

THE DAY'S DOINGS AT HOME.

Contesting the Legality of the Act Extending the Limits of the City.

LAUER AND HIS FINANCES.

Deeply Interesting Developments—Caught on the Cars—Court and Police News.

An Important Case.

A case was filed in the district court yesterday which is of great importance to the city. It is entitled John I. Redick vs. the City of Omaha. It contests the legality of the legislative act, passed in 1877, which extended the city limits northward from Nicholas street.

The petition goes on to state that the passage of the act was procured by fraudulent means; that one or two members were sent to the state capital with the understanding that they were to work for the bill; that these members misrepresented to the other legislators the size and importance of Omaha, and thus procured the passage of the act.

The petitioners ask that this legislative act of 1877 be declared void and null, and that \$2,672.85, accumulated city taxes on the property aforesaid, be cancelled.

LAUER'S FINANCES.

Lauer Resigns from the Nail Works—Mrs. Lauer's "Pin Money."

Lauer has resigned from the superintendency of the nail works; his resignation has been accepted; accounts adjusted and found to be, it is alleged, \$900 overdrawn, which last, however, is all the regular way, and does not in itself, reflect on him in the least. There is something a little remarkable about Lauer's connection or disconnection with the nail works, for whereas when investigation was made yesterday, attaches of the concern, who ought to know, denied his resignation, and declared furthermore that, "bah, pool, stuff, etc.," such a step on Lauer's part would not be entertained for a moment by the directors.

Altogether, Lauer's financial condition and the record of his private and domestic economy are matters hard to reach, and yet they will be important questions in the pending trial. One of Mr. Thurston's most effective arguments, in attacking the nobility of Lauer's character, manifested in deeding all his property to his wife and leaving himself penniless. This transaction is one of the most intangible on record. The amount involved in Mr. Lauer's estate and the parties to whom it pertains are undecipherable, at least for public print. The situation seems to be that the property is in the name of Mrs. Lauer, to be used by Lauer during his life and after his death to revert to Mrs. Lauer's relatives.

Mrs. Goetchius, it appears, has some points at hand which will give a great deal of strong variance to his alleged liberality to his outraged wife. "Sallie," said Mrs. Goetchius, "frequently complained of her husband's closeness and parsimony. She has told me that he seldom gave her money and I know that she bought quite all her clothing during her married life with money that I gave her myself. She was never bitter in these complaints, but excused Lauer by saying that he was saving his money to pay on his property. After the reconciliation I gave Sallie \$400, placing it on interest at her command. Lauer from the day he learned of it never rested until he had possession of the money, and goodness only knows what became of it. No, neither of us ever knew anything of it. It was very little, indeed, that Sallie received from her husband. He gave her a diamond ring as the engagement token and upon their marriage presented her with a gold watch. On the day of the funeral he offered me these articles but I refused them, telling him that it was the occasion for such considerations. A day or two later he sent them to me. I know nothing of the disposition of his property, and do not understand the transaction at all."

Continuing the conversation Mrs. Goetchius dropped some statements which form important points in the case. "Sallie was always very reticent to me upon the subject of her relations with her husband. Within a month following her marriage I noticed that she was winking and faking. I pined her with all manner of questions, but it was only at long intervals that she would say anything. I know that once when she was not happy with Lauer. Oh, yes, I think that she loved him when she married him. When, after the first separation, she returned to him, I told her to exercise some discretion, and to resist his cruelty. Toward the last and recently I cannot say exactly when—she told me she had reproached him when he upbraided her, and that the show of spirit had been so successful that she regretted not having followed that policy from the start. They certainly had no trouble since the reconciliation, for on several occasions she left him, but he, overtaking her on the way home, would cajole her into returning. As to Sallie's relations with Miss Minerva Lauer, I am constrained to believe that they were not good, as Sallie often told me that her sister-in-law would have nothing to do with either her or her friends, making the excuse, if I remember rightly, that she did not care for married people. I know that once when I called at Sallie's house, Miss Minerva refused to come down from her room to see me."

It is very evident that there are numberless points in this case which the preliminary examination failed to bring out and which will in time lead additional interest to the trial.

A FUGITIVE DEBTOR.

How a Cheyenne Absconder's Flight was Stopped Here.

Deputy Sheriffs Crowell and Ewing made a neat and clever capture yesterday morning.

Up to December 1, Frederick Landau was a wholesale liquor dealer in the city of Cheyenne, Wyo. Just a little prior to that date he made quiet disposition of his affairs in that city for an amount approaching \$5,000, sent his wife on to New York and prepared to follow. On the evening of the 1st he gilded out of Cheyenne on a freight train, but at Denver Junction he transferred his elegant person to the regular passenger, which reached here this morning. It happened that Landau owed Riley & Dillon of this city a little matter of \$600, but of course he had no time to consider so small an amount. Messrs. Riley & Dillon were, however, given telegraphic information yesterday afternoon of Landau's eastward flight and at 7:30 this morning the two deputy sheriffs were at the Union Pacific depot. The ex-liquor dealer was not such a sprig to be trapped like that, so he dropped from the train at the Eleventh street crossing. Messrs. Crowell and Ewing surrounded this and consequently waited until 9:30 when the Kansas City train was about to pull out at the Burlington & Missouri depot and at the critical hour entered the cars. There sat Mr. Landau with the important bearing of an emigrant for Canada when the officers introduced themselves, and asked the pleasure of his company up the street. Landau collapsed, but retained sufficient strength to reach a hack. He was taken to the jail, where Mr. Riley called upon him. It was stated in the telegram that the fugitive had \$1,000 on his person, but the search revealed only \$175, his wife having gone on with the bundle. He agreed in a minute to come to terms and wired his wife to place \$200 on the credit of Riley & Dillon in the Fourth National bank of New York. No reply had been received this afternoon and Landau is still in jail.

A man who was with him and whom he claimed to be his barkeeper, or something of that character, was jailed with him.

The Milliet Divorce Suit.

The following is from the Denver Tribune-Republican of December 1st, and narrates the latest phase in a sensational suit, the principals in which are well known here:

Milliet has filed an affidavit in the superior court where his wife, Mary E., is suing for a divorce and alimony that puts the plaintiff in a bad light. He says he was ejected by plaintiff from marriage, by her representing that she was virtuous and that her alleged illegitimate child was her younger sister, whose father was now dead; that shortly after their removal from Omaha to Denver, his wife's mother, sister, brother and alleged illegitimate child came to Denver and squatted in his Campa-street house so that he had to leave it; he then believing that plaintiff in connection with her mother's family, intended to get rid of him by foul means for the purpose of getting his property; that the plaintiff and family and alleged illegitimate child are still living upon and occupying his premises and property; and the affiant believes that the only object plaintiff had in marrying him out of his property, and compelling him to support her said family. This the affiant offers to prove by sufficient evidence, and, therefore, prays the court may allow him to amend his cross-complaint with regard to the purpose of showing fraud to annul said marriage.

Railway Matter.

General Passenger Agent Morse, of the Union Pacific, left for the east yesterday. The Beatrice mayor and committee of aldermen now in the city, called upon General Manager Callaway yesterday to pay their respects.

J. A. Monroe, of Kansas City, is in the city.

George Olds, traffic agent, of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at St. Louis, is in the city.

D. McCool, manager of the St. Joe & Grand Island, is in the city stopping at the Millard.

T. M. Marquette, the general attorney of the B. & M. at Lincoln, is in the city.

E. T. Dickinson, assistant general superintendent of the Union Pacific at Denver, is in the city.

D. O. Clark, general coal agent of the Union Pacific, left for the east yesterday.

James Gibson, traveling agent for the Northwestern at Madison, Wis., was in the city yesterday on his way to California with an excursion party of fifty people.

The men in the shops greet Mr. Hackney's arrival with misgivings that heads will begin to drop to make room for favorites left in Topeka. The older shopmen, however, express themselves as satisfied that Mr. Hackney will recognize the efficiency of the men who have kept the motor power of the Union Pacific running smoothly enough in years passed. The new mechanical chief ought to first go fool hunting with a shotgun and capture the reporter for the idiotic slush concerning him yesterday.

The Dangerous Electric Wire.

The annoyance caused by the electric light wires seems now to have become greater than was recorded yesterday morning. Besides destroying some very important parts in the electric room of No. 3 engine house, it also burned out three of the relays at the office of the Pacific Telegraph company on Thirteenth street. The destruction of these latter, the manager of the office, directed to the electric men in which their line men had strung their wire on eastern Dodge street. From the office to the smelting works, the Pacific stretches its wires on the poles of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light company to the smelting works. The wires were badly placed, so much so that they came in contact with the electric light wire. The combined weight pressed down upon the fire alarm wire and sent the current along it which burned the repeater. From this point of view it was seen that the Pacific wire had managed to bear the burden of the expense. It is now removing its line and placing it highest upon the poles, so as to keep it away from all further contact with small wires.

Police Court Docket.

Yesterday morning Judge Stenberg disposed of the following cases: Libbie Henry and Geo. Patrick, disturbance of the peace, \$5 and costs. Gravelle Thompson, disturbance of the peace, \$5 and costs. Charles Harrison, vagrant, 10 days in the county jail on bread and water. Will Patrick and John Maher, vagrants, ordered out of town. William Doud, drunk and disorderly, discharged.

SPECIAL SALE.

50-FIFTY-50 Fifty patterns fine Chamber Sets in all woods, at greatly reduced prices. Will continue only until sold. CHAS. SHIVERICK, 1206, 1208 and 1210 FARNAM ST.

THE DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

Something About the Institution and Its Workings.

THE GREAT AURAL METHOD.

And a Practical Illustration of Its Results—Scaffold and Noose—The County's Beneficence.

The Deaf and Dumb.

A representative of the BEE visited the deaf and dumb institute Wednesday evening and spent a pleasant half hour going through the various buildings. A few hasty observations were jotted down which are recorded below.

The institution this year is in a flourishing condition. Under the superintendency of Prof. Gillespie it is making rapid headway, and never at any time in its history has its outlook been so flattering as at present. There are now 106 pupils in attendance. The number is increasing every day. Eight teachers are employed this year.

A number of improvements have been made within the past year, which greatly add to the efficiency of the institution. In the first place a new brick cottage building has been nearly completed, costing \$5,000, to be occupied by the teachers. Inasmuch as the appropriation for the building gave out before the work could be completed, several of the other rooms have not been finished. They will be completed when another appropriation is made by the legislature. A well 300 feet deep has been sunk, which supplies the school with water to the building. In this connection it might also be stated that a new system of sewerage has been completed which affords the building an absolutely perfect drainage. The text to the well house is the machine house, in which are the carpenter shops, furnishing the boys interesting and instructive diversion, the printing office, etc., etc. On the basement level there also are the washing and ironing rooms, together with the boiler and engine rooms. There are three engines in use, one for running the electric lights, which the buildings are now equipped with, and two for forcing the steam and hot and cold water through the pipes. The electric engine is of the improved Weston make, and is a very powerful one.

The main building has been repainted and renovated this year. It presents a cheerful and decidedly homelike appearance. The structure may be described as a long rectangle, flanked on the north and south sides by two wings. In the south wing, first floor, are the girls' reading rooms and sewing rooms, while on the north wing, on the corresponding floor, are the rooms for the boys. The two sexes are only allowed to mingle in the recitation and dining room and at chapel exercises.

The other rooms on the first floor are the private apartments of Prof. Gillespie, parlors, etc. The recitation rooms are on the second floor of the main part of the building. They are rather smaller than the average recitation room, and are still being equipped with capacity for about a score of scholars. At the classes are small, consisting of from six to twenty scholars, the rooms are not too cramped.

On the third floor of the main part of this building is a cosy little chapel, handsomely papered and furnished. Here devotional exercises are held every week, morning at half past 8 o'clock and on Sunday at 10 o'clock. Every morning there is a lecture in the sign language by one of the professors. On the Sabbath some minister occasionally comes out to the institution and preaches to the children through the medium of an interpreter.

A new feature of the curriculum this year is the instruction in art, which is in charge of Miss Mary E. Divine, of Philadelphia. Under her efficient direction the little deaf mutes, some of whom display a remarkable artistic taste, are making rapid progress. While none of them are yet becoming Raphael and Titians, many of them will doubtless attain a proficiency in the line of art which might be envied by their less afflicted fellow beings.

Another feature about to be introduced into the institution is that of a natural history museum. A competent taxidermist has been employed, and is now at work stuffing and mounting specimens. The collection will, of necessity, be small one at first, but it is hoped that it will gradually grow, partially by purchase, and partially by the gifts of those who have something to contribute.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the instruction of the deaf and dumb is the aural method, which has been adopted here. It is nothing more or less than a method of teaching the deaf to hear and talk. The method has already been extensively noticed in the columns of the BEE, and need not be adverted to here at length again. Introduced by Prof. Gillespie at the Nebraska institution five years ago, it has proven itself a grand success, and has been adopted in nearly every similar institution in the country.

The method may be conveniently divided into two branches—the "aural" and the "oral"—the teaching the deaf-mutes to hear and to talk. The work is in charge of Miss Orie Plum, who has as assistant, Mr. Taylor. Miss Plum kindly volunteered an explanation of the system, which is, as already said, the most interesting part of the course of instruction.

There are twenty-seven pupils in the classes—nineteen in the "aural" and eight in the "oral." In the first place, in order that a scholar may be able to study the system, there must be discoverable in him or in her the germs of an ability to hear or speak. Briefly, it may be said that if a scholar has the power of hearing to a slight degree, his powers are gradually strengthened, and he is enabled, either with or without an ear trumpet, he is then required to form the simpler vowel sounds, and, finally, by a gradual building up process, he is able to form whole words and sentences. But if a pupil be absolutely dumb, of course the system is powerless to help him.

If the pupil is perfectly deaf, the task of teaching him to talk becomes a more difficult one. Not entering into the details of the process, it may be said that the pupil is taught to read the words which are uttered by his teacher from the movement of the lips, in forming the various sounds. In this way the sight comes to the relief of the unfortunate one, and he can tell with wonderful precision the words which are being spoken to him. Slowly, and by the exercise of the most superhuman patience on the part of the teacher, the deaf mute is taught to read the words from the movement of the lips, and to form the same words, in accents which are remarkably distinct. The pupils are put through a course of this training, and in about five years on an average, they are able to talk in a perfectly natural manner.

The scribe had the pleasure of witnessing some of the practical workings of the system. Some four or five of the class—all of them girls—ranging in age probably from 12 to 17 or 18 years, exhibited their acquired powers of hearing and speaking. All of them under the direction of Miss Plum, acquitted themselves admirably. The first one was a girl probably 15 or 16 years of age. She had been deaf all her life and not until she came into the institution was it discovered that she



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had any developable germ of the power of sweetening. "Do you know this gentleman?" was asked of the child by Miss Plum. The girl watched silently the lips of her teacher. She recognized, apparently with ease, the question, and replied distinctly: "No." "Did you ever see him before?" "No." "Well, he lives in Omaha and is a reporter for the BEE. Do you know what the BEE is?" "It is a republican newspaper." "In Omaha?" "Do you know on what street?" "No, I don't think I know." "Do you like to go to school?" "Yes, I do."

All the replies were given slowly and in a strange, semi-guttural tone of voice. Nevertheless they could be easily recognized. Several other girls submitted to similar tests with most surprising results. The system is accomplishing wonderful things, and is a credit to Prof. Gillespie and the institution of which he is the principal.

Money From the Old Country. A pretty little German "frau"—not over seventeen years of age, with golden hair and dreamy blue eyes, and dressed in clothes of a decidedly foreign pattern, entered Justice Weiss' court yesterday in company with her husband.

Justice Weiss, who is susceptible to female beauty, at once dropped his pen, and gently questioned her as to whether he could do anything for her. The young lady said that she had just received news that her father in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, had died and left her an inheritance of 10,000 or 12,000 marks. She desired the judge to draw up the papers so that she could get the money. Justice Weiss told her that the necessary documents would be prepared at once, and the young lady flitted away with a smile of satisfaction lighting up her face. A few days ago she was Miss Helen Steels, but now her name is Mrs. Richard Madrus. She has been in America but two years. Most of her relatives live in the old country.

A Runaway Wife. A woman calling herself Mrs. Charles T. Gensheen is in the city, stopping at the Levee house on Capitol avenue. This female, it may be remembered, was reported to Marshal Cummings as having eloped from St. Joseph, leaving a husband and six children. She denies that she eloped, but says that she left her husband because he abused her. She declares that she does not propose to go back to him.

Noted Billiardists. Arrangements have been made for the appearance here of the three great billiardists, Schaefer, Slosson and Vignaux, on Thursday evening next in the opera house. They will give a varied exhibition of their skill with the cue and balls. The event will be one of rare interest and will be looked forward to with no little anticipation.

A Hebrew Feast. The Hebrew feast of the Chaunehak, lasting eight days, began last evening. It commemorates the victory of the Maccabees over the Syrians in ancient days. Tuesday evening there will be special services at the synagogue, conducted by Rabbi Benson. On Sunday afternoon there will be a service for the children.

The Exposition Building. The curiosity of many has been aroused by the peculiar wood superstructure which is going up above the walls of the exposition building. This frame work is for the towers which will be raised at each end and their interior will be mere storage rooms. It does not appear now that the building can be finished before February.

Hog Cars Ditched. Wednesday evening a hog train of the Union Pacific ran in on an open switch occupied by another train and ditched three cars of hogs. The damage was slight and the porters fortunately saved their bacon.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Only in case Royal Baking Powder Co., 108 Wall Street N. Y.

WHAT IS AN ADVERTISEMENT

We are told that an advertisement is a Public Notice, offered for the benefit of those to whom it is addressed. The merchant who advertises judiciously more than often, goes so for a public interest and not for an injury. But when an inferior article is advertised for no other purpose but to dispose of it, simply because it is cheap in price, and would not prove a satisfaction to the consumer if he got it for nothing, is no justice no mans' mind need be jagged on this subject, for our fore-fathers had the same experience that still proves an every day occurrence with the people of today. Now in all the advertising of The Only Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam St., they have never as yet mentioned anything they could not fill for their customers, and above everything they have never pretended to offer the public anything that they could find elsewhere at the same prices. This has been proven to the success of the still popular Misfit Parlors, and from this the intention grows stronger to not be outdone, and the late arrival of shipments at the following prices to close them out, in order to make room for those coming in by express each day, will prove your interest to select from consisting of

OVERCOATS

Table listing various overcoat styles and prices, such as 'That was made to order by a Merchant Tailor for \$15'.

And others more expensive, all cut from the designs intended for an Overcoat at prices in the same proportion. These, together with so many different styles in

SUITS

Table listing various suit styles and prices, such as 'That was made to order by a merchant tailor for \$30.00'.

And others yet to mention, cut in any style you may desire, suitable for any man to wear no matter what his station may be, with these and so many styles of patterns and, cuts in

PANTALOONS

At \$2.80, \$3, \$3.20, \$3.65, \$4.10, \$4.45, \$5, \$5.80, \$6.20, \$6.90, \$7.50, \$7.60, \$8, \$8.30, \$9, \$9.45, \$9.65, \$9.86, \$10, \$10.50, \$11, \$11.85. Will show what an advertisement means when inserted for public benefit, as is used in every case by THE ONLY MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS 1119 FARNAM ST.,