided it has beauty to excuse it and does not pass the very elastic French bounds of modesty. American women are contending that those bounds show signs of overstretching at present and it will be interesting to see how far fashionable women here will follow the French lead in new ideas which do appear extreme.

Your true Parisian will wear what is modish. If it is beautiful, so much the better. If it is modest, better still. But as for refusing to accept a fashion because it is amazingly frank concerning the lines of the figure, "Oh, la, la," says madame, "provided that one has the figure."

And there it is: "Provided that one has the figure."

But as a rule one doesn't have the figure. Tell that to a Parisian and she says tersely what is the French equivalent of "Get it;" but American women, for all their coquetting with beauty doctors and physical exercises, and Turkish baths and rubber underwear, have not the Spartan heroism of the French woman in matters pertaining to beauty cult. They will pay money, much money, but they expect some one else to do the work and they decline to suffer, save perhaps for a brief time, at infrequent intervals. Now the things cannot be done after that fashion.

"It is possible to do anything with the figure, provided one has courage and persistence," said a French actress, famous for the grace and beauty of her figure, "but to keep the figure demands force of character, my friend."

Fruit Punch.

Grate the yellow rind of three lemons and two oranges into a quart of water. Add two pounds sugar, stir until dissolved, then boil ten minutes. Strain through a fine cloth, return to the fire, add a glass each of currant, blackberry and grape or raspberry jelly. Mix well, strain through a colander and cool. When quite cold add one grated pineapple and a pint of grape juice. Cover and stand over night to blend and ripen. When ready to serve add a can of peaches cut into small bits, a quarter pound of preserved cherries cut into quarters and a quart of preserved strawberries or red raspberries. Add a pint of ginger ale for every pint of the fruit, with a quart of plain or charged water and a cake of ice. Renew as needed, preserving the same proportions.

PRINCESS MODEL STILL GOOD

Its Lines Retain Wonderful Popularity in Spite of Predictions to the Contrary.

As long ago as last winter fashion prophets vehemently announced the decline and fall of the fomreau's vogue, and we were assured that this fall the princess frock would be altogether out of fashion; yet the semi-princess effects achieved by continuous lines of front trimming are apparently as numerous as ever, and not only do we retain the draped princess models, but we have a close fitting, untrimmed princess model, lovely when cleverly cut and made and when worn upon a perfect figure, but too trying for any woman not blessed with a charming figure, an artist corset maker and an inspired dressmaker.

The severe princess, like the open, cutaway coat, demands a rounded fullness of bust, a slender roundness of waist, a pronounced smallness of hips and an absolute straightness of front. To be sure, this is the fashionable figure for all models, but deviations from it can be glossed over, concealed and modified by certain modes. The tight fitting princess reveals pitilessly every fault, and it would be well if every woman would think long and seriously before venturing to order any model exacting uncommon excellence of figure and workmanship.

The upper part of the corsage and the sleeves in the plain princess are transparent stuffs and, as a rule, elaborately ornate, though one of the most striking

ANOTHER POPULAR MODEL.

of the stage gowns in the new play at the Varietes is simple even in decolletage, trimming and sleeves.

It is of black velvet and molds the figure to a degree which might be thought shocking by the average woman today, though the day of jerseys and all skin skirts still within our memory. Not an atom of trimming adorns the gown from bust to hem, and even around the decolletage there is but a line of heavily raised applique in jet and gold, the same applique bordering the very slight little over-sleeves, beneath which is a closely draped short sleeve of fine ring dot tulle.

Similar tulle forms the little tucker or modestie. Everything is left to the lines of the gown and of the figure under it, and there is enviable distinction in such a toilet—but it is not for every woman.

Fortunately the majority of the frocks so much admired in "L'Eventail," "L'Amour en Banque" and the other new plays are not so exacting as the princess models of which we have just spoken. Loose or semi-loose coats in lace, net or other comparatively transparent stuff, falling over skirts and corsages of contrasting materials, figure prominently among the most successful models, and this idea will unquestionably find favor throughout the winter.

NEWS OF THE ARMY POSTS

Six General Court-Martial Sentences for Minor Offenses Are Approved.

The following general court martial sentences have been approved and promulgated from army headquarters, Department of tre Missouri: Privates Franklin McCord, Company M, Thirtieth infantry, for desertion, eighteen months' imprisonment; William B. Parker, alias W. B. Porter, Battery B, Fifth field artillery, for fraudulent enlistment and desertion, one year's imprisonment; Charles Vassar, Company D, Fourth infantry, for larceny and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, six months' imprisonment; Recruits Charles M. Patterson, for desertion and Charley T. Myers for larceny, one year's imprisonment; Bert Smith, for desertion, eighteen months' imprisonment. The sentences in each instance carry with them dishonorable discharge from the army. The imprisonment sentences will be carried out at Leavenworth military prison.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth of Special Fund Warrants Paid.

HELD BY PAVING COMPANIES

Bridges Introduces Ordinance to Repeal the One Just Passed Barring Lunch Wagons from Streets of the City.

Nearly $30,000 of old special fund warrants which have been subject to litigation were ordered paid by the city council Tuesday night. These warrants had been sold by the treasurer to the Barber Paving company and to the Grant Paving company in previous years and have been held as part of the reserve money on contracts where guarantees have now expired. There was some question as to the liability of the city on about $100,000 of such warrants but suit has been decided against the city by other holders and the payment to the paving companies saved the city about $1,000 compared with what would have been secured by holders in case of suit.

The session of the council was brief, as the members desired to observe Christmas eve, but a large amount of business was transacted.

Aside from the payment of the special warrants the most important matter was the introduction of three ordinances by Mr. Bridges. One is to repeal the ordinance barring lunch wagons from the street corners, another to permit the sale of merchandise on the streets under certain restrictions, including the prohibition of the sale of food not properly protected from the weather, and the third was to set aside $5,000 from the unappropriated general fund for grading certain streets next year. All of these ordinances will meet with opposition and an effort, unsuccessful, was made to defeat the street sales ordinance on second reading.

Council Decides Against Purchase.

Under advice of the city attorney, who said that the plan was legally defective, the council decided not to purchase land adjoining Mercer park on three sides and to cancel the taxes as consideration. Taxes involving $17,000 were involved and the attorney held that to cancel these taxes would be to virtually take that sum from the sinking fund for park purposes.

Taxes on the Salvation Army Rescue home were ordered cancelled, but the German Evangelical church and the North Side Christian church were refused like requests as the property in question has not been used for religious purposes.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Elsasser asking for the assessment of cost of paving on Sixteenth street upon a twenty-foot tract of land owned by Thomas Swift, south of the Sixteenth street viaduct, was referred to the committee of the whole.

Steps were taken for the opening of an alley between Farnam and Douglas streets, from Twentieth street to Twenty-fourth. The alley is to be twenty feet wide.

Spring street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, was narrowed by the sale of eight feet on either side to owners of abutting property.

Bids for paving Florence boulevard from Twenty-fourth street to Sherman avenue were rejected and the clerk ordered to advertise for new ones.

One of the largest appropriation ordinances in the history of the city was passed. It carried $169,175.80.

New Ordinances.

New ordinances were introduced as follows: One to license the operation of lunch wagons, restricting them as to hours and fixing licenses from $15 to $50 per year; to regulate the sale of merchandise on the streets and to prohibit the sale of candy not protected from the weather; to narrow Capitol avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets and to sell the north twenty-seven feet to abutting property owners; to change grade of Thirtieth street from Dewey avenue to a point 194 feet south of Dewey avenue; to set aside $5,000 for paying half cost of grading certain streets; to license housemovers and regulate the removal of buildings.

Ordinances passed included one to appoint appraisers to fix damages for opening an alley between Farnam and Douglas streets, from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth; to narrow Spring street by taking eight feet from either side; changing grade of alley between Dodge and Davenport streets, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth; to create the office of gas commissioner and provide for an appointment; to abolish the office of market master.

The Creeping Oak.

A tree in California which has a peculiar personality is the creeping oak of Monterey. Nowhere in the vegetable kingdom can be found so true a representative of monopoly. This tree is of gnarly growth, its limbs, like those of the sycamore, bending and twisting in all directions. Wherever a branch touches the earth it takes root and becomes, as it were, another trunk, though still a branch of the main stem, drawing nourishment both from the parent stem and from the new source. In this manner the tree is spread till it has taken possession of five acres of ground and it is still advancing.

IN A STEEL MILL DISTRICT

Primitive Life of Men Who Daily Face Death for a Few Dollars.

Immediately west of the mills of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago, there is a colony about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, which has no counterpart anywhere on the globe. There are in the colony from 7,000 to 10,000 men of thirty different nationalities, speaking in thirty different tongues, and living in thirty different ways.

To the stranger it might seem as if these thirty different countries had each sent a number of their men as exhibits for a sort of international living museum. But this is not the case. The men were driven from home by poverty, and they came to South Chicago to work in the steel mills and better their conditions. Nearly all of them are men in the prime of life—under thirty. The greater part of them are unmarried and of those who are married but a small number have their families here.

Most of them stay here a certain period, save a few dollars and return to their native land, where they spend the rest of their days tilling the soil six days in the week and telling the wonders they have seen in "Ameritsa" on the seventh day over a glass of vodka or a jug of kvas.

The few having families in this country work until they are incapacitated, either by accident or through natural causes, or until they reach the age limit—45 to 50. Then they live on what their children earn or else they keep boarders. Of the 6,000 or 7,000 immigrants of the Slavic races about 500 are listed by the company as being able to speak English. To the rest the English language and American customs are sealed books.

To the superficial observer the life of most of these immigrants may seem primitive. They wear the same shirt for weeks. They seldom undress when they go to bed, especially those working at night and sleeping in the daytime. Bathhouses are unknown in that vicinity and the congestion in the houses where they live is more than most civilized men having an income of $10 or $12 a week, as these men have, would submit to.

But this unnatural life, unnatural even to them, is the result, not of savagery, but of the strange conditions and harsh surroundings with which they are confronted upon their arrival here. America to them is not a country for people to live in, to have homes, and families, but merely a country to work in, to make a few dollars in, and to get out of as fast as one can.

Legendary heroes braved the dragon in their search for golden hoards. These mill workers, men of more or less primitive instincts, coming from primitive environments, brave the dragons of modern progress and industry, the most complex and dangerous machinery, to earn a few dollars with which to pay back taxes and redeem their soil from the hands of an oppressive and despotic European regime. Duty and necessity, not adventure, bind them to their task, and the minute these duties and necessities are met they leave the mills and furnaces for the more congenial life of their native villages.

The supervisor of labor of the Illinois Steel company says that this heterogeneous population is "peaceable, quiet, honest, industrious and intelligent."

A policeman who was watching a crowd of Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, and goodness knows how many other nationalities as they were entering the gate, took a slightly different view of them.

"Much home life among them?" he was asked.

"Home life? I should say so. They live twenty-five and thirty-five in one room, so there must be home life," he answered not without a shudder. The policeman then told of certain places in the neighborhood where nearly 100 people lived in the same space and number of rooms which an American workingman's family of five would occupy."—Chicago Tribune.

LOOKING BACKWARD 75 YEARS

Two Generations from Primitive Rurality to Civilization's Heights.

In 1831 the American people were free, but they held in their hands the land tools of slaves. They had to labor and sweat in the fields, with the crude implements that had been produced by ages of slavery. For two generations the sickles, flails and wooden plows, with which they had tried to build up a prosperous republic, had held back agricultural progress. Let us try to reconstruct mentally the America of those days.

Enterprise was not then a national characteristic. The few men who dared to suggest improvements were persecuted as enemies of society. The first iron plows were said to poison the soil. The first railroad was torn up. The first telegraph wires were cut. The first sewing machine was smashed. And the first man who sold coal in Philadelphia was chased from the state as a swindler.

Even the railway was a dangerous toy. The telegraph was still a dream in the brain of Morse. John Deere had not invented his steel plow, nor Howe his sewing machine, nor Hoe his printing press. There were no stoves nor matches nor lamps. Petroleum was peddled as a medicine at $1 a bottle. Iron was $75 a ton. Money was about as reliable as mining stocks are today, and all the savings in all the banks would not now buy the chickens in Iowa.

The total exports amounted to no more than we paid last year for diamonds and champagne. Chicago was a twelve-family village. There was no west nor middle west. Not one grain of wheat had been grown in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Oklahoma or Texas.—Herbert N. Casson in Everybody's.

Seven Odd Ones.

Jeremiah Meeker of South Orange, N. J., is 93, but never misses a local base ball game. Fancy that!

Mrs. Robert McGuire of Scranton, Pa., is 58, and has just had her twenty-first child. Wire Washington.

Tradition gets an awful jolt in the fact that Miss Abbie Lathrop of Granby, Mass., runs a mouse farm. There, now!

A child just born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kuenhle at Bucyrus, O., is its own uncle. Its father is also its grandfather. Figure it out.

Magistrate Alexander Bartlet of Windsor, Ont., is 85, but still serves as police justice. In 1907 he will have been forty years on the bench.

The Southern Pacific has forbidden the employes in its lumber yards to wear stiff hats or boiled shirts. Laborers complained that those so costumed "lorded" it over the others.

In contesting a damage suit by a woman against Willimantic, Conn., Mayor Dunn said she couldn't have put her foot in the hole because he couldn't. His foot is to be measured in co

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Christmas Eve the Occasion of Many Dances and Private Gatherings.

SERVICES IN CHURCHES TODAY

First Presbyterian and St. Martin's Announce Appropriate Exercises, Latter Offering an Elaborate Musical Program.

Christmas eve in South Omaha was observed in nearly every home in the city. The younger boys were pressed into service as messengers while many of the older ones with gray whiskers of their own put on false ones and played the role of good old Santa Claus for children who screamed with delight and believed it all. Many Christmas trees were dressed in the parlors and loaded down with all the favorite finery of the season. No accidents resulted from the illuminations.

All of the dance halls of the city were pressed into service by the various clubs and fraternities. These, however, were patronized by the young people who have no home in the city for the greater part. Most of the young people who have homes in the city spent the evening there.

Public Christmas observances will be conducted in the Presbyterian church this morning. Dr. R. L. Wheeler announces that this will be his fixed custom hereafter. The hour of the service is 10 a. m. The music will be by a quartet.

St. Martin's church will observe the occasion especially with beautiful and appropriate services. The first service of the day will be a celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. This will be followed by a second celebration of the holy communion at 10:30. For this service the choir has prepared an elaborate musical service.

Processional Hymn, Oh come all ye faithful ..... Adeste Fideles
Introit Anthem, "Hark the Herald Angles Sing." .....
Kyrie ..... Berthold Tours
Hymn, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear" ..... R. S. Willis
Offertory Anthem, "Sing and Rejoice" ..... Joseph Barnby
Sursum Corda ..... Berthold Tours
Sanctus ..... Berthold Tours
Agnus Dei ..... Dorey
Benedictus Qui Venti ..... Dorey
Gloria in Excelsis ..... Old Chant
Nunc Dimittis .....
Recessional Hymn—Angles from the Realms of Glory ..... H. Smart

At 4:30 in the afternoon the Sunday school children's festival will be held in the church with the singing of appropriate Christmas carols and the distribution of gifts.

Magic City Gossip.

The body of A. V. Miller was sent to Columbus yesterday for burial.

Sam Hammerstrom of the University of Chicago is home on his vacation.

Strayed, a yellow collie dog. Inform Mrs. Faulk, 2914 S street. Telephone 1419.

Fred Paul and Paul McDonald left last night on a visit to Kansas City for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan left last night for Chicago, where they will spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gilchrist of Sioux City are spending Christmas at the home of Mrs. R. Gilchrist.

Hundreds of visitors came and went from South Omaha yesterday. Almost every household has a guest.

Miss Verna Scott has recovered sufficiently from her operation for appendicitis to return to her home.

Pat Dougherty was arrested for helping himself to some liquor in B. Maslowski's saloon yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Stewart Campbell and wife of Tilden are the guests of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Campbell.

Charles Mahl, who has been confined at the Omaha General hospital for a week, was able to return to work yesterday.

The South Omaha High School Alumni association will give its annual dance on Thursday evening at Workmen temple.

The Royal Highlanders will hold their regular meeting this evening to transact business and install new officers. A class will be initiated.

Hugh McGinnis, a mute, was run down by a dray wagon at Twenty-sixth and P streets. The driver was detained at the city jail. McGinnis was not seriously hurt.

Chief Briggs directed the charity officers to examine the case of Mrs. J. O'Brien, whose husband has repeatedly deserted her. She was found yesterday without anything in the house for herself and two children to eat.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Right Rev. William G. McCloskey, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday and his fortieth year as bishop in Louisville last week.

Bishop Scadding of Oregon, with a diocese twice as large as Ohio, recently deplored the policy of the Episcopal church, which sent $30,000 to the foreign missions and only $1,000 to the strategic points of the Pacific coast, where 20,000 homesteaders are arriving each year and need the church quite as much as the heathen.

Very Rev. George J. Patterson, rector of the Cathedral, Boston, and formerly pastor of St. Vincent's church, South Boston, has been appointed vicar general of the Boston archdiocese. He is an old Fort Hill (Mass.) boy and received his education at Boston college, St. Charles' college, near Baltimore, and St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore.

UNCLE SAM CRIES FOR HELP

Government Has Chances of Good Employment in the Civil Service.

The United States Civil Service commission announces the following examinations to secure a list of eligibles to fill existing vacancies in the civil service:

January 8—For the position of stereotyper, at 55¾ cents per hour, in the government printing office. Age limit, 21 years or over.

January 15—For the position of farmer (familiar with irrigation) at the Fort Yuma, Ariz., school, at $720 per annum. Age limit, 20 years or over. For the position of copperplate map engraver, at $900 per annum, in the coast Geodetic survey. Age limit, 20 years or over. For the position of apprentice map engraver, at $700 per annum, in the hydrographic office, Navy department. Age limit, 16 to 18 years. For the position of physician (male), in the Indian service, at salaries ranging from $700 to $1,200 per annum. Age limit, 25 to 55 years.

January 15-16—For the position of draftsman and dairy sanitary engineer in the dairy division, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $1,400 to $1,600 per annum. Age limit, 20 years or over.

January 22—For the positions of assistant engineer of tests in the testing laboratory at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; salary, $1,200 per annum. Age limit, 20 years or over. For the position of assistant engineer in the office of the secretary of war, at $720 per annum. Age limit, 20 years or over. For the position of machinist, familiar with printing and book binding machinery, in the government printing office; no salary specified. Age limit, 20 years or over. For the position of planting assistant (male), in the forest service, Department of Agriculture, at $900 per annum. Age limit, 20 years or over. For positions as teacher in the Indian service at salaries of from $540 to $720 per annum. Age limit, 20 years or over. Wives of superintendents of Indian schools and wives of teachers are also eligible to this examination. For the position of teacher for mechanical drawing (male or female), at $600 per annum, in the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. Age limit, 20 years or over.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH WINNER

Experiments of Work at Fort Omaha Lead to Call for Permanent Plant.

During the last few weeks wireless experiments have been made at Fort Omaha with points on the bluffs on the Iowa side opposite Fort Omaha. The tests were satisfactory. Considerable experimental wireless telegraphy work is now being done with the portable apparatus which consists of telescoping iron poles with necessary wire guy cables. The current is produced from storage batteries and gasoline generators for the dynamos. The work is being done almost wholly on the post grounds.

The contracts for the erection of the wireless station at Fort Omaha will be let in a few days, but the work on the erection of the towers may not begin before next spring.

The first attempts at long range wireless telegraphy will be made between Forts Omaha, Riley and Leavenworth.

Work on the construction of the balloon and hydrogen gas houses at Fort Omaha has been in progress some time. The contractors have been delayed somewhat for material and transportation. The work is being pushed on these structures as rapidly as the season and materials will permit, and they will be ready for occupancy early in the spring, should the building weather continue favorable.