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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

# EDUCATION IN BOHEMIA

## New Light on the Recent Trouble in Austrian Parliament.

## CZECHISH MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH

### Slavic People Catch the Upward Impulse and, Led by Patriots, Demand Recognition for Their Institutions.

The Medical Journal in its issue of February 19 has the following from Prague, under date of February 11:

The German university opened its doors once more after a six weeks interregnum on January 10. Peace, at least for the time being, seems to have settled down over Prague, and the two universities, the German and the Bohemian, will continue their sessions side by side as before. It is officially announced that a new Czechish, or Bohemian, university is to be opened in Mahren (Moravia) before the end of the year. Though founded only in 1881, and the medical department only in 1884, the Bohemian University of Prague has now over 2,300 students, of whom about 750 are engaged in the study of medicine. It has this large number, not because it has attracted students from the German university, for the number of students at the latter institution has only decreased by about 300, but rather because the spirit of advance among the wakening Czechish people has attracted numbers of students to their university. The intellectual enthusiasm so notable among the other Slav peoples of northeastern Europe has touched the Czechs too, and with surprising results. From the medical faculty of the Bohemian university has come during recent years a series of scientific advances which have attracted world-wide attention.

Prof. Hlawa's name is well known in pathologic anatomy, and from Prof. Horbaczewski has come some of the most striking work of later years in physiologic chemistry. A series of text books in Bohemian by the medical professors has served to fix the status of the language and give it a place in the scientific world which it did not have before.

The Bohemians insist that their language shall, equally with German, be the language of their courts of law, of government business, and of the officials who caused the late unpleasantness. The means employed—the riotous demonstration, the injury to the property of German citizns, and of the German university, cannot be universally decried, the movement itself—a demand of their language rights for the sake of their nationality, can scarcely fail to elicit sympathy from all sides. The rioting was the work of the ignorant, the mobile vulgus, so hard to control, whom a demagogic press had worked to a frenzy because it seemed as though recent laws enacted in their favor might be declared legally inactive. The Czechish movement itself depends for its vitality upon a widely different class—a thoroughly determined, highly intellectual body of men who will not cease their endeavors until they have acquired for their country the autonomy which Hungary enjoys in the Austrian empire.

Of this body of educated men and zealous patriots many are physicians who have been the apostles of the movement to the country people. Bohemia possesses a very large number of doctors, many of them young. About five years ago, between the Bohemian university with 1,200 medical students and the German university with 800, there were altogether 2,000 embryo doctors coming into existence each year. All of them were practically from Bohemia, all intending to practice within her borders, and yet Bohemia is but a small country. It can readily be understood then what a large and influential body of patriots they make. An interesting study in supply and demand is the gradual reduction of the number of medical students at both universities, until now scarcely 1,000 are here. The number of law students has almost proportionately increased at both universities.

## TEACHING HABITS OF THRIFT.

### Hint of the Immense Influence of Public Instruction.

An instructive demonstration of the habits of thrift inculcated by the public schools of New England was had at Springfield, Mass., recently. Dr. George E. Dawson, of the Bible Normal school, submitted to the pupils of the public schools the question "If you had $5 all your own what would you do with it?" Answers were received from 1,307 pupils.

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from 5 to 16. The answers were grouped under nine general heads. Forty-four per cent would deposit the money in a bank, 13.8 per cent would buy clothing, 2.2 per cent would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent would buy jewelry and finery, 9-10ths of 1 per cent would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent would spend it for travel, 14 per cent would spend it for others and 6 per cent would buy books, etc. It is interesting to note the large per cent who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestability of the children. The results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment. While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrafted upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent of those who would buy clothing, says the Springfield Republican, it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under 7 years of age. In the class who would prefer amusements, the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages, while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that, as children grow older, the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are 10 or 12. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class who manifest a feeling of altruism also numbers more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.

### Free Lending Libraries.

The regents of the New York State university have issued a report, showing the growth of free lending libraries under state supervision. Since 1892, when the last university law was enacted, these libraries have not only increased in number year by year, but in the last three years the percentage of circulation to volumes has shown a marked advance, rising from 250 per cent to 344 per cent. In the fact that only approved books are added to these libraries is a guaranty of the good quality of the reading for which there is such a large demand. The report states that if there is added to the libraries incorporated by or admitted to the university those free libraries which came under its supervision by registry on condition of maintaining proper standards, and also those belonging to teaching institutions which offer their books to the public for free circulation, it is found that of 375 free lending libraries in the state 339 are now under state supervision, that they contain 1,038,618 volumes and circulated 4,003,021 the last year. It also appears that the proportion of circulation to books was 385 for each 100, while among the libraries not under this supervision the proportion was 225 for each 100. From statistics giving these items for the last five years a continued increase is shown from year to year, but in no year has the advance been so great as in the last.

Nothing is said as to the free traveling libraries, sent out from the State library to various localities, but the success of that system has been most gratifying.

### Educational Notes.

It is said by her friends that the chief reason for Miss Helen Keller's withdrawal from the Gilman School for Girls in Cambridge, where she was fitting for Radcliffe, was rivalry for the honor of instructing her between Miss Sullivan, who has had charge of her education for the last eleven years, and Arthur Gilman, master of the school.

Chicago school teachers have succeeded in their struggle for increased wages. With the beginning of the next school year $1,000 per annum will be the minimum wage of a teacher in the public schools of that city. The victory was achieved in the state legislature, which passed a bill enabling the school board to increase taxation for school purposes.

At the commemoration day exercises of Johns Hopkins university on Tuesday, the John Marshall prize, one of the highest honors in the gift of the university, was awarded to Dr. Charles D. Hazen, Dartmouth, '89, Johns Hopkins university, Ph. D., '93, now professor of history in Smith college, for his treatise upon "Contemporaneous American Opinion of the French Revolution."

The New York State Board of Health warmly commends the newly adopted plan of testing the eyes of school children under its supervision. Results already obtained are especially gratifying. Tests of visual organs are made by experienced oculists. Where defects are slight care is taken to group the children in rooms suitably lighted. When professional treatment is necessary parents are notified.

The School of Oriental Languages in Paris has recently added to its faculty a new professor, Oda Yorodzou, who will occupy a chair of Japanese. His entrance into the school makes the number of native professors there five. The others are Mahmoud Aboul Nasr, professor of vulgar Arabic; Kalpakjian, of Turkish; Ramsiray, of Malagache, and Lien Young, of Chinese. The last named is the only one who wears the costume of his native country.

The trustees of Cornell university recently elected Charles De Garmo, president of Swarthmore college, to the professorship of the science and art of education left vacant by the recent resignation of Prof. S. G. Williams, and Prof. Herbert Wade Hibbard of the University of Minnesota was elected assistant professor of mechanical engineering of railways and principal of the graduate school of railway mechanical engineering. Prof. De Garmo studied in the Illinois State Normal school and the University of Jena and Halle in Germany, where he took the Ph. D. degree in 1886. He is at present president of the National Council of Education, of which he has been a member since 1891.

Speaking of Charles Eliot Norton, who has just resigned his professorship in Harvard, the Boston Transcript says: "From the days of his contribution on 'Pre-Raphaelitism' to the first number of the Atlantic Monthly and the following editorship, with Lowell of the North American Review, on through forty years, his teaching has been pretty constant, and it stands for an influence whose power for refinement and elevation in our existing American life no man can measure. Uttering his convictions and intuitions to collegians must often have seemed like the traditional casting of pearls. But there have always been students who saw at least the glimmer of the light he has held up so faithfully for the last two-and-twenty years, and upon such graduates of Harvard rests especial responsibility toward service of the truth of beauty in this workaday world."

## PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

### Survivors of Late War Remembered by General Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Pensions have been issued as follows:

Issue of February 10:

Nebraska: Original—James H. Davenport, Cedar Bluffs, $8; Woodford F. McAdams, Davenport, $6; James M. Kemper, Fairmount, $8; Silas E. Wiall, Omaha, $6; George W. Smith, Alford, $6.

Iowa: Original—Nicholas Wacht, Booneville, $6; Henry W. Page, Mount Sterling, $8; Homer H. Phelps, Covington, $6; James McAfee, Des Moines, $6; John Bishop, Nora Springs, $6; John M. Starbuck, Cherokee, $6; Thomas J. Yeoman, Kingsley, $10; John R. Dungan, Burlington, $8; George H. Dubois, Manchester, $6; John T. Perry, White Elm, $6. Additional—Edward C. Thompson, Agency, $6 to $10. Renewal and Increase—Charles Cade, De Soto, $2 to $8. Increase—Thomas Findley, Sibley, $6 to $12.

Colorado: Original—Henry McChesney, Denver, $6; Robert McGee, Leadville, $8; John Irwin, Colorado Springs, $8; Thomas Pepper, Placerville, $8. Increase—John Reed, Greeley, $6 to $12.

Issue of February 11:

Nebraska: Original—John W. Griffith, Tobias, $8; Frederick Watts, Edison, $8; Granville Ogan, Dodge, $6; William H. Atwood, Lincoln, $6; Basil H. Albaugh, Nebraska City, $8; Samuel Persels, Omaha, $6.

Iowa: Original—Stephen Hullinger, Silver City, $8; Kinsy Wager, Burlington, $6; Theodore F. Kendall, Davenport, $6; James Tracy, Larchwood, $6; John B. Crooks, Crawfordsville, $6; Charles Hitchcock, Des Moines, $6; Edwin Garretson, Marion, $8. Increase—Ezra McDunn, Des Moines, $17 to $24; George McMillen, Glenwood, $6 to $8. Original, Widows, etc.—Elizabeth Wigton, Wall Lake, $8; Catherine Clark, Afton, $8.

South Dakota: Original—George W. McCold, Sturgis, $12; Otis W. Smith, Lead City, $8. Restoration and Reissue—Prince Colt, deceased, Georgetown, $15. Increase—John Darkes, Hot Springs, $8 to $12; Edwin F. Lake, Soldiers' Home, Fall River, $6 to $8. Original, Widows, etc.—Minor of Leonard Rudel, Wahonda, $14.

Montana: Original—Florana L. Sterling, Helena, $12.

North Dakota: Original—Jud Morrow, Fargo, $6.

## MEAT INSPECTION LAW INVALID.

### Federal Judge Decides the Point in a Criminal Case.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—The entire system of government inspection of meat, which has been established in the packing houses of the United States, was declared to be unconstitutional, ineffective and void in the opinion handed down in the United States district court today by Judge John P. Rogers, federal judge at Fort Smith, Ark., who is sitting for Judge Phillips. An indictment against Harry Boyer, foreman of the fresh meat department of the Jacob Dolb Packing Company, charged with attempting to bribe a government meat inspector, was quashed on the ground that congress had no power to create the office of meat inspector, so that even if Boyer had attempted to bribe an inspector, as was charged in the indictment, he did not commit an offense against the government. Under the decision of Judge Rogers packers may disregard the meat inspectors without fear of a successful prosecution because the law by which the inspection was created has been declared invalid.

### Sentiment Above Fortune.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 28.—The death of Henry Odenkerchen, who was for many years almost a recluse in the lonely hills of Altamont, has revealed a story of lost fortunes and devotion to a dead wife's memory. Thirty-five years ago he was one of the wealthiest inhabitants of New Haven, Conn. He was identified with the Winchester Arms company, having many large contracts with that corporation. He lost his fortune through a shipwreck, which carried to the bottom a cargo of ammunition and arms in which he was heavily interested. Before he came to California his wife died. Her remains were interred in a New Haven cemetery. As the city grew it encompassed her resting place. A short time before his death the husband refused to accept $10,000 for the plot. He was postmaster and express agent at Altamont, but his business ventures in this state did not prove successful.

### Murdered by a Robber.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—John Aberzeller, aged 51, was murdered in his room on Ann street, Newport, Ky., early today, having been previously robbed of a purse of $500. He had evidently struggled with the thief. The noise of an altercation aroused Fred Duetzer, who occupied an adjoining room. He heard a pistol shot. Rushing to Aberzeller's room, he saw James Ratican in the doorway with a revolver. Ratican escaped.

### English Cricketers Make a Fair Score.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 28.—The visiting team of cricketers in the final test match which began on Saturday between Captain Stoddart's English cricketers and the Australians were all out in their first innings today for 335 runs. At the close of play on Saturday they had scored 301 runs for five wickets down.

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OMAHA, TUESDAY

# EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK

## Resolution to that Effect Adopted by County Commissioners.

## TWENTY CENTS AN HOUR TO BE PAID

### Board Also Orders the Expenditure of Over $20,000 in Extending Paving on Center and Dodge Streets.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the members intended to take up the matter of the appointment of superintendents for the Douglas county exhibits at the exposition, but the work was too laborious, owing to the great number of applicants, and action was deferred until some subsequent meeting. After the meeting, however, the commissioners, in committee of the whole, considered the claims of the applicants.

Before yesterday afternoon's meeting was called to order John C. Wharton and T. S. Clarkson of the exposition held a session with the commissioners for the purpose of trying to induce them to turn over to the exposition $25,000 of the proceeds of the bond sale. Nothing, however, was done by the county commissioners, except to request the county attorney to furnish an opinion as to the legality of the right to make the transfer.

Some weeks ago, after the sale of the exposition bonds, the commissioners appropriated $50,000, a portion of the proceeds of the sale, retaining $25,000, with the understanding that it would be held until the buildings had reached a certain stage of their construction. This was the money that the exposition committee asked to be turned over. While the commissioners were willing to make the transfer they questioned their legal right to do so, owing to the action formerly taken. Now the whole matter has been referred to the county attorney and if he is satisfied that the commissioners have a right to transfer the money it is likely that it will be done at the next meeting of the board.

The following resolution was offered by Chairman Kierstead and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Heretofore common laborers employed by Douglas county have been paid $1.75 per day, ten hours constituting a day's work; and,

Whereas, This board believes that no man should be compelled to work at hard labor ten hours per day, therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's labor and 20 cents per hour shall be paid said laborer for his work.

The final fee report of P. E. Elsasser, ex-register of deeds, for his term, ending January 5, 1898, was accepted. It showed a surplus of $3,930.56, for the four years encumbency. The sum of $44.19 was refunded, it being shown that Elsasser had paid into the county treasury this sum of money which he should have retained.

The last quarterly report of M. H. Redfield, ex-county clerk, showed a surplus of $22.09.

County Treasurer Heimrod's last quarterly report showed that fees aggregating $335.50 were collected.

All of the foregoing reports were accepted.

Some time ago T. H. McCague, receiver of the German Savings bank, asked for a refund of taxes paid on certain lands and lots in Omaha and Douglas county, purchased at tax sale. By resolution the commissioners decided to return to McCague the $194.17 county tax, but so far as the city tax was concerned they held that they could do nothing, as in selling the property in question the county treasurer at the tax sale simply acted as the agent for the city.

By resolution it was decided to expend $10,273.01 of the permanent road fund on the Center street road and $5,083.90 on West Dodge street in extending the pavement on the two roads. The clerk is instructed to advertise for bids on macadam and stone. It is the intention of the commissioners to get to work on these roads at the earliest possible date and push the paving, so that as much as possible of it may be completed before the opening of the exposition.

The board accepted an invitation to meet the city Advisory board in the city hall at 2 o'clock on March 2.

The official bond of Henry S. McDonald, deputy sheriff, in the sum of $10,000, was presented and approved.

G. W. Hervey asked to be appointed secretary of the Douglas county exhibit at the exposition. Numerous other parties asked to be appointed to minor positions. All of the applications were placed on file.

State Treasurer Meserve notified the board that he refused to pay the sum of $452.36 balance claimed by the county on the sale of the exposition bonds. The communication was referred.

County Attorney Baldrige announced that he had appointed Frank Heacock bailiff in the criminal court. He will assist in looking up evidence in criminal cases.

The county treasurer was instructed to transfer $2,173.11 special funds to the general fund.

The deputy in the county clerk's office was put on the regular salary list, instead of being paid out of the fees of the office, as heretofore has been the custom.

The report of the committee of the whole was amended and the salary of the recorder in the county judge's office was fixed at $50 instead of $45 per month.

Alfred Thompson, who weighs coal at the county hospital, was allowed $25 in payment for services performed.

The salary appropriation sheet for the month of February, aggregating $4,729.85, was read and passed and the warrants ordered drawn.

The next meeting of the board will be held on March 5 at 10 o'clock a. m.

# USE FOR THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

### Treasury Department Officials Getting Into More Roomy Quarters.

A very persistent rumor has floated about the corridors of the old postoffice that the quarters just left by the postoffice department were to be transformed into a government bonded warehouse. Investigation develops that the report is based upon very slight foundation.

The rumor probably arose as a result of the arrival in this city of Agent Voyles of the Treasury department from Washington, his mission being connected with the bonded warehouse. He will go back to Washington, however, with the recommendation that the government release the floor in the Bushman building, at Tenth street and the Union Pacific tracks, which has been in use as a bonded warehouse for some time. Under the rules of the Treasury department the lease must be renewed each year.

The officers of the customs port see many advantages in having the warehouse in the postoffice building, but the great disadvantage, which is insurmountable, is that there is no trackage. Many articles which pass through the port come in carload lots and it is absolutely necessary in order to take care of these that the warehouse shall be located on railroad tracks. Smaller articles might be stored in the postoffice building, but plenty of room is found for everything in the quarters in the Bushman building. The government pays a rental of $400 a year for these quarters, which include an entire floor. The owner of the building is allowed to charge and collect storage fees.

The offices of the customs port, however, are to be removed from their present location on the third floor of the building to the first floor in the suite formerly occupied by the postmaster and his assistant. The new rooms give more space and are more excessible to the public. They are now being cleaned. The removal is expected to take place in a week or so.

It has become the opinion of the federal department that since additional room ha

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been given in the building by the removal of the postoffice the weather bureau and the internal revenue office, now located in the McCague building across the street, will be moved into the old building. This change could be made in the interests of economy, since the rent now paid for the offices would be saved. The officials have not been given an intimation, however, that they will be moved.

The janitors of the old building are engaged in removing the furniture which was left behind by the postoffice department. Desks, chairs and cases which were discarded in all the offices are being removed to the basement, where they will be stored until the government sends instructions as to their disposal. Some of these desks and chairs have been in use for twenty-three years and yet they need but little repairing to put them in first class condition.

## JAMIESON FINED FOR LARCENY.

### Judge Gordon's Decision in the Case Brought by Mrs. Lathrop.

Gavin Jamieson was found guilty in police court of petty larceny, and fined $50 and costs by Judge Gordon. The attorney who appeared as counsel for the defendant gave notice of an appeal to the district court.

The prosecution of Mr. Jamieson was the outcome of a difficulty he had with Mrs. Louisa Lathrop of 1425 South Nineteenth street and several other women in the department store where he is employed, over a few articles of stolen goods. Mrs. Lathrop secured his arrest and the case was tried last Saturday.

It was developed by the testimony of the complaining witness, which was corroborated by others, that Mrs. Lathrop went to the store on a certain afternoon about ten days ago to purchase a suit of clothes for her 13-year-old foster son, who accompanied her. In the store she met her sister-in-law and two other women, who are her neighbors. While she was looking at the clothes and trying to get the clerk to come down on their price, her sister-in-law slipped under her shawl a pair of boys' trousers, the value of which was 20 cents.

A few minutes later Mr. Jamieson and the store detective walked up to Mrs. Lathrop and accused her of stealing. In the meantime they had detected the woman's sister-in-law at shoplifting, and had taken away from her two pairs of youth's trousers and a pair of suspenders, which she had concealed under her jacket. Mrs. Lathrop denied that she had taken anything, and when Mr. Jamieson demanded to know what she had under her shawl, she immediately produced the trousers that her sister-in-law had given to her. Mr. Jamieson then took her and the boy who was with her into his office in the rear of the store and again accused her with stealing the pants, as well as a gold ring, valued at $25. Mrs. Lathrop vehemently denied the charges and said that so far as the trousers were concerned if they had been stolen she did not want them. She knew nothing about the ring she was charged with having stolen, but Mr. Jamieson was not satisfied with this and seeing in the woman's hand a purse he demanded of her that he be permitted to search it for the ring.

The woman handed the purse over to him and he looked through it, but did not find the ring. In the purse, however, there was a $10 gold piece, and this Jamieson confiscated, with the remark that he would keep it for the trousers and other goods which he knew the woman had stolen from the store. Mrs. Lathrop protested against this treatment, and demanded her money back, but he refused to give it to her.

The testimony of the sister-in-law and the other witnesses for the state was in accord with that of the prosecuting witness so far as her possession of the trousers was concerned, and Mrs. Lathrop's foster son supported her evidence.

Mr. Jamieson's defense was that he did not take the $10 gold piece away from her, although he practically confirmed Mrs. Lathrop's story as to what transpired in the store. Mr. Jamieson said that when he got the woman in the office he told her that she would have to pay him $10 for the trousers she had stolen and for other goods he was confident she had pilfered. He denied that he had taken her purse out of her hand. When he demanded the money from her the boy said: "You had better give him the money," and she handed it over to him.

In passing judgment the court held that it was apparent the defendant had undertaken to take the law in his own hands. If he was satisfied that the woman was guilty of theft he had recourse to law for redress, but it did not lay within his province to take her money. Judge Gordon said he was satisfied that the defendant would appeal from his decision, but in a higher court it was altogether likely that the charge would be of a graver nature.

## SMALL WRECK IN THE YARDS.

### Something of a Smashup Occurs in the Gate City.

J. M. Taylor, a fireman in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, was seriously injured; a Union Pacific locomotive was derailed and damaged; three Burlington freight cars had their sides knocked in, and a portion of the track in the lower switch yards was torn up in a collision between switching trains of the Union Pacific and of the Burlington railroads on Sunday morning.

A Union Pacific train of nine freight cars, drawn by locomotive 1180 and in charge of Engineer Weeks and Fireman Simms, was backing down in the yards from the Union Pacific's local freight house when the collision occurred. It is said that the train was going at a fair rate of speed, but not any faster than switching trains are usually run. As the Union Pacific train was approaching the point where the Union Pacific tracks are crossed by those of the Burlington a Burlington freight train of about the same size was rapidly making for the same crossing. The crossing is located just around a curve and the presence of a tall pile of lumber made it impossible for the engineer of one train to see the other train in time to reverse his engine and avoid the accident.

The Burlington train reached the crossing first, but before it had entirely passed over the junction point the Union Pacific locomotive ran into it. Both Engineer Weeks and Fireman Taylor of the Union Pacific train remained at their posts, though each had a chance to jump. Their locomotive was entirely derailed, and partly tipped over toward its left side. After the accident it stood nearly parallel with the Burlington tracks and at right angles with the track it had left. Engineer Weeks crawled out of the cab pretty badly shaken up, but was not injured. Fireman Taylor did not come out of the smash-up so well. He had several ribs broken and received painful injuries about the back, and was at once sent to St. Joseph's hospital. The attendant physician and nurse report that Taylor is out of danger and doing as well as could be expected.

None of the Burlington train hands were hurt, as that train had almost passed over the crossing before the Union Pacific train struck it. Three freight cars of the Burlington had holes torn in their sides, and two of them were thrown off the track by the collision. Some of the rails of the track were broken and the crossing frog of the track was badly damaged. The Union Pacific locomotive's steps were knocked off; the tank car was knocked off and the engine partly toppled over. The track was cleared on Sunday afternoon. The responsibility for the accident has not been fixed, but will remain to be shown by an investigations soon to be made by each company interested.

## NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY MOVES.

### Will Ask the City Council for an Omaha Franchise.

When the city council meets Tuesday next it will be asked by the local representatives of the Hubinger telephone people to pass the ordinance granting the new company a franchise to do business in Omaha.

Mr. Hubinger was granted a franchise by the city council of Minneapolis on Saturday night, after a long fight with the opposition. He expects to meet much opposition in Omaha, but his representatives say they are here for business and will put in a plant if they can get the authority necessary.

## FOUR PER CENT BONDS SOLD

### City of Omaha Scores Another Financial Victory.

### HANDSOME PREMIUM IS REALIZED

### Refunding Issue of $300,000 Goes for Accrued Interest and a Bonus of $12,857.10 to a New York Firm.

The City of Omaha scored another financial triumph at noon yesterday when it demonstrated its ability to sell 4 per cent bonds at a premium that exceeds the figures that were received a few years ago for 5 and 6 per cent bonds. The issue of $300,000 of refunding bonds will probably be sold to Thomas H. McCague, representing Bernard, Thurman & Co. of New York, on their bid of par and accrued interest and a premium of $12,857.10, or .042857 per cent. This effectually settles the question whether the city can float 4 per cent bonds and this rate will undoubtedly rule on future long time bond issues.

Nine bids were opened in the office of City Treasurer Edwards at noon, of which two were dropped as not conforming to the advertisement. The other bids were the following, accrued interest being included, except in the bid of Spitzer & Co., which was flat:

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| Estabrook & Co., Boston | | $302,240.00 |
| Society for Savings, Cleveland— | | |
| For first $100,000 | $100,865.00 | |
| For second $100,000 | 101,730.00 | |
| For third $100,000 | 103,500.00 | |
| Total | | $306,095.00 |
| Deitz, Dennison & Pryor, Cleveland | | $300,317.85 |
| Lambrecht Bros., Cleveland | | 301,140.00 |
| W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland | | 300,100.00 |
| Spitzer & Co., Toledo | | 303,508.00 |
| Bernard, Thurman & Co., New York | | 312,857.10 |

### Library and Public Health.

Health Commissioner Spalding has arranged with the Public Library board that the board shall be notified of all cases of contagious diseases that occur within the city limits. This grows out of the suggestion offered by Dr. Spaulding sometime ago that some provision should be made to pass all books through a disinfecting room as they are received. He contends that the circulation of the books is one of the most convenient vehicles for the spread of contagion. In most cases as soon as a patient is able to read books are immediately secured from the library to while away the tedium of convalescence and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the germs of disease can be carried from this to other families. If the library authorities are notified of every case of contagious disease any books that are sent into the infected family can be thoroughly disinfected before they are again issued.

### Work on New Sidewalks.

The field work on the new sidewalk record has been nearly completed by the engineering department. It will require about two months longer to complete the clerical work and then the engineering department will have a record that will show the condition and ownership of every piece of sidewalk in the city. This will save a vast amount of trouble in making sidewalk assessments and once completed it can be kept up with very little effort. The field men will get through in a couple of days and then they will be set at work at once on the improvements that are under contract for the early spring. Stakes will be set for the proposed paving and curbing in order that the contractors may have no excuse for not beginning work as soon as the weather will permit.

### Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths were reported at the health office during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday:

Births—William Harrold, 2230 South Twenty-seventh street, boy; Joseph Stafford, 2225 Leavenworth, girl; James E. Malloy, 621 Williams street, boy; Louis Lundblum, 5110 North Fourteenth street, girl; Fred Walley, 1422 North Twenty-eighth street, boy; Charles A. Alexanderson, 1911 Center street, boy.

Deaths—Harry Brewer, aged 54 years, 1230 North Eighteenth street, Prospect Hill; L. Zeisberg, aged 34 years, Ninth and Howard streets, Laurel Hill.

### Tax Commissioner's Task.

Tax Commissioner Sackett has begun the task of relisting the city lots in order to perfect the record of ownership which has been largely neglected for years. In some cases property remains on the tax list in the names of people who have been dead for thirty years and the intention is to thoroughly overhaul the record and bring it up to date. When this is once accomplished the list will be kept to conform to the records of the register of deeds and the real owner of any piece of city property can be ascertained at a glance.

### Collects School Statistics.

Superintendent C. G. Pearse of this city has been made chairman of a special committee of seven superintendents to prepare a statistical report of the financial, and general condition of the schools in the various cities of the United States and report at the next annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Educational association.

## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE MEETING.

### Omaha Streets Come in for a Large Share of Criticism.

A good portion of the regular meeting of the Real Estate exchange yesterday was spent in discussing the condition of Omaha's streets. The matter came up in the report of W. H. Green, who was chairman of the party of business men who recently toured the south in the interests of the exposition. Mr. Green stated that Omaha compared favorably with other cities, with the exception of the condition of its streets.

The matter was thoroughly talked over, the impression being that steps should at once be taken to clean the streets before the arrival of exposition visitors. Action on the matter, however, was postponed for a week or two.

The exchange also decided upon a form of the three-day notice to be served on tenants to vacate for non-payment of rent. In the past every real estate dealer has had his own form of notice.

### Robbed the Postmaster.

The officials of the postoffice have been congratulating themselves that despite the big crowds which have thronged the corridors and offices of the new building since the removal took place no thefts have occurred. This feeling has been somewhat dampened from the fact that on last Saturday the office of the postmaster were robbed of $42.

The theft occurred in the office occupied by Assistant Postmaster Woodard. The money had been paid in as rent for postal boxes during the day and had been placed in the drawer of one of the desks. When an accounting was to be made the till was found to be empty and no other conclusion to be reached except that the money had been stolen.

No trace to the thief has been found and the officials are not sanguine of finding any. It is believed that the money was stolen at a moment when no one was in the office by some one of the many people who have come in to look around.

### Mother Drowns Herself and Child.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 28.—Mrs. George Davidson, aged 28, left her home at St. Joseph last midnight, clad in a night dress, with her two-weeks-old babe in her arms. The woman, with the child, jumped into the river. The woman's body was recovered at daybreak. The body of the babe was carried out to the lake. Insanity caused the deed.

BEE.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

### COMPLAINT OF A FRUIT DEALER.

#### L. de Grazio Would Like to Get Hold of W. R. Goodwin.

Complaint has been laid at the police court by the L. de Grazio Fruit company, doing business at 1207 Howard street, against a man who is known to the concern as W. R. Goodwin. He is accused of having swindled the company out of $134 and the police are asked to secure his arrest.

Mr. de Grazio told the authorities that on last Tuesday Goodwin called at the company's store and asked for a position to sell fruit on the road for commissions. He said that he had formerly traveled for a Chicago fruit house and also for an Omaha coffee company. So favorably did he impress Mr. de Grazio that without further investigation into the man's career he entered into an agreement with him and the next day sent Goodwin to Nebraska City to solicit business from many customers of the company.

The alleged sharper represented to the merchants upon whom he called that he was Mr. de Grazio himself and as a result he secured a number of orders, which he invariably took on condition that they were to be paid for upon delivery. He sent the orders to the company here and they were promptly filed, with the exception of about four. When the goods were received in Nebraska City, it is alleged that Goodwin collected the money due on them, and decamped for parts unknown. Mr. de Grazio's information about the man is so meagre that there is little hope of locating him, as it is thought Goodwin has had plenty of time to get far away from the state.

### STORZ GETS HIS LICENSE.

#### Another Saloon Keeper Can Now Sell Without Fear.

The action of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in granting a license to Gottlieb Storz to operate a saloon at Ninth and Pacific streets, over the protest of residents in the vicinity, has been sustained by Judge Slabaugh.

Some weeks ago the residents in the vicinity of Ninth and Pacific streets protested against having a saloon in that neighborhood, giving as their reasons that it was proposed to locate the saloon in close proximity to the Pacific Street school and also because it was in a resident, instead of a business district. In passing upon the case, the judge said that the second objection could not hold good, as the saloon was among business houses, only a very few dwelling houses being anywhere in that vicinity. Taking up the objection raised on account of the saloon being close to the school, the judge stated that he had made a personal examination of the school and the surroundings, and while he found that the saloon was not far from the school, it was on the other side of a bluff and not in sight of the school building. This being true, he did not think that this particular saloon could be conducive to the injury of the morals of the youth in that vicinity any more than scores of other saloons where the board had granted licenses for the sale of liquor.

#### Chinese Wins in Court.

Joe Chung, a Chinaman, and Charles Horner, an American, met in the legal arena before County Judge Baxter, where the former scored a complete victory over the latter.

Joe Chung operates a laundry out on Cuming street and leases the entire building. Sometime ago he discovered that he did not need the whole of the building for the conduct of his business. He sub-let a portion to Horner, who agreed to pay a stipulated sum each month. Three months passed and Horner did not settle. Chung pleaded and threatened, but this did not bring the past due rent. Then he started a forcible entry and detainer suit. This was tried before Judge Baxter, who decided in favor of Chung and Horner was given ten days in which to vacate.

#### Court in Washington County.

Judge Powell has gone to Blair, where he will convene the regular February term of the district court in and for Washington county. Just when Judge Powell will return is not certain, as the docket is a large one, and if all of the cases are tried considerable time will be consumed. The most important case on the docket is that of the State against Knight, who is charged with arson. This case was tried at the last term of court, but the jury failed to agree. The defendant is charged with setting fire to several buildings in Arlington. The fire was set on a morning several months ago and resulted in the destruction of a greater part of the business portion of the town.

#### Interfere with an Enterprise.

August Bock, Andrew Hoffman and William F. Spear have secured a temporary order, restraining the St. Louis-Baltimore Hair and Bristle company from locating a hair field in their neighborhood, seven miles west of South Omaha, on Q street. In applying for the order, the plaintiffs allege that the defendant has secured a lease on a large tract of land and that thereon it proposes to spread hair and bristles secured from the packing houses. They further allege that the odor arising from such hair and bristles would be offensive and a great nuisance, impairing the health of the people residing in the vicinity of said hair field.

#### Will Ask a New Trial.

Attorney General Smyth will file a motion for a new trial in the case of the State against the Bartley bondsmen. It is more than likely that it will be filed today. He will allege that the verdict returned by the jury was contrary to law and the evidence. In addition to this he will allege misconduct of the jury. The attorney general will charge that one of the jurors, James Hyland, formed and expressed an opinion before being called into the jury box.

#### Another Habeas Corpus Asked.

Henry Bancroft, a resident of Sarpy county, alleges that Sheriff McDonald is illegally detaining him in the Douglas county jail. He has sued out a writ of habeas corpus, asking that he be released, that he may go hence and pursue his chosen calling. Bancroft was brought up here from Sarpy county, where he had been charged with selling liquor without having first taken out a license. On this charge he was held to answer.

#### State Against Page.

The adultery case against Lyman A. Page is monopolizing the attention of Judge Slabaugh and a jury. No one seems to know just what part the woman proposes to take in the suit, though it is inferred that she will testify in behalf of Page, as she occupies a seat near the attorneys for the defense and on the same side of the table.

#### Notes from the Courts.

County Judge Baxter has appointed D. M. Vinsonhaler administrator and Carl E. Herring guardian ad litem in the matter of the estate of Sarah Woodworth, deceased.

Judge Keysor has gone to Sarpy county to take up the business of the February term of court in Sarpy county. The docket is not a heavy one and the judge expects to clear it up during the coming week.

Judge Baker was to have gone to Burt county yesterday to hold court, but as few of the cases up there were ready for trial, the term was adjourned two weeks. The attorneys wanted three weeks, but the judge thought that they could get their cases ready in two weeks.

#### Ticket Thief Sent to Jail.

R. A. Hopkins pleaded guilty in police court to the larceny of a railroad ticket from a Miss Humphrey, who was en route from Tekamah, Neb., to Huron, Ind., and Judge Gordon fined him $100 and costs. Being unable to pay the fine, Hopkins will be confined in the county jail for about thirty-five days. Special Agent John De Long of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company at Atchison, Kan., over whose line the woman was ticketed, was present in court to appear against Hopkins.

## HARRISON'S MONEY IS GOOD

### Charge of Passing Counterfeit Bills Falls to the Ground.

### GROCERY CLERKS NOT EXPERT DETECTORS

#### Cause the Arrest of a Man Who Easily Proves that He Is Not in the Business of Floating Spurious Coin.

Yesterday Charles Harrison was arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money. Harrison is a young fellow who lives at 2025 Farnam street and gives his business as that of a book agent.

The sole reason for Harrison's arrest was that he was the possessor of a $2 bill and that he made energetic efforts to have it changed on North Twenty-fourth street yesterday morning. The combination was completed when George Rudio and Howard Watson, two well known city salesmen, appeared on the scene while young Harrison was trying to get his change.

It will be remembered that during the latter part of January of this year some very good counterfeit $2 bills were floated in the city. They were so very good that people positively failed to detect them and it was only when they reached the banks that they were discovered. Perhaps fifty bills were reported to the secret service department. Consequently Omaha citizens have become somewhat leary of $2 bills.

Harrison floated into a North Twenty-fourth street grocery store, where Rudio and Watson were trying to do some business, and wanted to get his $2 bill changed. The proprietor took the bill and showing it to the salesmen made some remarks about the counterfeit $2 bills which had been circulated in the city. Harrison says this made him mad. Anyway he grabbed his banknote and left the store.

DOING DETECTIVE WORK.

Rudio and Watson at once jumped to the conclusion that the young fellow was trying to pass a bad bill and determined to do a little amateur detective work. They threw themselves into the idea with all the abandon of old sleuths, however. They shadowed Harrison to another grocery store and after he had gone, they entered and found that he had succeeded in getting his bill changed. This settled the matter in their minds. Going out on the street they caught sight of young Harrison and followed him until they met a policeman. They related their story to the brass buttoned guardian of the peace and prevailed upon him to take Harrison into custody. The young fellow was taken back to the last store he had visited and was compelled to give up the two silver dollars he obtained in exchange for his bill. The policeman was impressed with the talk the young fellow gave and wanted to let him go, but Rudio and Watson insisted that he should be kept in custody.

Harrison was marched down the street and was taken to the federal building, where he was turned over to the government authorities. A warrant was filed against him and while the document was being prepared he was put through a long course of cross-questioning. He maintained his innocence, said he did not know the bill was counterfeit and sweat stood upon his brow as he endeavored to remember where he got it. All this was very suspicious.

There was no delay in the case. Harrison was at once arraigned before United States Commissioner Anderson and was given a hearing. All the suspicious circumstances in the case were recited. Harrison had his say and everything was proven except that the bill was counterfeit. Officer Donella of the secret service was hastily summoned to give this important testimony. When he appeared the bill was handed to him and he examined it.

"That is no counterfeit," he declared, and to show that there was no doubt about it, he gave Harrison two silver dollars for the bill.

The hearing proceeded no farther. Harrison was discharged and those who had figured in the case disappeared rather sheepishly.

#### Had a Bad Coin.

Joe Pleasant, the cigar dealer, has been arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money, but the case does not promise to be very serious. The complainant is Coroner Swanson, who asserts that Pleasant gave him a counterfeit half dollar in change. Pleasant was as positive that he did not give him the bad coin, and refused to take it back. The coroner got warm over the matter and caused the warrant to be issued. Pleasant pleaded not guilty before United States Commissioner Anderson and his hearing was set for tomorrow afternoon.

### WICKHAM IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.

#### Sioux City Man Asks Police to Locate His Recreant Spouse.

W. E. Wickham of Sioux City, accompanied by his attorney, J. T. Willett of Oto, Ia., called at the city jail yesterday morning and asked the authorities to assist him in locating his wife, whom, he alleges, has deserted him and taken with her their two boys, eloping with Miles Parsons of Swan Lake, Ia. Wickham says he has every reason to believe that the couple have either arrived in Omaha or that they will be here within a day or two. He furnished to the police photographs of all the parties concerned in the alleged elopement, and will return to Sioux City and file information against his wife and her alleged paramour.

Until a few months ago Wickham resided at Oto with his family. The man who is accused breaking up his home was formerly employed in a government supply store at San Antonio, Tex., but came north and took up his residence with his mother at Swan Lake. Business called him to Oto and there it was, Wickham alleges, while the latter was in Sioux City looking for employment, that Parsons formed the acquaintance of his wife. Although the Wickhams had been married for eleven years there had been numerous quarrels in the family, yet Wickham says that never for a moment had he suspected that his wife would desert him.

In January he removed his family to Sioux City and located it in a cozy home. Parsons is alleged to have appeared upon the scene there about February 2 and the next day Wickham was surprised to find upon his return from work that his home was deserted. He says Parsons and the woman disappeared with all of his household effects, leaving him not so much even as a bed upon which to rest his head. They simply cleaned out the house. Wickham instituted an investigation immediately and says he has learned that the couple started south with the children and furniture overland in a wagon. He traced them into Nebraska and to Decatur, where they remained about two weeks. From there they started in the direction of Omaha, where Parsons is said to have told several persons that he intended to go to work at the exposition grounds. Wickham thinks the couple are headed for Texas and he desired to apprehend them before they get too far away. He says he wants to get possession of his boys.

#### Case Against Mullen Dismissed.

Police Judge Gordon has dismissed the case against M. Mullen, charged with maintaining a disorderly house, and discharged the defendant. He also ordered the discharge of the twenty-four men and women accused of being inmates of a disorderly house, who were arrested in the raid upon Mullen's place one week ago last Saturday night. The court held that the evidence in the case against Mullen was not strong enough to convict. Mullen is also accused of selling liquor in his concert hall without a city license and the arguments in this case will be made next Thursday.