STORY BY A VOLUNTEER

awang Frenchman's Experience in the War for Independence.

ON THE STAFF OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE

Autobiography of Chevaller de Pontgibaud-Small Book of War Stories -Some Don't Worry Suggestions -An Author's Reminiscences.

It is always a pleasure to read of heroic adventures and to Americans especially so when these adventures were met with by very small book that would not greatly one who gave his energies and his courage burden the pocket of a soldier for several to the service of the brave men who by days, bears on the flexible cover of red cloth their arms made possible the founding of simply the word this republic. The autobiography of "A tains a number of choice war stories French Volunteer of the War of Independ- which bave been published in Mcventures. This French volunteer, the Cheva- -true stories of the war told by men lier de Pontgibaud, was one of the gallant who were witnesses. One of these might be little band of Frenchmen, who, "sick for summarized as a sample. It is told by Capbreathing and exploit," crossed the Atlantic tain T. J. Mackey of the confederate corps to aid the American colonists to gain their of engineers and at least a part of the story independence. It was while serving on the came to his notice while he was holding staff of General Lafayette that he saw so court at Columbia, S. C. The story begins much of the conflict of the colonies with in August, 1884, before Petersburg, where Great Britain and formed opinions of men General Grant's lines were rapidly closing terest now; but his exploits and adventures | Carolina regiment had been ordered to atcommenced long before he ever thought of tack the union lines at daylight. There coming to America. Indeed, but for certain was no surprise and the confederates were not have come over the Atlantic at all.

He was evidently self-willed and resolute. as indicated by certain incidents he relates about his childhood. He came of a noble family and his parents lived in one of those picturesque but unsanitary old French of the Twenty-seventh South Carolina regicastles so much affected by the petty nobles of the past days. The young man was given to boyish pranks of all kinds, much to the chagrin of his staid parents and proud relanear Lyon, his term being indefinite, which meant that it was for life. He deliberately The captain refused to give formed to go to the American colonies. Before the expedition was landed a Brit-

The Chevalier de Pontgibaud began to be

when driven to shore on the James river. Jefferson could do nothing more than give the bottom a recommendation to all persons for their charity toward the young Frenchman. He did walk on and finally sketches. Doubleday & McClure Company, reached the camp of General Lafayette at New York. 25 cents. Valley Forge. He told his story to the great French patriot and was provided with ette's staff he continued:

those external advantages which a man born to command should have-tall stature, a noble face, gentleness in his glance, amenity in his language, simplicity in his gestures and expressions. A calm, firm bearing harmonized perfectly with these attributes. This general, who has since become so celebrated for his talents and successes, was just beginning to play that important part in history that he has since so gloriously sustained, in every capacity, military, civil and political. But I intend here only to speak of the general.

"He was surrounded by his officers, who for the most part, were, like me, on their first campaign. Many of them had been far from imagining, a short time before, tha they were intended for a military career. saw, standing near the commander-in-chief Gates, the victor at Saratoga, a small man about 50 years of age. Two years before tha he was merely a rich farmer, yet quiet and simple as he looked he had made himself a name in history. This agriculturist turned soldier who was wearing on his head woolen cap surmounted by a farmer's hat had just received the sword of General Burgoyne, who, dressed in full uniform, and with his breast covered with all the orders England could give, came to him to sur-

render. "Near Gates was Arnold, as brave as he was treacherous; he was lamed for life by a bullet he had received at Saratoga whils sharing the dangers and glories of General A few months before he was a distinguished officer in the army. Arnold was nothing more than a horse dealer. General Lee, however, was a soldier before the wa of Independence. General Sullivan was a lawyer and when peace was declared, he returned not to his plow, but to his office. Colonel Hamilton, the friend of Washington, when the war was over also became a lawyer and pleaded at Philadelphia. General Stark was the proprietor of a large and well managed estate. Brave General Knox, who commanded the artillery, had, before the

war, kept a bookstore. These memoirs of the Chevalier de Pontgibaud, it must be remembered, were written out long before the war was over, but it appears that his recollection was good and in the there is much fresh matter. manner indicated by this brief excerpt ha gave graphic pen pictures of the colonial army and its brave men, its triumphs and defeats, its sufferings and pleasures, and he articles for Scribner's Magazine appear in hit off with a happy faculty many incidents the July number. They are "The First that but for his narrative would have been Shot of the War" and "The First Bombardlost to history. The Chevaller was pres- ment" (Matanzas), with snap shots of life ent at the capture of Major Andre, he was on the flagship New York-Ensign Boone, ent at the capture of Major Andre, he was who fired the first shot to kill, "cleared of medicine, from whom they have received of other battles, he suffered with them and for action," etc. Mr. Davis will write of belped the men in every way possible the war for no other magazine. and all the time he gathered for himself information that could hardly have been gathered by any other person. The whole the war of independence was covered by his service in the colonial ar-

But the Chevalier de Pontgibaud had not

got enough of adventures in the American M. Rice. American Book company, New war and he went with expeditions to Asia York. Two parts, 15 and 20 cents. and Africa and met with narrow escapes and suffered exposures there. Wherever he went he was keenly observant of all things and York. in his book wrote wittily and pleasantly of these things seen and heard. A peculiarity of his book is that it was published by New York. Honore de Balzac, and for this reason the "William copies are rare and priceless. Balzac was a printer before he became an author and \$1. he failed in business. This edition of the book of the Chevalier de Pontgibaud is translated by Robert B. Douglas and is illustrated with an engraved portrait. It is

a book for the times. D. Appleton & Co.,

New York, \$1.50. Another timely book, and appropriately a "War." It conence" is the pleasing narrative of such ad- Clures' Magazine from time to time and matters that are of the greatest in- in upon the confederate army. A South adventures in France it is probable he would unable to advance against the entrenched union army. As they stood in line in front of the trenches an officer in the union lines an interesting personage very early in life. called out to them to surrender, but they refused. They could not win, but would not quit. A mounted officer of infantry was seen to emerge from the union lines, and galloping up to the color bearer ment held out his right hand and manded the surrender of the flag. The color bearer, more dazed by the audacity of

tives, and as a result he was tried at a family council and for the heinous crime of "being of a fierce and violent character and refusing to do work of any kind" was senting to be work of any kind" was senting to be work of any kind" was senting to be a shot from under him, advanced and called the captain to balt. The fire from tenced to imprisonment in a state prison the captain to halt. The fire from the trenches had temporarily stopped, was only moderate on the route. He reup dug his way out through many feet of the flag. Both men were between the two masonry, the work taking him forty-five lines of battle. The general was determined but no steam is up. The object of the visit nights, and made his escape in broad day- and in order to gain possession of the flag is a secret. It is alleged preparations for light, although pursued and beaten by the guards. He was then but 18. He struggled his hand as he fell. Then mounting his false. He, perhaps, came to ascertain why across the country to his former home and horse the confederate general rode back into the Alfonso XIII is unseaworthy and perin view of his marvellous adventure, which his lines with the flag, but in making his haps to avoid questions in the Cortes why excited the admiration of everyone, he was escape nearly half of the brigade was lost, the reserve fleet is still unready. The best permitted to join a company that was being The captured horse was killed on the lines, opinion doubts the departure anywhere of The sequel came many years later. General the fleet, which consists of the battleship Hagood was the comptroller of the state of Pelayo, Carlos V, the old broadside ironclad ish cruiser got after the French vessel and South Carolina. He received a letter in De- Victoria, cruiser Alfonso XIII. This pracsunk it. Pirates from on land, mostly ne- cember, 1880, from the captain who had tically eliminates the cruiser Epanto, which red end of the spectrum should never be the eyes are the most strained. In view of groes from the adjoining Virgina planta- made the gallant effort to capture the con- is still at Cartagena, the Princess of Astions, robbed the vessel as it lay on the federate flag within the lines of the enemy. turas, unfinished in dock as launched, four light was lost in the employement of certain children themselves, it would be very wise beach and a few of the volunteers suc- He asked for information to enable him to destroyers, five torpedo boats, three German colors. Lighter and more delicate shades, to have an examination made by experienced ceeded in reaching the shore much be- secure a pension. The old wound was liners and five transatlantic steamers as such as yellow or gray, were suggested as eye specialists of the refractive condition draggled and pennilesss. The Chevalier de troubling him again. The letter was from auxiliary cruisers and the Scotch yacht the best: The quantity of light in a room of the eyes of every pupil in our public Pontgibaud walked to Williamsburg and Council Bluffs and was from D. B. Dailey, there saw Thomas Jefferson and complained late captain Fourth Iowa volunteer infantry. to him about the treatment he had received The story is well told and the confederate engineer who tells it named it "The bravest deed of the war." In this little volume there him a passport permitting him to journey are stories by General Nelson A. Miles, on northward in safety, and he added at Major Alfred R. Calhoun, Major Philip Douglas and others. It is illustrated with a portrait of General Miles and several

A pretty little volume, not as large even did not emanate from United States. clothes and an outfit and was made an as the one just mentioned, is also timely. officer on the general's staff. It was while It is a study of peace, entitled "Don't in this position that the Chevaller had the Worry Nuggets." It is not an outgrowth of opportunity of meeting with nearly all the bon't Worry movement which the para- Sir Charles Tupper Talks of Relagreat men of the revolution and of know- graphers have made famous, but a charming ing what was done in the colonial army. collection of the sayings of the best think-His habits of observation were developed ers and writers adapted to give the mind the Canadian statesman who has just arearly and he made good use of them while peace and the soul comfort in trying times rived here from Canada, is quoted in an inin the American army. He saw a great like the present. It is filled with serene terview as discussing lengthily the relations deal more than merely a long drawn-out and strengthening thoughts from four great between Canada and the United States. He struggle of a few men for freedom and he spiritual authors-Epictetus, Emerson, said: "Canada sympathizes very warmly noted down what he saw. Telling of his George Eliot and Robert Browning. It is with the proposed approachment between having become attached to General Lafay- not known that anyone ever before brought Great Britain and the United States. It has normal. It would shock many a mother to specialist. Those who are not able to pay The Marquis de Lafayette presented me quartet of brilliant authors, but they fit friendly relations with the republic, as his aide-de-camp to the commander in together admirably. These selections have hitherto the United States has not shown chief. Washington was intended by nature been admirably made by Miss Jeanne G. any disposition to reciprocate. The McKinfor a great position-his appearance alone Pennington. There is hardly a paragraph ley and Dingley bills and the alien labor from the light because their eyes were not gave confidence to the timid and imposed that does not bring with it a new sense of laws presented conclusive evidence of this respect on the bold. He possessed also strength and comfort. It is a pocket volume point. I believe, however, that the present that might be of use to a king and is cer- is a most propitious time for the settlement tainly good enough for any American school- of all questions and in the changed temper boy. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, of the American people I think they can be 50 cents.

> The reader soon discovers that the story and Four Dogs," is the story of the author's childhood. It is by Laurence Hutton, scholar and essayist, and the fact that it is autobiographical lends interest to it. The narra tion of stories of childhood by one compe tent to give all the details and present the proper colorings for a picture is a branch of literature too much neglected. Literary habits nowadays are formed early in life, and it is important that they be rightly formed by the young people. This story of the childhood doings of Mr. Hutton is an admirable boy's book and it will not harm older persons to read it. There are a number of illustrations that enhance its attractiveness. The stories of the dogs are good dog stories and that is saying much for them. Harper & Brother, New York. \$1.25

"Questions and Answers in the Theory and Practice of Military Topography," by Major J. H. Bowhill, is the title of a book which will be published immediately by The Macmillan company. This timely work is acompanied by a folio of sixteen plates and eighteen diagrams to be used by the student as separate working plans. While avoiding useless repetitions, the whole of the questions which he been set in recent examinations, are included in this book, collected under thirty-four groups, each deal-

ing with a particular branch of the subject Messrs, Charles Scribner's Sons will have ready at once the first volume of Letters decoyed into a cab Monday night by several the poet's correspondence up to the year number of valuable papers. Hagerty, who is a of "Childe Harold." The first volume of street by the men, who, after taking him to the verse just brings the reader to that a number of saloons, invited him to take a borf with glasses, but he was almost justipoint, so the two harmonize very well, cab ride. Hagerty says that during the ride There are about fifty letters that have he was given drugged liquor and during the never been published before. These were, in most cases, written while Byron was at Harrow and Cambridge. Some of them are addressed to his half-sister, others to his friend, Mr. Hanson. In the notes, too,

Richard Harding Davis' first two war

New books received: "Way Out Yonder," by Will L. Visscher. Laird & Lee, Chicago, 75 cents.

"The Lake of Wine," by Bernard Capes D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1. "The Rational Spelling Book," by Dr. J. earlier years.

"Cuba at a Glance," by Emma Kaufman and Annie O'Hagan. R. H. Russell, New

"Revised Text Book of Geology," by William N. Rice. American Book company,

"William Ewart Gladstone," by James Bryce. The Century company, New York.

Literary Notes. The Far Northwest is the name of a new monthly magazine for booming the north-

west, published in Scattle. The magazines are all filled with war literature and it is evident there has been great scrambling to get timely copy. Lippincott's Magazine has again achieved distinction. The editor hasn't heard of the

war, or at least, gives no sign of it in the

The "Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewlett, published by the Macmillan company, has gone into its second edition just three weeks after its first appearance. Mrs. J. C. Croly, "Jennie June," is ill at her home in New York from a fall while descending a flight of stairs. She broke her hip by the fall. She is now 69 years

Frank Calkins of Iowa, well known as a writer of stories for the magazines and newspapers, is preparing a series of stories on life along the upper Mississippi river. It is a fruitful field.

The well known firm of Boston publishers. Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, has been reorganized and will bereafter be known as Dana Estes & Co. The members of the organiza-tion are the same, with the exception of C. E. Lauriat, jr., and I. R. Webber, who

IS NOT PREPARED TO SAIL

Reserve Squadron at Cadiz is in No Condition to Assume the Offensive Anywhere.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) the captain than in fear, surrendered the Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A Chronicle special via Gibraltar from Monday, says: "I came on the same train with Captain Aunon, minister of marine, Friday. His reception mains here on board the Pelayo conferring with the captains. Maneuvers were promised, Giralda, whose armaments are incomplete, also varied greatly, and the color chosen schools. The military governor of Cadiz is alert. Night alarms are frequent. The light house About twenty fresh guns have been mounted, six of them modern."

The Daily Mail's Brussels dispatch says the Madrid correspondent of Petit Bleu has had cabinet who is believed to be Senor Sagasta. and in decorating walls and ceilings. This personage declared Spain was ready to provided they

CANADA WISHES TO BE FRIENDLY.

tions with the United States. LONDON, June 14 .- Sir Charles Tupper, approached with a fair prospect of a just settlement."

earing the quaint title, "A Boy I Knew AS A BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

County Commissioners Meet, Organize and Adjourn Until Saturday.

The county commissioners convened and organized as a board of equalization for the purpose of hearing complaints on assessments. Commissioner Ostrom was elected chairman, and a recess was taken until Saturday morning. This action was due to the assessors had not been made, and also to the further fact that no person appeared to file complaints.

While the commissioners will not sit as a board of equalization until Saturday morning, Chairman Ostrom will be at the rooms each day for the purpose of receiving and filing complaints that may be handed in. There being no complaints filed at this time is regarded as a favorable dign by the com-missioners, who are of the opinion that all of the taxpayers are satisfied with the assessment made.

GAVE HIM DRUGGED LIQUOR

Stranger Named Hagerty Robbed in a Hack by Some Chance

Acquaintances. A visitor to the city named Hagerty was time he was in a stupor was relieved of his

money. When he came to himself he was alone in the cab and then discovered his loss. He hurried to the police station and reported

his loss. Distinguished Doctors. Dr. H. D. Didama, an eminent physician of Syracuse, N. Y., and Dr. Marcy, the dis-tinguished surgeon of Boston, have been spending a day or two in Omaha on their return from the national medical convention at Denver, to see our great exposition and to senew their acquaintance with our men a warm welcome and every attention. Drs. Didama and Marcy were the guests of Dr. Miller at dinner at Seymour park. In Dr. Didama he meets the man who largely guided him in his medical studies and per-sonal welfare more than forty-five years ago, and there seems to be nothing too strong or too good for him to say of the distinguished man who generously befriended him in his

CARE OF CHILDREN'S EYES

A Subject Receiving Serious Consideration

From Educators.

MEASURES ADOPTED IN NEW YORK CINY Importance of Caring for the Eyes

of the Young Detailed by an Oculist - Estucational Notes.

By far the most important of the many educational reforms urged upon the managers of public schools is that of protecting the eyes of children. The subject is receiving serious consideration in the large cities and promises to lead to substantial results In New York City measures have been children to the end that the light in school rooms may be adapted to the average conresults obtained. The objects aimed at are related by the New York Sun, as follows:

Last June the president of the Board of experts among the oculists of the city to report to the board its opinion with reference to the color most desirable for use in the new school buildings, and in others when the tints are changed. At the same time, the board expressed a wish that a corps of experts might be appointed and paid by the Board of Health, whose duty should be to examine the children of the public schools with reference to defective sight, and hearing, defective breathing, and any abnormal

or defective physical condition. Toward the last of October, Dr. Charles Stedman Bull, Dr. Henry D. Noyes and Dr. Emil Gruening, the commission, reported LONDON, June 14 .- (New York World that they had visited a large number of schools. They suggested that it was not ad-Cadiz, visable to place blackboards on the wall directly opposite the windows in any class room, as was done in several buildings. They found that the blackboards were correctly placed in most buildings, so that the light was not reflected in the eyes of the pupils. They objected to painting the wall space between the surbage and chair rail a dark maroon, as that made a too marked the use of dark yellow or light brown without any admixture of red, and suggested light buff tints for ceiling and side walls because their eyes were neglected in childas satisfactory to eyes of teachers and pupils. hood.

it can toward carrying out the suggestions proper amount of eye work advisable in of this special commission so far as con- each case. After the system was once es- knowledge of his long continued infraction cerns locating blackboards, arranging desks tablished there would be but little trouble. of the law. an interview with a member of the Spanish that the light may fall on them properly, A general examination of the eyes would Care of Eyes in Infancy.

> "That is a step in the right direction," said a prominent eye specialist in speaking long before he enters a kindergarten.

examined comparatively frequently, and by taking good care of them if they prove nortogether the comforting sayings of this always been our desire to have the most learn that her child is blind through her own ignorant carelessness, and yet this is true in a great many cases. Our asylums for the blind are filled with people shut out cared for when young. The educated, thoughtful mother of today who neglects a child's eyes is almost a criminal. If a mother has taught herself to look at her child in the right way, his actions and speech not only denote to her the child's mentality and morality, but also the actual physical condition of his eyes. Frequently a child suffers from violent headaches and neuralgic pains, and has a peculiar manner of looking at people and objects. The ignorant mother calls this manner a 'queer habit,' says it is cute, and encourages the child to keep it up. These headaches are as common to childhood as rheumatism, which parents tell the little sufferers is nothing but growing pains, and nine times out of ten are the direct result of eye strain. First of all, our ancestors were careless about our eyes, and then the methods of the fact that the footings of the books of sity of wearing glasses. The environment are being gradually educated to the necesrecognized by mothers, though. Many people ask why so many folks, particularly children, are wearing glasses today. There are three good reasons for this being the case,

"Eye strain is frequent in children without the resultant headache. It is rarely of our forefathers and our own environment the eyes, and, last of all, people generally modern civilization are extremely trying to combined are the conditions that put glasses

on so many noses. Strength of Indian Eyes. "Take the Indians, for example. You ever found an Indian raised on the plains in need of glasses for any condition of the eyes except that of old age. It is very seldom that you find a cotton field negro with other than normal eyesight. Seamen and the children of seamen have proverbially good eyes. On the other, hand, the Germans are notoriously ametropic. What do I in the definitive edition of Byron. It gives unknown men and robbed of \$250 and a refraction, not eye diseases. Mark Twain 1811, that is, to the eve of the publication guest at the Midland hotel, was met on the little when he said a German father would not accept a child as his own unless it was fied in making the statement. This condition of the eyes of the Germans can be accounted for on two grounds, their studiousness and their stolidity. An American may be just as studious as a German, but he is not stolid, and, while devoting bimself to his books, gets out, cavers a lot of ground and changes his range of vision constantly. Not so with the German. He limits his ange of vision to such a short distance that the muscle of accommodation known as the ciliary muscle, whose business it is to adapt the eye so that it may see objects close at hand, is in a constant state of contraction. There is no muscle in the body intended to be in this condition. Even the muscles of the heart have regular periods of rest. Anybody with ordinary gumption can readily understand that this poor eye muscle, overworked, over-exerted, must cry out to the being which governs its action in the only way that a muscle can ery, and that is in

pain. This accounts for the many conditions

of so-called neuralgia and rheumatism of

tered through their own ignorance and the STOPS TWO MORE SKIN GAMES LEITER TALKS OF COLLAPSE 'This continued dragging and pulling on

the ciliary muscle is bound after a time to have a bad effect on so delicate an organ as the eye, and by changing or interfering with the passing and exit of the fluids through the interior of the eye give rise to a degeneration and disease of the delicate coatings in its interior. Eventually it leads to an elongation of the eyeball itself, which is a condition known as myopia or nearsightedness. Many a child can thank its mother for being near-sighted. She has encouraged it to strain over books for first honor or some silly prize and the result is a bad case of near-sightedness. The elongation of the eyeball is not as a rule congenital or hereditary, but a tendency to it certainly is, and when such is the case a confinement over books will surely cause it. Outdoor Exercise.

"When a child has what is known as farsightedness, or hypermetropia, a life led in the six cappers for adopted to determine the visual defects of the open is not nearly so injurious as a confined life. If a far-sighted child is allowed | keepers on cash bonds of \$50 and the cap- the reverse. For several days-in fact, I may to romp and play in the country or in the pers on cash bonds of \$20. As gambling is say for some weeks—cash wheat has been park the best part of its time, it will probdition of the pupils' eyes. Its progress is park the best part of its time, it will probsomewhat hampered by lack of money, but ably go through its whole life without any a beginning has been made, and favorable eye trouble. Far-sightedness has not a tendency to Increase, but most authorities agree that it turns into near-sightedness if the subject does confining work. Because not signify that it has no need for glasses. If the youngster is far-sighted that poor the harder for near vision.

"The exterior appearance of a child's eye rarely shows a difference from normal in its every cross-eyed child, if taken in time, can be straightened permanently by the use of glasses, and the necessity of an operation and much mental irritation consequent upon continual pain avoided later in life.

"Mothers do not always attend promptly signs of inflammation about the eyes of their children. It is very seldom that an eye specialist sees a case unless it has been referred to him by the family doctor after he has expended all his skill in endeavoring to cure the child of headache. Few family physicians realize that most of childhood's headaches are due to eye strain. The question arises, can sufficient permanent injury come from the conditions of the eyes mentioned to justify any community in exnding money toward discovery and relief? contrast with the side walls. They advised Yes, ten times yes, for the reason that there are very many persons in our blind asylums

These authorities reported that the quan- "A child's eyes should be just as carefully tity of light in a room was greatly influ- observed during the period of its growth which had expired April 20. McVittle took enced by the color of the walls, and that the as its morality. Then is the time that this license from the men and notified the used in decorating school rooms, as much the ignorance of parents, teachers and the A record of each examination should be estimated for the least favorable should be kept, and where there is a tenconditions. The commission advised the dency toward near-sightedness, far-sightedhas been destroyed, the forts at the end of choice of light-colored woods for all school ness or any of the conditions mentioned, the point are still being strengthened. furniture and the woodwork of the build- the teacher in direct charge of such pupils ings. The building committee is doing all would be instructed by the doctor as to the hardly be necessary more than once a as though nothing had happened to mar the year.

should begin at birth and should then be vigilant blue coats. The burly negro "barof this effort of the school board, "but the made by an eye specialist. It is a simple ker" in front of No. 314 exercised his lungs care of a child's eyes should begin at home enough matter to examine a child's eye and to their fullest extent and kept a steady arrangement which I understand has been an expert does it very rapidly by means stream of players flowing into the gambling Really the care of the eyes should begin of a little instrument known as the ophthal- place. At the game on the block below the before the birth of one's great grandmother, moscope. With only those eyes showing a patronage was just as brisk. but since our ancestors took no thought of condition other than normal by this instruthis precaution in our favor, we must do the ment would it be necessary to go through best we can for ourselves by having our eyes a longer and more thorough examination. The moment that a mother, be she poor or rich, sees that a child's eyes are inflamed mal, or by treating them properly if not in the least she should take it at once to a for advice should patronize the dispensaries where special attention is given to the eye.

'Mothers should not allow growing boys and girls to read or study at night, and they should train them to change the range of vision frequently. A child of two or three years can be taught that when its eyes are will rest them to look at things off in the distance. Children should also be taught to read and study sitting in almost a vertical position, with the book nearly on a level with the eyes, and at an angle so that the light shines on it from over the shoulder. The so-called simple remedies for weak and nflamed eyes should be shunned as we shun a plague. Poultices of bread and milk. camomile and tea leaves and applicatins of rose water, belladonna, witch hazel, and so on are very injurious. No hot or even warm applications should be used on the eyes unless directed by a specialist. More ulcers of the eye are the result of such home treatment than of any other cause. In removing foreign bodies from the eyes the linseed or eyestone should never be resorted to, for, in the first place, it is liable to pass from view behind the lid, often causing additional inflamation, and then it is an excellent vehicle for germs.'

Growth of Cornell. The growth of Cornell university in a

single generation to its present position as spoken of as unparalleled in educational history. But Cornell has outdone its own record in the matter of growth this year. The start came in the establishment last fall of a graduate school of railway mechanical engineering. Then the sons of the late Hon. H. W. Sage gave the university his \$80,000 mansion and an endowment of \$100,000 for an infirmary for students who may be ill at the university. Next on Governor Black's recommendation the legisla ture authorized the establishment, under control of the trustees of Cornell, of a state college of forestry, appropriated for its maintenance \$10,000 a year to begin with (the same will afterward be increased), and authorized it to use state funds for the purhase of 30,000 acres of Adirondack forest land, for a demonstration area. Last of all, but certainly not least, was the sudden ap searance of an heir to Ezra Cornell and Henry W. Sage in the matter of individual beneficence. Colonel Oliver H. Payne has by a wave of the magic wand created a Cornell university medical college with an experienced teaching staff of fifty or sixty of the greatest physicians and surgeons in New York, for whose salaries he has provided; and he is now arranging for a magnificent building for the college, which will be designed by the first firm of architects in New York City. This is not a bad record for a single year!

Sold Liquor to Indians. Louis Hinman, Daniel Blackhawk, Green Crow, John Baptist, John Bear, Walking Priest and John Wright were brought from the Winnebago agency by Deputy States Marshal Allan and arrainged United States Commissioner Anderson on charge of selling whisky to Indians sentence was imposed, but was suspended on the condition that each of the men pay a fine of \$50 before January 1, 1899, and quit the head from which our grandparents suf- the liquor traffic.

Searchlight Turned on by The Bee

Causes the Police to Shut Up Gambling Shops.

The arrest of the four proprietors of the skin gambling game at 314 North Sixteenth street Monday brought to light the fact very palpable that this game and the one at NO COMPLAINTS OF HIS ASSOCIATES Sixteenth and Cass streets had been operating under the sanction of the police and were paying a regular weekly dividend to the police officials for their protection. The arrests were made, it is true, by the olice, but it was with great reluctance. Chief Gallagher was forced to close them by order of Mayor Moores after he read in The Bee of the gamblers' flagrant infraction

were immediately released, self-explanatory.

of the law. After the men were arrested, to

show that he was all right, Chief Gallagher

of the illicit games through Lisence Inspec- the local markets have been decidedly in-Education appointed a commission of three a child sees as well as its playmates does for McVitte, and he then ordered the police to close them. McVitte also ordered their marketing of cash wheat, but I can not say closure and went so far as to call on the as to the quantities in which it has gone little muscle in the eye is compelled to work gamblers three different times and notified into home consumption or abroad for foreign hard all the time for distant vision and all them to close. He called the last time Saturday morning.

inspector were disregarded by the gam- on the general subject of alleged treacherous refractive quality, unless the child has a blers. Finally the police were compelled to conduct on the part of northwestern grain squint or is cross-eyed. The eyes of almost take cognizance in the matter on a peremptory order from the mayor, and considered friendly to me in a personal and because by Charles Studer, steward at to say on this subject. If in the history the Dellone hotel, and C. G. Hugel and of the deal there have been events which Nels Tonder of 2611 Cuming street, who the public is entitled to know, It is more

North Sixteenth street. visit to the license inspector had two games going in full blast, McVittie, learning of this, called at the today who are parasites on the municipality to know on what grounds and by whose authority they were operating. He was shown a license issued months ago for the operation of a game known as "nigger head," but

> authorities of the existence of the game, but no move was made to close it. The proprietors of the game at 314 North Sixteenth street are: William Dwyer, a man who assumes the name of Cash to hide his identity, and Harry Hathaway.

The cappers arrested are: J. O'Neal, A. ohnson, R. L. Baldwin, Thomas Meyers, L. P. Tegerston and J. B. Wagner.

The proprietor of the game at Sixteenth and Cass streets, whose name is said to be Holbrook, was not arrested for operating his game, although the police have conclusive

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the gamblers, even progress of their way, renewed their "The regular examination of a child's eyes games under the eyes of Chief Gallagher's

PARTNER SLUGS PARTNER

Rosenbintt Takes a Couple of Energetic Pokes at Rose of the Diamond Palace.

Frank Rose and Max Rosenblatt, who conduct the Diamond palace at 212 North Sixteenth street, are at swords' points and take occasion whenever opportunity presents to pummel each other. When Rose last attempted to enter the store he alleges he was met by Rosenblatt, who landed a hard right tired from looking at objects close to it, it on his left optic and followed it by uppercutting him with his left. Taken entirely by surprise by the suddenness of the attack. Rose imagined a whole room full of prize fighters had attacked him and he beat a masterly retreat to the police station, where he swore out a warrant for the pugilistic

Rosenblatt. In explanation of the differences between him and his partner, Rose said that he had wheat speculator of Chicago for \$793,925, in a case in court looking toward the dissolution of partnership. This move was not! relished by Rosenblatt and he took every occasion to resent it, finally resorting to

ONE OF ANGELA SISTERS HURT Popular Vaudeville Artist Falls from a High Window, Receiving

Serious Iniuries.

For several weeks the youngest one of the four Angela sisters, who are playing this week at the Trocadero, has been suffering with nervous prostration and insomnia, the peer of the oldest and strongest is often and with great difficulty has kept her engagements. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock while sitting in the window of her apartments, in the third story of the house at 210 South Twenty-fifth street, she became dizzy and fell from the window, sustaining very serious injuries. She was removed to the Methodist hospital at once, and it is not possible to tell yet how badly she is hurt, but she will not be able to be out for several yeeks at least. In her fall she received a bad gash on the side of the head and it is feared that her brain sustained some injury.

CITY OFFICES ARE CLOSED Officials Inclined to Take Part in the

Dedication of Nebraska's

Building. All of the city officials are feeling loyal to the interests of Nebraska and as a result they closed their respective offices at 11 o'clock yesterday and spent the balance of

at the exposition grounds. The Board of Education people expected to close their offices at noon, but at that mover in this war against mankind is beghour they found that there was so much gared by his greed, the retribution is well work on hand that they were forced to give merited. Nothing can atone for the awful

up their half holiday. The county kept open house during the entire day, but it did not transact any business worth mentioning. It was the intention of the county commissioners to have declared this a holiday, but at their last declaring the offices closed.

The equity court has granted a decree in Tyler. The plaintiff secured the decree after proving failure to support. In addition to

Tail of Wheat Deal Becomes Heavy Enough to Wag the Dog.

P. D. Armour, Who Takes Large Part of Young Speculator's Cash Holdings, Takes a Cheerful View of the Situation.

CHICAGO, June 14 .- Joseph Leiter, speaking of the collapse of his wheat deal, says: "It is a case where the tail has begun to hurried to the police station and had it so wag the dog. This statement has its illusarranged that the four keepers and tration in the fact that futures began breakthe games ing faster than cash wheat declined. Logicthe ally, the condition should have been exactly accepted in a case of this character is \$500, around milling centers generally. To a cer-Chief Gallagher's interest in the matter is tain extent this has been offset by a fair degree of activity at the seaboard in re-Last Thursday Mayor Moores first learned sponse to an inquiry from the other side, but clined to drag. There has been a steady use. I see no objection to stating that all my holdings of futures have been disposed Orders from the mayor and the license of. A good deal of gossip has come to me interests which I have always heretofore of three complaints filed business way, but I have nothing whatever alleged that they had been robbed at 314 than likely the facts will come out in good time, but not from me. I have no complaints License Inspector McVittle some time ago to make nor charges to prefer against those was approached by the proprietors of the with whom I have been doing business. It is game at that number and asked if he could a source of considerable satisfaction to me not issue a license for the operation of a that my affairs, for the moment more pin puzzle game. He informed the gamblers or less tangled, are in a fair way of setthat he could not issue such a license and tlement without the intervention of a truswould not. The mayor, it is said, was tee, and without invoking the machinery of asked to grant a permit for the game and the court, as would be necessary in the case also refused. The gamblers were more suc- of an assignment. The Chicago trade will be cessful with the police and shortly after their taken care of-in fact, I may say it has already been protected, for I am even on the market as far as September contracts are concerned. The cash wheat business will be games and demanded that they be closed and transacted through Alexander Goddes, for the benefit of the banks which have an interest in it, and who will not in concert. "The June wheat representing the cash wheat in this

market will be carried by Armour & Co. Armour is Generous.

"The treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Armour is in the highest degreeconsiderate, courteous and complimentary. Nothing could have exceeded Mr. Armour's generosity in his offers of financial help, which were to an extent covering any possible requirement on my part. It is particularly gratifying to be the recipient of this kind of treatment at this particular time, estabishing as it does the fact that the business and personal relations between Mr. Armour and myself are not as strained as they have

been represented to be." P. D. Armour himself, one of the central figures in the Leiter deal, did not take a particularly gloomy view of the situation. He said: "Most of the wheat with the banks is margined at 80 cents a bushel. ently believe the market will react possibly before the end of the week. Wheat has got down to a point where it is worth the money regardless of speculation. The perfected provides for the protection of all parties interested. Mr. Leiter's wheat in all positions between the northwest and Europe ought to be so handled that the

banks will not have to take a loss. "In one sense there is not much local end to the story. The local stock of wheat is small and in relieving Mr. Leiter of his June and cash wheat we took only 240,000 bushels. do not believe any of the local people who have acted for Mr. Leiter will be hurt, and the feeling in the trade seems to be most kindly toward him. When we arranged to carry his June wheat we offered to help him in any way we could. I regret that the deal has turned out as it has, but I believe the worst of it is known and that the market will promptly react,"

P. D. Armour today bought all of Joseph Leiter's cash wheat in the northwest, amounting to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels, Semi-authoritative information is also obtained that Armour will take up all of Leiter's wheat

NEW YORK, June 14.-Justice Daly of the supreme court has issued an attachment against the property of Joseph Leiter, the favor of Otto E. Lohrke, William P. Callaghan and William Knight, grain dealers, for money advanced.

The attachment was levied upon funds belonging to Leiter and deposited in the Chase National bank, the Hanover National bank and other financial concerns in the city. The plaintiffs, who comprise the firm of Otto E. Lochrke & Company, assert that they advanced, at the special instance and request of Leiter, in various sums, \$793,925 since February, 1898, which he promised to pay on demand. They allege that he has refused to pay the amounts so governed ; him. The attachment was issued on the

ground that Leiter is a non-resident. CHICAGO, June 14.-It was stated by friends of Joseph Leiter that the attachment issued against him in New York will not affect the situation-that it will not force an assignment. The appeal to the court in New York was evidently anticipated, as a representative of a creditor was heard to say to Leiter he "was going to do something." Mr. Leiter told him to go ahead and

REJOICE AT LEITER'S COLLAPSE,

English Press Hone He Has Been Beggared by His Greed. LONDON, June 14 .- The collapse of the Leiter wheat corner has caused a panic in the Liverpool market. In London the news of the collapse was received with equanimity. The consensus of opinion of a number of operators on Mark Lane is that the English markets will gain steadiness now that "plunger operating without regard to market precedence is shaken out." It is asserted on Mark Lane that the collapse was due to Messrs. Armour and Pillsbury. The the day in enjoying the Nebraska festivities newspapers generally rejoice at the breakdown of the Leiter plans and point to it as a moral. The Star says: "If the prime

suffering Leiter and his accomplices have

caused."

Arresian Water for the Fleet. SAVANNAH, Ga., June 14.-The tank steamer Maverick, which has been here loads meeting they forgot to adopt a resolution ing water to be used by the troops at Key, West, will sail tomorrow. The city sells artesian water to the government for 4 cents for 1,000 gallons, a figure considerably below what they could get it for at Key West, the case of Pauline Tyles against Augustus The success of the Maverick's trip appears to be assured, and it is assured the governher divorce, she gets back her maiden name, ment will soon send other vessels here for water for the fleets.