TRAINING THE YOUNG IDEA

Recent Progress in the Public Schools Outlined and Analyzed.

OVER FIFTEEN MILLIONS AT SCHOOL

The Evils of Political Partisanship in School Management-Prohibiting Married Women as Teachers-Educational Notes.

William T. Harris, United States commis Bioner of education, contributes to the current number of Harper's an article on "Recent Progress in the Public Schools," particularly the public schools of the United States, which, he asserts, are at the present time a more important factor in the welfare of the country than ever before. Mr. Harris says there were enrolled in all the schools of the United States, public and private, elementary, secondary and higher, in the year 1894 about 15,500,000 pupils. This number includes all who attended at any time in the year for any period, however short. But the actual average attendance for each pupil did not exceed ninety days, although the average length of the school ression was 137. Sixty-nine pupils were en rolled out of each 100 of the population between the ages of 5 and 18 years. At this rate of attendance the entire population is receiving on an average a little less than four and one-half years' schooling of 200 days each. In some states this average falls as low as two years, and in others in rises to nearly seven years (as in Massachu-

Out of this entire number deduct the private and parochial schools of all kinds, elementary, secondary, higher and schools for art, industry and business, for defective classes and Indians, and there remain over 13.500,000 for the public school enrollment, or nearly 88 per cent of the whole. In the twenty-four years since 1870 the attendance on the public schools has increased from less than \$7.000,000 to \$13.500. creased from less than \$7,000,000 to \$13,500,000. The expeditures have increased somewhat more, namely, from \$63,000,000 to \$163,000,000 per annum, an increase from \$1.64 per capita to \$2.47. To account for this prorata increase of 50 per cent in the cost of the common schools one must allow for a slight increase in the average length of the school term, and for the increase of enrollment from less than 17 to more than 20 per cent of the population. But the chief items of increase are to be found in teachers wages and the cost of expert supervision. These account for more than two-thirds of the 50 per cent, while the remaining onethe 50 per cent, while the remaining one-sixth is due to better apparatus and more commodious school buildings.

commodious school balldings.

The transformation of an illiterate population into a population hat reads the daily newspaper, and perforce thinks on national and international interests, is the great good accom shed by the public school system thus far. It must be borne in mind that the enrollment in school of one person in every five of the entire population of the country means the same result for the south as for the north, the Gulf states, in fact, enrolling nearly 22 per cent of their total population, colored and white, and the south Atlantic 20.70, while the north Atlantic and the western mountain and Pacific divisions enroll 18 per cent, having a much smaller ratio of mountain and Pacific divisions carroll is per cent, having a much smaller ratio of children of school age. In a reading population one section understands the motives of the other, and this prevents political differences from becoming too wide for party solution. When one section cannot any longer accredit the other with honest and patriotic differences in the other with honest and patriotic party and accredit the other with honest and patriotic party and accredit the other with honest and patriotic party and accredit the other with honest and patriotic party and the color of the col motives, war is only a question of time. That this general prevalence of elementary education is accompanied by a comparative neglect of the secondary and higher courses of study is evident from the fact that out of the number of pupils enrolled more than ninety-six in every 100 are pursuing elementary studies; less than three in 100 are in secondary studies in High schools, acade-mies and other institutions; only one in 100 is in college or school for higher studies. It is poor comfort to know that the pro-portion of pupils in grades above elementary, as compared with the while population, is no larger in the nations of Europe, although in

superior to our own. POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

"Whatever other motives may influence parents," writes Robert Grant in Scribner's, there is no doubt that many are finally deterred from sending their boys to a publi school by the conviction that the education offered to their sons in return for taxes is inferior to what can be obtained by private con-tract. Though a father may be desirous to have his boys understand early the theory of democratic equality, he may well hesitate to let them remain comparatively ignerant in order to impress upon them this doctrine. In this age, when so much strees is laid on the importance of giving one's children the best education possible. It seems too large a price to pay. Why, after all, should a citizen send his boys to a school provided by the state if better schools exist in the neighborhood which he can afford to have them attend? Therefore, if the state is desirous to educate the sons of its leading citizens it ought to make sure that the public schools are second to mone in the land. If it does not it has only ttself to blame if they are educated apart from the sons of the masses of the population. Nor is it an answer to quote the Fourth of July orator, that our public schools are second to none in the world; for one has only to investigate to be convinced that, both regards the methods of teaching and as regards ventilation, many of them all over the country are signally inferior to the school as it should be, and the school, both public and private, as it is in certain localities. long as school boards and committees, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are composed mainly of political aspirants, without experience in educational matters, and who seek to serve as a first or second step toward the white house, our public schools are likely to remain only pretty good." MARRIED WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

Having arranged to regulate everything else within the boundary of the state, the legislature of Illinois is seriously considering a measure designed to prohibit the employment of married women as school teachers. In a reasoning, deliberative body there would little doubt of the early death of this and like legislation, but it is evident the legislature lacks the safety valve of common sense for the measure and its author are receiving a broadside of severe criticism. "Of Chicago Times-Herald, "about 400 are married women. In nearly all cases they are Women who resigned their positions when entering upon the married state, and returned to them at some subsequent time when home duties had ceased to require their exclusive attention, their own children being either beyond need of care during school hours or being themselves in school in school hours. These women, failing in no duty of mother-hood or wifehood in their homes, carry into the schools a matured intuition as to the treatment of children, a justice, a wisdom and a leyalty to childhood which wifehood and

motherhood alone can give.
"To rob the schools of Chicago of this tnestimable services would be a stinging blow. In the first place, it would be absolutely impossible for the Board of Education His body is believed to have been secreted to fill the places of these 400 experienced teachers with teachers of equal value or of comparable experience unless they should raise salaries to so high a figure as to induce women of experience and unmarried—lacking, therefore, the motherhood value in teaching -to give up their positions in other cities and come here to take the vacated places.

'Chicago taxpayers are already taxed to the amount of \$8,000,000 annually for the support of the schools. The salaries paid experience are fully up to those paid in other large cities, and no increase along highest line will be tolerated. It would It would be moreover, an extraordinary thing to expel from the public schools of the city teachers have been mothers, as if motherhood were a stigma, instead of being, as mankind reverently hold it, a glory. It would be infamous to tell the children of Chicago, as they would be told in effect, that their mothers by reaches others, by reason of motherhood, were unfit for the duty of a teacher."

PRIVATE GIFTS TO COLLEGES.

Michigan. Compared with the munificent tutions, these private endowments did not make a striking showing. The total for the University of California is slightly under \$2,000,000, but this includes the Lick observatory endowment of \$700,000. Besides the gift of a science hall by John S. Pillsbury, and scholarships and prizes, the University of Minnesota has received little aid except from the state. The University of Ohio, at Columbus, has received slightly in excess of \$500,000. Donations received by the West utions, these private endowments did not \$500,000. Donations received by the Wes Virginta university include the addition t the university of a seminary for young women, and an academy which can hardly be classed as part of a university's equipment. Even with these items, the total is only a little over \$51,000. Wisconsin reports \$81,000, of which \$50,000 represents an observatory and the rest a library and fellowships. The University of Michigan's total of private gifts is nearly \$500,000, and of this \$29,000 was given by the city of Ann Arbor for a hospital. Indiana university reports that, with the exception of some very small gifts, her donations have been confined to tate and national appropriations, and \$50,000 from Monroe county, in which the university is situated. The Record, commenting of these reports, speaks of the possibility greater generosity in future on the part individuals. It accounts for the poor showing in the past on three grounds—poverty of many of the western states through the formative period of their development, lack confidence in the institutions attributed t their management, the excuse by men of wealth in older states that private assistance was not needed.

NEW GAS PRODUCT.

in Illiaminant of Great Value from an

Economic Point of View. The astonishing announcement was made at a recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, says the New York Times, that a powerful illuminating gas could be manufactured by a newly discovered method at reduction of nearly one-third of the presen cost of gas. Should the discovery prove as practical as claimed it will revolutionize th nanufacture of gas.

Factories are being erected and it is exected that gas made by the new process will on sale in the near future.

The new illuminant is called acetylene. It has been known to the chemists for years, but the difficulty of its manufacture prevented orn from utilizing it. It is the lowest gas the series of hydrocarbons, and is usually naturactured by passing a stream of hydrogen brough a globe, in which the electric air is produced between two carbon points. But by this method the gas is made in minute quantities only and serves for experimental urposes in the laboratory and lecture room. It remained for T. L. Wilson to discover a leans by which the gas could be produced in sufficient quantities for practical purposes.

Mr. Wilson discovered the method by mere accident. He was working in his laboratory with an electric furnace, endeavoring to form an alloy of calcium from some of its compounds, when he noticed that a mixture of powdered lime and anthracite, under the in-fluence of the electrical current, fused down to a heavy semi-metallic mass. This sub-stance was found not to be the one sought nd it was thrown into a bucket of water.

The strange results which followed its
ontact with the water immediately attracted

Mr Wilson's attention. A gas was given off whose characteristics seemed to be its pene-trating and disagreeable odor. On applying t light Mr. Wilson found that the gas burned reely, with a smoky, but luminous flame. Here Mr. Wilson became interested and mmediately began his investigations. He reimmediately began his investigations. He re-peated the experiment and found that the mixture he had cast into the bucket was a substance called Calcic carbide, containing forty parts by weight of calcium and twenty-four parts by weight of carbon. At this point Prof. Venable of the University of North Carolina took up the matter, and it was there that experiments looking to the utilization of acetylene as an illuminant were first carried cetylene as an illuminant were first carrie out. Experiments soon proved that a pound of this calcic carbide would yield 5.3 cubic fet of acetylene gas, which immediately gave it commercial value, and a company was formed to manufacture gas on a large scale.

From an economic point of view, this gas
is of great value, for it has been found that it can be generated in a house as it is needed by a very simple apparatus. This would un

Perhaps the most remarkable quality of the gas is the fact that it can be liquified by pressure and put in cans that can be tapped vien the gas is needed. A very simple device has been arranged by which the pressure of the gas will be regulated while changing from its liquified condition and then pass

loubtedly be a boon to families living in the

into the various pipes. Acetylene is a most powerful illuminant. It is dazzling in the brightness and steadfastness of its flame, and when compared with the ordinary coal gas its superiority is wonderful, the latter appearing dim and flickering. There is no dark center to the flame, as is the case with the ordinary gas. The illuminant is somewhat peculiar, viewing it from a popular nt of view, in that it gives only one-half be heating power of the ordinary gas. It is burners, for they are too large, but this apparent fault has been easily overcome by constructing burners which admit a smaller

it has been proposed by promoters of the aterprise to do away with gas piping through the streets, for they say that lamps can be made containing the necessary chemicals by which the gas can be generated and consumed on the spot. This method may be a solution to the car lighting problem, to which the elevated and surface railroad authorities have levoted considerable attention of late. The cost of the gas is dependent upon the cost of It is said by the company which is about to place the carbide on the market that if the substance is sold at \$50 a ten the gas can be furnished at 50 cents per 1,000 | brains than manners, and cultivated a conthat given by the ordinary illuminating gas course this would not represent the actual cost of the acetylene, which has not as yet been decided, but the cost is sure to be only a small proportion of the cost of the ordinary gas. It has been found that when the gas is passed through a tube heated to redness that benzel, the substance which is the foundatio of the aniline colors, is produced. Even this feature alone would serve to make the dis-

Mr. Adam of the Boston Gas company of Boston says: "The question of the greatest importance to gas manufacturers is as to Huminating power of common coal gas." Gas company, and a well known authority on "The subject of this calcium car-

covery one of great value.

The gas cannot only be obtained in the gaseous and liquified states, but also as a solid. The latter is most interesting, for when cast upon the surface of liquid mercury it had the effect of (reczing that element to a solid "Your majestie: mass, and the thermometer placed in its midsi registered a fall of 118 degreees below zero on the Fahrenheit scale.

ROBBERS ESCAPE AND RUN RIOT Stole a Preacher's Horses and Shot th

Preacher When He Followed Them. HENNESSEY, Okl., April 6.- Three of the Dover train robbers are still at liberty. One has disappeared and is supposed to have died from the effects of wounds received at the hands of United States marshals Thursday

caped from the brush where they were su rounded by a number of deputies and made their way to the house of Rev. Godfrey, a Baptist preacher, and demanded their supper. After obtaining it they robbed the preacher of his money and valuables, took two of his best horses and rode away. After the rob-bers had gone Mr. Godfrey mounted another horse and started in pursuit of the outlaws. His body was found this morning about five miles from his home, riddled with bullets. The farmers have organized a posse of about 100 and with denuty markets. about 100 and with deputy marshels are giv-ing the outlaws a close chase. They are now in the Gloss mountains, where good hiding places can be found. If the posse can locate them there is not the elighfest doubt but they will be strung up to the nearest tree. Mr. Godfrey leaves a wife and several

Thomas F. Van Horne Dead COLUMBUS, O., April 6.-Thomas B. Van Statistics relative to private gifts to atate universities have been collected by the Record, a publication of the University of army, died here today aged 74.

The New Department Store.

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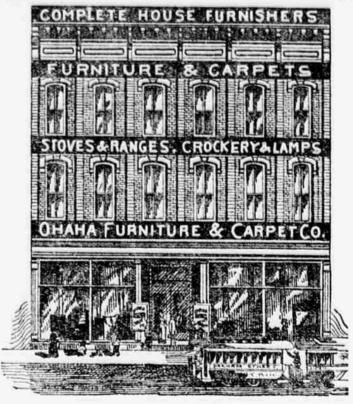
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UNAWED BY ROYAL POMP

Anecdotes of American Ministers at Various Foreign Courts,

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD DIPLOMATIST

some of the Original Ways in Which Ameri-

Etiquette and Escaped with

a Whole Hide.

It has been my experience during a public career of many years to be attached to or in some way associated with many of the principal consulates and legations of the United States all over the world, and now, when age has incapacitated me for further usefulness, it is my greatest enjoyment to recall the strong character and vigorous patriotism of many men with whom I have served, and o reflect with amusement upon the odd antics of some of our envoys. I yield to a request for some "Anecdotes of the American Minister Abroad." without malice or intent to offend. Some of the gentlemen and some of the incidents to which I refer may be recognized, and if so, I hope they will do me the justice of accepting the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

A ROYAL SHAKE.

During the first Cleveland administration a naturalized citizen of the United States was sent as minister to the court of the country in which he was born and spent his boyhood as a peasant. He was a man of eminent re-spectability and learning, but had more tempt for refinement and the custom of polite When he was presenting his letter of credence to the king of the nation to which he was accredited he boldly stepped up to his majesty and offered to shake hands

in the American fashion. The king, who is as gentle and good a sovereign as ever sat upon a throne, and is famous for his democratic manners and broad views, was taken completely aback by this assurance, but not wishing t offend the American minister, good naturedly responded to the advance. Then the court was overcome with astonishment when the minister offered his hand to the queen, but she followed the example of her husband and graciously extended her royal hand. But the end was not yet. The minister, instead of making his bow and passing along, as he was expected to do, and in accordance the etiquette governing such occasions, inbide would be of the greatest interest to gas sisted upon stopping for a little conversa-manufacturers." what he said-at least this is what he says that he said-for he tells the story with great gusto to his democratic and socialistic

"Your majesties," said he, "I was born i this country as a peasant almost within sight of this palace, and your majesties were even then on the throne. I went to America an emigrant lad, and when I was still very oung made a vow that I would some time shake hands with a king. I have more than carried out my vow. I have shaken hands with the queen also. That will be good news to tell my peasant mother. But your majesties have not suffered any disgrace. I also am king in my own country," and with that the United States minister passed on. There was a great sensation at court, and the prime minister was inclined to ask for the recall of the offender, as he believed he

had intended to insult the king and queen but the latter were not of that opinion. They argued that no insult was intended, simply a little display of bragadocio, self-gratification from a man who had no sense of propriety and no knowledge of the etiquette of a court. And it turned out to be SNUBBED A CARDINAL.

dairy stable for his residence and by wearing might be made.

Accepting the suggestion, the two gentle of his most striking characteristics was a men went to the club instead, where a proper

ever, that he was detained that evening, and did not arrive until the dinner was half over. When he entered the room every one, as usual, arose to give him a cordial greeting, and all secretary one, as usual, arose to give him a cordial greeting, and all secretary one and some time to the capital with a carefully framed apology, which the infuriated husband accepted and published, not only in the newsthe Catholics present knelt to kiss his ring.
The American minister, who sat at the right of the host, arose from his chair with great dignity and tooked upon the demonstrations with manifest contempt. Then, as his host returned to his seat at the table, the minister made a dignified bow and remerked.

Some years represented to made a dignified bow and remarked:
"You must excuse me sir; I cannot permit
myself to sit at a table with a Papish priest.

Then, to the astonishment of every one

STUCK ON THE CONSTITUTION. osition in our diplomatic service was a very eccentric character from a western state, who had the greatest admiration for the con-stitution of the United States, and could repeat almost the whole of it from memory. the best band in the country and endeavored. He once hired a hall at the capital where he was living, and invited the prominent officials with him as representatives of the several and leading statesmen, of the country to lis-ten to an address upon the merits of that venerated instrument. Whenever he met shops, on a railway train or a tramway, at dinner parties or other social gatherings, or invitations were sent out by the thousands anywhere else, he selected the constitution Everybody throughout the entire republic as a topic of conversation, and endeavored was invited, and the newspapers every day to convince every one who would listen to contained columns descriptive of the plant to convince every one who would listen to contained columns descriptive of the him of the superiority of our form of government over that of any other nation. He when the evening came the population of was a man of fluent speech and prodigious the city all turned their steps toward the memory, as well as patriotism, but of not skating rink, and those who did not hav pride in his personal appearance. His gar-ments were usually of the ready-made variety outside in the surrounding streets cheering and selected without regard to fit. His trou- the great men as they drove up in their carsers were generally too short, and his sleeves were usually too long. That he wore white ticians. The crush finally became so great men as they grove up in their car riages and scoffing at the unpopular politicians. stockings and low shoes was only too apparent, but his habitual lack of a abirt collar was concealed by his long beard. He gener-drive the crowd away. There was a charge ally carried a "pot-bellied" umbrella, which he never opened, but grasped firmly in his and children were trampled upon; he hand whenever he discussed the constitution, and with it made the most violent gestures.

A young man from the United States who brought letters of introduction to him, and made the legation his headquarters, took the liberty to send home a very graphic descrip-tion of the old gentleman's peculiarities. There was no one at the door to receive which he illustrated with sketches that those who knew him recognized as true to life. The parents of this youth thought the communication so bright and interesting that they gave it to the editor of a newspaper, and and it appeared in print, illustrations and ple all. Of course, some one sent a copy to the minister. In fact, he received several, and recognizing the authorship, immediately issued a bull of excommunication against the offending youth. He also went so far as to have a circular printed which was mailed to all of the Americans in town, advising them of the assault upon the dignity of the repre sentative of their government, and forbidding them to harbor or associate with such

an imperiment rascal.

But most of the American colony did not look upon the publication as seriously as he did, and, instead of suffering ostractsm, the author found himself quite a lion. The newspapers were passed around from bouse to house with great amusement, and the ar-ticle was copied into two or three of the local papers, much to the diamay of the American minister. A few days after the publication of the ostracism a beautiful woman from New Jersey, who was the rec-ognized leader of the American colony, and

whose husband was a wealthy merchant a the capital, invited the imperiment young American to a dinner party given in honor of an English lord then visiting the country. Hearing of this fact the minister called at her house the next morning to enter his protest and remon-strances, which were so severe that when the husband came home for his luncheon he found his wife in tenrs. Learning the cause gentleman, whom the asked to accompanhim as a witness of what might occur, for hannounced his determination to compel th minister to apologize on his knees, or to she During the first administration of President Seveland our minister to Italy was a gendeman from Ohio, who was very learned and very eccentric. He showed his contempt for appearances by renting spartments over a special property of the pro

papers, but on large illustrated sheets, which were posted on all the dead walls and fences

A FAREWELL RECEPTION. Some years ago a gentleman who had

represented the United States in one of the southern republics for many years, was recalled, and as he had accepted a great deal of private and official hospitality during advised him to make some return therefor before his departure. He promptly acknowledged his obligations, selected the Fourth Another man who once held an honorable rink that would accommodate several thousand people. He went to the minister of war and the minister of of marine and borrowed a lot of flags for decorations and the best band in the country and endeavored is a table which indicates the manner in states of this great union. But there not so many in the town. decided to have only thirteen ladies to as tumes symbolical of the original colonies ticians. The crush finally became so gre-that the man in charge of the door had gentlemen promenaded the concrete floor to the music of the military band in honor of them except the usual ticket taker of the life. rink, who insisted upon ordinary folks show

their cards of invitation, al-igh officials of the government other equally well known peo-were admitted without hesitathough were admitted without hesita-Under the far end of the great roof, excellency, the American minister. He wore his uniform as a brigadier general of volun-teers. He sat upon a throne-like chair covladies, dressed in costumes as above sug-gested, who looked very much embarrassed as if they regretted having agreed to partic pate in the performance. As the peased by this platform in procession American minister nodded gracionsly in ponse to the salutes of his guests, and when the crowd had thinned out sufficiently the rest of the night was spent in dancing. The ladies who represented the thirteen colonies went home as early as possible, but the min ister remained until sunrise, and sa never had such a good time in his life.

HYPNOTIST GUILTY OF MURDER.

Anderson Gray Convicted and His Subject Acquitted by the Supreme Court. TOPEKA, April 6.- The celebrated Summe ounty hypnotic murder case was decided by he supreme court today and Anderson Gray, the man who planned the murder of of her distress, he seized a revolver and started for the United States legation. While on the way he met an influential American killed near his home in Summer county by a On May 5 last Thomas Patton was shot and killed near his home in Sumner county by man named Thomas McDonald. On the trial of the case it was shown that the murier was planned by a man named Anderson Gray, who by the "influence" he possesse over McDonald persuaded him to hill Patton The supreme court now acquits McDonaldhe man who did the shooting, and convict Anderson Gray who planned the murder

Land Owners Kies Against the Tax-QUINCY, Ill., April 6.-Per some timof his most striking characteristics was a violent prejudice against the Catholic church. A venerable American baker in Rome, who had been in the habit of giving dinners on Thanksgiving day, once invited, among other suests, a cardinal who was famous for his interest in and affection for the American residents of Rome. He had lived in the United States long enough to become thoroughly Americanized, and there was no man more popular or more beloved in the American colony than he. It so happened, how-

Same Number of Rooms-Ignorance and Extravagance of Janitors Commented

serious extravagance. The two largest schools in the city are the The two largest schools in the city are the Lake and the Kellom. The Lake, which contains sixteen rooms, is heated by direct steam they were obliged to experiment at the exfrom two boilers at a cost of \$39.98 per room. The Kellom, with seventeen rooms, is heated with eight Smead turnaces and costs \$76.82 per room, or nearly twice as much as the Lake. The Kellom is considered the most extravagant building in the city and no adequate excuse has been advanced for the abnormal cost of heating it.

There are two fourteen-room buildings, the to heat the Long school and \$32.95 per room There are six twelve-room buildings, in

tion. Under the far end of the great roof, which the variance per room is about \$21 upon a platform five or six feet high, sat his The Pacific heads the list with \$66.32 per greatly the American roots are the roots and the roots are the roots and the roots are the roots and the roots are the roo room; Commenius, \$60.18; Central. Farnago, \$50.89; Park, \$48.23, and Castellar \$45.20. Three of these, the Commenius ered with red plush. His feet reated upon an enormous tiger skin and above his head was draped in graceful festoons the thirty-two draped in graceful festoons the thirty-two foot flag of the legation. Around him, standing, while he occupied his chair, were thirteen DIFFERENCES EVERYWHERE.

The Webster, an eleven-room building, costs \$39.15 per room, or materially less than the most economical of the twelve-room An equal difference is noticeable in the ten

som schools. At Walnut Hill the rooms are heated at an expense of \$44.31 each, while at the Lothrop the cost runs up to \$61.97.

The nine-room schools tell a similar story, the three buildings costing as follows: Lincoln, \$66.96; Omaha View, \$54.49; Leaven worth, \$48.21. The eight rooms at the Casschool are heated at an annual expenditure of \$429.34 or \$45.20 each. At the Baneroft the

limit is advanced somewhat, the expense per

room being \$55.61.

In the six-room buildings the range of xpense is still greater. In this case is a difference of fully \$40 between the most economical and the most extravagant. The Saratoga expends \$95.98 per room. This is partially explained by members of the board, who say that during last year the building nearly twice as much coal as was necessary. At Central Park, however, the expense was very nearly as great as at the Sarataga, amounting to \$31.88 per room. Dodge school was heated for \$75.63 and Franklin for \$51.49. There is also nearly 100 per cent difference in the four-room schools. The Davesport costs \$66.22; Clifton Hill, \$61.19; Dupont, \$44.65 and forest, \$30.12. The Forest school is heated by stoves, which accounts for its being cheaper han most of the other schools.

Where only one or two rooms are heated the expense varies like a weathercock on a March morning. The Windsor heats two rooms at an expense of \$196.21 each, while at Fort Omaha and West Side the same numher of rooms are heated at considerably less than \$40. One room at the Eckerman school costs \$43, while at the Pleasant a similar room requires an expenditure of \$137.03. It is claimed that at the Pleasant school hard coal was used all last winter and that the lavish-

On-Chief Engineer Plan.

Among the new features introduced in the which each school building in the city is heated and the cost of maintaining it through the year. These figures are interesting in several respects, chief of which is the wide divergence which it shows in the expense of heating different buildings. In cases where two buildings are almost exactly alike the per cent greater than in another. It developed that there are only a few buildings

Long and the Mason. Here the difference is not so great, but is nevertheless enough to occasion remark. It costs \$42.59 per at the Mason, being a difference of about \$10 peo- per room.

ness with which it was shoveled into the fur

Some Figures that Set Members of the Beard of Education to Thinking.

AMOUNT PER ROOM NOT UN:FORM

Enormous Differences in Buildings of the Beard of Education to Thinking of the greater portion of it. One factor in the matter is the fact that there are about a dozen different systems of heating in use in the schools. The board seems to have divided up the contracts among several firms without any effort to decide which system

ecide which system was the cheapest and most efficient and stick to it. The Smead furnaces are in use in several of the large schools and the expense of running them averages about \$70 per room. The Fuller & Warren system is used two of the most expensive schools and also in two of the most economical. As a rule the last annual report of the Board of Education hot air system is found to be considerably more expensive than steam.

In discussing the matter a member of the committee on buildings and property who has given the matter of heating a good deal of attention said that in his opinion it was poor economy to leave the matter entirely with the board. He believed that a chief engineer should be engaged who should spend all his time in looking after the heating in the schools. It would be his business to be faexpense per room for heating in one is 100 miliar with alli the systems and to advise the board which was the most economical and efficient. He should also see that all the sys-tems in use were kept in good condition and in the city in which the expense of heating approaches uniformity and in many cases the should. There was no question but that a difference is so marked as to suggest a considerable percentage of the waste was due o the carelessness or incompetence of jani-ors. Many of them knew as little about a pense of the city and in some cases these ex-periments proved very expensive. In the Kansas City schools a chief engineer had been employed for the past six years and he had saved the city five times the amount of his salary every year. It was time that the board looked into the question of heating a little further and if it was not considered advisable to hire an officer for that particular purpose then care should be taken to get more efficient janitors and keep them under more rigid surveillance

COMPETION IN TELEPHONES.

Branch of the Standard Company Formed to

Include Nebraska. ST. LOUIS, April 6 .- The St. Louis branch of the Standard Telephone company was organized two weeks ago, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and embracing a district covering the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri in its territory. The directors of the company are: W. H. Thompson, president of the Bank of Commerce; R. S. Brooks, F. Samuel Cupples of the Cupples Woodenware company; Edwin Mallinckrodt of the Mallinckrodt Chemical works; George R. Carpenter of the National Lead com-pany; I. W. Martin, vice president of the Simmons Hardware company; Judge George A. Madill, president of the Union Trust company; B. Graham of the Graham Paper company; Claud Vieths of Allen & Vieths; Dr. William Taussig, president of the St. Louis Terminal company; George Leighton, president of the Bridge and Beach Manufacturing company; W. F. Bixby, vice president of the Missouri Car company; orin F. Jones of Warren, Jones & Gratz; John Scullin, president of the Wiggins Ferry company, and Edward W. Colt of the National Tube works.

Beheaded his Boy to Save Him. CLINTON, Ia., April 6 .- August Swanson, who on March 30 cut off his 7-year-old son's head with a batchet, was discovered last night coolly leaning up against the city hall building. Officers arrested him. He said he did not want them to take the child from him and so he killed it. Afterward he paddled across the Mississippi and went to De Kalb. He will be taken before the commissioners of

Nebraska Gets One of the Officers. GRAND RAPIDS, April 6 .- The American Republican College League congress elected L. N. Vaughn of Chicago university presi-C. E. Casanta of Earlham college, Colerado, was elected third vice president and E. Johnson of Nebraska second vice president. Minneapolis was selected as the place for the next annual convention.

Prominent Horseman Fatally Injured. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 6 .- George cobbins, the well known horseman who was charged with selling the race between Nelson and Alcryon at Hartford, Conn., in 1890, was thrown out of his carriage last evening.