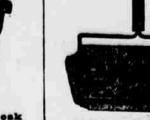
THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1898.



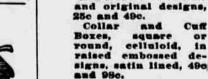


Childs Sweepers, just the thing for the little make-belleve housekeeper-they're 25c

Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, in decorated celluloid case, satin lined, worth \$3.



Handsome Celluloid Cases, filled with gennine French briar pipe, cigar holder, etc. Iron Express Wag ons, with steel wheels -satin lined, extra value at 98c. Ash Receivers in new



Sunday.

docket.

he owes.

MEN'S SMOKING SETS AND OUTFITS.

Cuf

de-

original designs, with

Calendars, 6 and 5

appropriate mottoes-

and 10c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS. Thousands to select from. Special value, Christmas Cards in raised embossed ef-fects, at 1c, 2c, 3c and Sc. Booklets, in new and Childs' Swing, just

Terrific Slaughter of Toys

and Holiday Goods

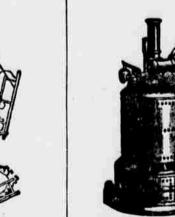
be done, no matter how great the loss. Important alterations compel us to clear

out everything in the shape of Christmas goods. Buy early and avoid the rush

and crush of the closing days before Christmas, Open evenings-goods delivered promptly.

Only six more days to close out this mammoth stock of Toys---but it must

the thing for baby, \$1.48 each.



Weadon Steam En ines, 75c. The largest variety of hot air and team toys in the city,



Cases, moroceo and black, special value at Leather Traveling Cases, filled with toil-et and manicure pieces, complete 98c. Others up to \$4.95. Real Seal and Mo-



1519-1521

Douglas Street.

CHINA AND LAMPS-A beautiful and varied assortment Haviland China Plates, decorated, 39c. Haviland China Cups and Saucers, decorated, 30c. Chocolate Pots, beautiful designs, 49c to \$4.95.



Lamps, in all the new shapeslow, beautiful decorations, with shades to match, 98c to \$9.85. Brush, Comb and Mirror Tray, very handsome and exclusive patterns, 49c to \$1.98.



HIGH CLASS JEWELRY AT POPULAR PRICES-Child's Solid Gold Band Rings,

Childs' Solid Gold Band Rings, worth \$1.00, at 48c. Misses' Solid Gold Set Rings, ex-

tra value, 98c. tra value, 550. Ladics' cluster opal surrounded with brilliants, the latest and most popular pattern, \$1.95. Chain Bracelets, sterling silver,

980 to 84.95. Rolled Fiate Cuff Buttons, 25e



Sterling Silver Ware-925-1000 fine, Guaranteed, Pickle Forks, Bon Bon Spoons, Sugar Shells, etc., etc., with gold bowls, 98c.

etc., etc., with gold bowis, bec. Sterling Silver Shoe Horns, worth \$1.00, at 49c. Sterling Silver Tooth Brushes, worth \$1.00, at 49c. Sterling Silver Letter Openers, worth \$1.00, at 49c.

DOLL HEADS AND BODIES-

\$3.95.

Heads with curly hair, light or dark, 10c to \$1.98. Bodies, a big variety in cloth or kid, 10c to

Two Boys from Franklin County Held for Passing Counterfeit Money.

VICTIMS OF AN ARKANSAS EXPERT

George Rosell, Since Killed by Revenue Officers, Held Responsible for the Downfall of the Nebraska Lads.

Two farmer boys, Charles Hauffer and Frits Gouger, charged with passing counterfeit money and indicted by the grand jury, were brought in from Franklin county yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Barber. While it is not certain it is likely that both will plead guilty and ask the leniency of the court.

Some months ago a man named George Rozell visited Franklin county loaded down with \$10 silver certificates. He spent this alleged damages. In 1893 Bird came to money freely and later on secame intimately | Wahoo with the avowed purpose of putting acquainted with Hauffer and Gouger. He in a canning factory. He secured a bonus was in the county but a few days and then disappeared. After his departure it was discovered that the two boys had plenty of money and that their wealth consisted of \$10 allver certificates. In the due course of time some of these bills reached the secret service office in this city and were pronounced counterfeits. A man was sent to Franklin county and after making an in-

vestigation placed Hauffer and Gouger under arrest and took them before a United States dians have adopted the methods of the commissioner, where they waived examinwhites. They have jumped their bonds and gone to other climes. ation and were held to await the action of the United States grand jury. Upon convening, that body promptly indicted the two men and also George Rozell, the man from and Harlan Gannon were indicted. They had whom they obtained the bills.

been charged with giving and selling liquor Since the return of the indictment it has to Indians. When taken before a United been learned that Rozell has passed beyond the jurisdiction of courts and is where a States commissioner they were held. Friday Deputy United States Marshal Allan caplas cannot reach him. In other words went to the agency to arrest the men and he is dead. It has been learned that his bring them to this city, and there learned counterfeiting plant was located in the that they had jumped their bonds and had mountains in the southern portion of Argone to one of the reservations in the northkansas, at which point he was connected with the operations of an illicit still. Some ern part of Wisconsin. They will be followed menths age United States revenue officers and will be brought back to be tried. got after Rozell and his associates and in a

fight that ensued he was killed while re**sisting** arrest.

It was the custom of Rozell, so the officers of the secret service say, to make illicit whisky during the season and during other times to make counterfeit money. The money was fairly well executed and would deceive almost anybody but an expert. The color was perfect, but the picture of first to take advantage of its provision. The Hendricks on the face of the bills was too hearing has been had, and now the case is small and the fine lines were too heavy.

During the afternoon Hauffer pleaded guilty to the charges in the indictment. Sentence was deterred for a few days in order to permit of the United States attorney examining into the case and ascerhas been proven that he owes approximately taining more relative to the facts.

RMFORM IS DUE TO DAVID ST. CYR.

Remarkable Conduct of Omaha and Winnebage Indiana.

A large number of the Indians from the Omaha and Winnebage reservation, who have been in attendance upon the United States court as witnesses, have been paid off and have returned to their homes. They received from \$9 to \$15 each.

The conduct of the Indian witnesses who have been in the city during the present term of the United States court has been uently commented upon. Usually when the Indians come down from the agency to serve as witnesses, many of them have been arrested and locked in the city jail on

the charge of drunkenness. This time, however, matters have been different and not an Indian has been arrested, and

their boarding houses. The good be havior of the Indians during the last three weeks, so many of the government officials say, is due to the influence of David St. Cyr, who is practically in charge of them while here. He is a young man of mixed blood, was born on the reservation and graduated from the Indian school at Hampton, Va. Since coming to Omaha with the Indians, he has cautioned them against going into saloons and has urged them to save their money and conduct themselves in a manner to gain the respect of the white Almost without an exception they men. have followed his advice.

Indians Jump Their Bail.

Some of the Omaha and Winnebago In

Phil Stimmel's Bankruptcy.

The first of the bankruptcy cases, under

ready for final adjudication. It is in the

matter of the case of Phil Stimmel, who at

one time was engaged in the wholesale and

sage of the bankruptcy law, was one of the

\$100,000, and has nothing in the way of as

Minicke Pleads Guilty.

Zora Minicke, the ex-postmaster at Mil

office of funds and converting the same to

his own use, appeared before Judge Munger

yesterday and entered a plea of guilty to

leclare the applicant a bankrupt.

sets.

Verdict Against Bird.

fraudlent banking Josephine M. Getty and the Getty-Mitch-Il Soap company have sued the "Washell Soap company have sued the "Wash-Alone" Soap company for \$5,000 damages, The jury has reached a verdict in the case of Addison Bird against Charles Perky, and they ask for an injunction to prevent on trial in Judge Carland's court all of last the defendant from using their formula. week. The verdict is for the defendant and B. F. Blythe of Diller declares that he is was returned by the jury while the memin debt to the extent of several thousand bollars and that he is without money to bers were sitting in their seats, the judge liquidate. By being declared a bankrupt he avers that he may get out and start anew. instructing that such a verdict be returned.

mont last night, where he will remain over

Judge Munger of the United States court

will go to Des Moines during the holiday week and on December 28 he will hear some

ases that are for trial on Judge Woolson'

Charles J. Blythe of Elm precinct is going

without property and is unable to pay what

The trial of the case of the United State

against Frank Dorsey of the Ponca bank has been set down for trial before Judge Car-

land on January 3. Dorsey is charged with

into bankruptcy because he owes the r gardly sum of \$350. He says that he

Bird sued to recever the sum of \$23,000 Thomas Augustus Allison of Clay Center has filed his petition with Clerk Hillis of the United States court asking to be de-clared a bankrupt. He says that his debts aggregate several hundred dollars and that of \$1,400 and made some kind of an arrangement with Perky about furnishing is dead broke and unable to pay a cent. money to operate the plant when con-Next Friday night the petit jurers in the United States court will be excused from structed. Bird failed to put the factory in attendance upon the sessions during the hol-iday week. When they are let off it will be with the understanding that they are to reoperation and afterward sued Perky for damages, alleging that it was his fault that the business enterprise was not successful turn in time to be called on the morning of January 3.

An action for \$2,000 damages was commenced yesterday by Antoinette Blackman against a saloon keeper named A. J. Vistgard of 1312 North Twenty-fourth street, and his dsmen. Elliott D. Evans and At the last session of the United States Nichols, for supplying liquor to her hus grand jury Dufus Twin, Joseph Yellowback, band, Charles P. Blackman, a plasterer and bricklayer. Four Clouds, Tom Swallow, Louis French

CASES UP BEFORE GORDON

of Several People Who Are

in Trouble. The case against George and Joe Nachneber was continued after considerable de fay until next Wednesday. Officer Jorgen son was unable to be present and the prosecution objected to going on with the case

until he was on hand. The attorney fot the defendants insisted upon some tangible the new law, and originating in Omaha, is evidence that Jorgenson was really unable to appear, but he got nothing better than telephone message from Dr. Ralph that the injuries inflicted were dangerous and retail seed business. He was considered wealthy. Later he failed, and after the pasthat the officer would suffer for several days as the result. The bond of the defendants was fixed at \$800 each.

Dick Swartz was discharged, as the evidence showed that he did not take the two amination. They were all New Yorkers, before Judge Munger on an application to cases of eggs from Urhau & Co. with which confirm the report of the referee and finally he was accused. Another man took them and hired Swartz to haul them to Sixteenth In the pleadings fled in the case where and Howard streets, where they were to Stimmel asks to be declared a bankrupt it

meet. Swartz was caught on the way. John Texter was permitted to go after little advice from Judge Gordon. The boy was accused of shooting within the Rock Drill company; W. D. Hatch and Enos limits. He used an air gun and the court did not think it dangerous, ligan, this state, who was indicted by the A complaint was lodged yesterday against grand jury and charged with robbing the

Jacob Alexander of \$50 on May 25 last. Belle Emerson filed a complaint yester day against Thomas McGuigan, whom she

another count in the indictment. having charges with assault and battery. pleaded guilty to a couple of the counts Commemorative Medals. few days ago. He told a hard luck story of stekness in his family, after which he asked

How it Fascinated Men of Wealth and Drew Forth Their Dollars.

invest \$500,000 to introduce the invention MEN INDUCED TO INVEST CLEVER and then to pay over another \$500,000. For the benefit of both bodies of investors

a great public exhibition was given in this Instances of Big Money ample city that was attended by 300 persons, in-Drawn from Shrewd Business Men cluding the most eminent engineers from and the Thousands Apparall parts of the country. The next day the ently Squandered. two bodies of capitalists handed over their

checks for \$40,000 and \$50,000 respectively, But they had not reckoned the full nature of the task. The first large machine con-The entertaining gossipper of the Phila structed took three years of time and the delphia Times, Megargee, gives an illuminatexpenditure of \$60,000 to build it and then ing account of the operations of the late was found to be practically worthless John W. Keely, the famous motor man who

while that gentleman had negotiated a sale

of the rights for the New England states

for an option of \$50,000, the purchasers to

One machine followed another, each being died in the Quaker City recently. Of an improvement upon its predecessor, until Keely's early life, Megargee writes, but the generator was discarded and a new malittle is publicly known. He was born in chine, in which no water was used and Philadelphia, and when 10 years of age was thrust out in the world to battle alone. He which was known as the "liberator," was the outcome. It had a series of tuning forks, had two hobbles, music and mechanics, and with the vibrations of which Keely claimed their value to him has been best evidenced to disintegrate air and release an etheric by the fact that without either of them he force rivaled in strength only by a cyclone. you'd never have accomplished what he has. During the intervening quarter of a century His knowledge of mechanics taught him Keely-with Collier faithfully clinging to how to construct his mysterious machine; him with the exceptions of occasional lapses his knowledge of music led him to the disof incredulity-periodically heralded ancovery of what he terms the vibratory nouncements of his being on the verge of heory. He was a cabinet maker and musi success, each announcement being followed ian by turns. For a time he led a small by cash investments by enthusiastic be orchestra at a summer pleasure resort. His levers.

shop in which he worked as a cabinet thought, would be ample to push the in maker some say was on Market street, while vestment to completion and to success. others claim it was on Jayne street, below

Ninth, on the north side. It was about Convincing the Unbelieving.

twenty-five years ago when he came to the The manner in which he made the unbebelief that he had discovered a new and leving believe was absolutely marvelous. powerful sort of engine. He then lived on In itself it was intrinsic indication that Ogden street, in this city, and the new con-Keely was a man of force; that he possessed trivance was placed in a bathtub and run mental power that his rugged exterior by a stream of water that passed through did not betray. Keen business men, accusgoose quifl. He called it a hydro-pneutomed to move cautiously in commercial afmatic-pulsating-vacuo engine. This soon fairs and trained to part with their money grew into the machine which he called a reluctantly, poured their money into Keely's lap without having presented to them "generator," and which the world named any tangible evidence-at least any evidence the Keely motor, and in which power was that they were capable of understandingproduced from the vibratory qualities of water and air. The new discovery was that they were not dealing with a charlatan who was managing a myth. The numerous called to the attention of a few capitalists, and these requested Charles B. Collier, a nstances in which he accomplished this are well known patent attorney of this city, to worth the telling as indicative of the man's look into the matter. Mr. Collier had orceful character.

More than three years ago a futile effort never met Keely. He requested an exhibition of the new motor. It took place Nowas made to lure John Jacob Astor into the Keely scheme. A publci announcement of vember 10, 1874. Before that time the public had heard nothing of the discovery. Mr. that fact brought an approving smile from Collier and, I think, ten others witnessed a well-known newspaper publisher, who was then admired for his foresight and exthe first public exhibition of this generator. At its conclusion he wrote out an official ellent judgment in financial matters. report for the benefit of the few gentlemen 'Eighteen years ago," he said to the narwho had requested him to make the exrator at that time, "I was invited to attend an exhibition of Keely's marvelous force with a view of inducing me to make an inand included John J. Cisco, the well known banker and former United States sub-treasvertment of money in the enterprise. urer in New York; Charles G. Franklyn of took with me two well-known experts in the Cunard line of steamships; Charles H. physics, one of whom was the gifted Prof. Haswell, the author of Haswell's Tables. George Barker of the University of Pennthe leading authority among mechanicians; sylvania. We saw what many others have Henry C. Sargeant, president of the Ingersolt seen since. A pint of water poured into a cylinder appeared to work incredible won-T. Throop of the Hatch Lithographic comders, the gauge showing a pressure of 56,000 pany; John S. Smith of Baker, Smith & Co., pounds to the square inch. Great ropes were the large manufacturers of steam heating torn apart, iron bars were broken and bullets were discharged through twelve inches of planking by a force that was invisible and

which the expert scientists with me tested in order to discover whether it possibly hotel, in New York, with Sidney Dillon been produced by compressed air, electricity,

in the chair and listened to Mr. Collier's steam or gases of any kind. Upon that ocreport, which had been made in writing, casion I well remember that Keely said that The next day they gave the Philadelphia within a very short time, with one quart attorney their check for \$10,000 in pur- of water, he would be able to send a train chase of stock of the Keely Motor com- of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco pany, which sum was intended so pay the and back, and that with one gallon of the indebtedness Keely had incurred in the same fuid he would drive a steamship from construction of his machine. Within two New York to Liverpool and return. After hours after the inventor had received this the exhibition I asked my two friends, the sum he had expended every penny of it experts, whether or not the force demonfor the purpose for which it was intended. strated had been produced by any of the

opportunity was given to receive further A Cautions Scribe. confirmation of Mr. Collier's report. Mean-

The next day our friend, the publisher, walked into the office of the secretary of I ventor because he claimed there was a flaw the Keely Motor company on Walnut stree and handed him a check for \$500, with a request for ten shares of the stock of the corporation. A look of disappointment crossed the official's face, and he remarked that he thought the subscription would be larger. One hour later, in his office, the publisher was visited by two of the mos influential members of the board of direct tors, who said to him: "Were you not satis fied with last night's demonstration ?"

"Delighted," was the reply. "Well, we surely counted upon your subscribing for at least \$25,000 worth of the stock," said the visitors.

"No," said the newspaper man. "If all that Keely says is true the \$500 I've invested will in a few years be worth many millions, and that will amply matisfy me for the investment. If Keely has what he claims every newspaper press, every stationary engine, every street car, every locon.otive, everything that is now provided with steam power will be given force by the use of only a pint of ordinary water, and untold millions will accrue to those who have put their money into the invention."

That was twenty years ago, and steam and electricity have not yet been supplanted as motive powers.

Shortly after this occurrence a relative by marriage of the publisher called upon him and begged him to arrange for an inspection of the mysterious motor. To this relative said: "Don't go. If you do the you will be fascinated. You will invest your money perhaps to a reckless extent, and yet there is nothing there to warrant any sensible business man buying the The relative coaxed, promising stock." that he would not put any of his money into the scheme, explaining his curiosity by the fact that he was interested in all mechanical devices. He was a man of keen, shrewd judgment. He saw the motor. It was not supposed afterwards that he had spent a penny upon it. Not long ago he died and an examination of his persona estate disclosed the fact that the day after he had visited Keely's workshop in this city he had handed the secretary of the company his check for \$5,000.

One more incident:

Shortly after the newspaper publisher referred to had made his investment in Keely stock he was visiting New York, staying at the Fifth Avenue hotel. His name had been rumored about as a believer in the motor. One morning he received a card of a nephew of George F. Peabody. The visitor explained that he had noticed the arrival of the Philadelphian in one of the morning newspapers, that he was going over to the Quaker city to examine the great mystery and that he wanted the newspaper man's opinion of it. The reply received was: "Don't go. It is certain to impress you as a marvel. Unless you are able than most men you will believe in it and you will waste your money. I do not say that it is a fraud, but I do say that Keely makes extravagant promises, none of which are ever fulfilled." The visitor declared that he was possessed of sufficient firmness of will not to be led into anything that cool judgment did not approve of. Now for the sequel. Ten years ago or more there was a row between the Philadelphia and New York stockholders as to who should control the Keely Motor company and at

that time the Quaker city publisher made inquiry as to how much money, if any, his visitor at the Fifth Avenue hotel of years before had invested in the stock of the corporation. The answer he received was: 'Mr. Peabody has altogether purchased \$80,000 of Keely motor stock." What has become of all the money?

That is a mighty difficult question to answer. Keely himself was a rough, rude,

machinery, devices and tools. One piece of mechanism, which cost \$40,000, was paid for and immediately rejected by the inin it. He thought nothing of spending \$20,000 for a piece of machinery and a few weeks afterwards throwing it aside as useless. In that queer looking workshop of his on Twentieth street, above Master, he certainly did perform the most marvelous hings, but how he did it has ever remained a mystery.

And probably will always remain one, because if Keely after twenty-five years could not barness the force he had discoveredsupposing, of course, he had accomplished that feat-how could such a conquering result be expected from the prentice hands

f those who never had his full confidence? It is idle and foolish and narrow-minded to idly cast away thoughts of Keely and his attempted work with a shrug of the shoulders, a sneer, a contemptuous curl of the lips and a snarling utterance to the word "charlatan." Did it ever occur to you that no great invention was ever perfected and no revolutionizing scientific discovery was ever fully demonstrated until after many, many years of unremitting endeavors? Keely was engaged in his work for onequarter of a century and yet during that time nearly all of us have either laughed at him or lampooned him. True, he did not bring his work to completion and per-

The steam engine was patented fection. by Watts in 1768 and yet as early as 230 B. C. efforts were made to make a mechanical application of the power of steam. During the interim of over 2,000 years every one who endeavored to turn the force of elastic vapor to human advantage was aughed at as an imbecile. Stephenson when he contended that "there is no limit to the speed of the locomotive if the works can be made to stand the strain," was opposed in his belief by every living scientist. Is actually had not one supporter. When he declared that the locomotive would supersede the mail coach and that the railroad would "become the great highway for the king and all his subjects," he was laughed at. His surveyors were driven from the fields by the incredulous farmers and the first rails had to be laid by stealth and at light. Even when he had accomplished this much the most eminent engineers told him that the only way to reach success was to have stationary engines at regular intervals on the railroad, as the locomotives would never move with sufficient rapidity. Inventive geniuses tinkered with the telegraph for over a century before it proved practicable and when the American congress reluctantly and unexpectedly appropriated \$30,-000 for the construction of the first experimental line, Prof. Morse had not a crust of bread to eat. The telephone was dickered with for many years before Prof. Bell got the patent right he did not deserve. Even in so apparently simple a thing as the utilization of oll as an insulator for underground electric conduits, David Brooks expanded fifteen years of his time and \$190,000 of his money. These instances are cited, not to prove that Keely was an honest man and had discovered a new force,

but to call a pause upon the criticisms of those who knowing do not believe, but can give no reasons for their lack of belief One fact remains that is irrefutable, Keely in his workshop performed marvels that scientists could not explain and that apparently reversed all the recognized laws of

physics Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Educators Choose Location.

CHICAGO. Dec. 17 .- The executive com-mittee of the National Educational associamittee of the National Educational associa-tion met here today to decide on the loca-tion for the next meeting of the national association. to be held in July 1899. In-vitations have been received from several western cities. including Salt Lake City, Portland. Ore., and Los Angeles. The com-

mittee is said to favor Los Angeles.

Edward Wray charging him with robbing apparatus, and William B. Meeker, the banker. New Yorkers Interested. These gentlemen met in the Fifth Avenue

Secretary Wakefield is preparing the com-nemorative medals, which were awarded to

the leniency of the court. Judge Munger will pass sentence in the case some day next week, at which time all of the parties heretofore convicted will be disposed of. Federal Court Notes. The petit jury for the January term of the United States court, which will convene in Lincoln on the third Monday in January,

Police Judge Hears the Sorry Tales