FINANCIAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

Purse Strings of the Wealthy Loosened in Behalf of Education.

Facts About the Armour Technical School at Chicago-A Minnesota Plan for Pensioning Teachers.

PHIL ARMOUR'S GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS

The Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago, founded by Philip D. Armour, has been enriched by a munificent gift of \$750,-000, made by Mr. Armour last week. The gift makes a total of \$3,000,000 that Mr. Armoor has bestowed upon the institute. He gives \$500,000 in securities to the endowment fund, making no other reservation than the simple provision that the revenue shall be applied to the broadening and development of the institute. In so doing he increases the endowment fund from \$1,500,-000 to \$2,000,000 and swells the annual income of the institute from \$75,000 to \$100,-000, exclusive of \$25,000 annual tuition fees. A further addition to the income of the institute will follow with the improvement of a part of the real estate donated with apartment buildings.

The original endowment provided for an income of \$50,000 from the handsome block of apartment buildings lying directly south of Armour mission in Chicago, which Mr. Armour erected at a cost of \$1,500,000. These buildings, containing 269 spartments, were deeded to the institute by Mr. Armour when he erected the institute at a cost of nearty \$250,000. The expenses of the institute steadily increased and early last year reached \$10,000, or \$25,000 in excess of the revenues from the endowment and dultion fees. Mr. Armour then made another addition to the endowment fund of \$500,000 and thus provided for any further deficits.

History of the School. The history of the Armour Institute of Technology dates back only to September 14. 1893, when its doors were first opened to students. For several years previously, however, Mr. Armour had been planning in his mind an institution of its character which would be within the reach of western boys and girls and give them the means of acquiring a practical education, Mr. Armour is believed to have gained his inspiration from the mission which his brother, Joseph F. Armour, endowed in 1881 with a bequest

This bequest was given into the charge of Mr. Armour, and the work, which began in a building at Thirty-first and State streets, in 1874, was at once colorged with the erection of the handsome building known as the Armour Mission, and the invitation to the Plymouth Mission Sunday school to make its future home therein. The effect of the mission upon the neighborhood at Thirty-third street and Armour avenue was so marked that Mr. Armour was led to erect the build ings known as the Armour flats. These apartments drew a better class of people to the vicinity of the mission and a school was planned which would give to boys and girls a practical industrial training at a nominal

Mr. Armour placed at the disposal of the institute \$1,500,000, this sum being represented by the apartment buildings and their revenues, and the institute building itself. The original plan, which partook more of the manual training school idea, soon developed into the technological institute as it stands today.

Preparatory to the working out of the scheme Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, then pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church was made president of the institute in December, 1892. Dr. Gunsaulus drew about him the members of the original faculty who elaborated the first wa operations in the magnificent building which has been provided.

Four-Year Courses Planned.

The original plan of the institute included some higher technical training, but this branch of education was strenuously urged by persons whose opinions were entitled to consideration and those opinions were reenforced by many applications for extended courses in engineering, which were received as soon as the purposes of the institute became known. Mr. Armour and Dr. Guneaulus made a trip to the eastern workings of the most prominent technical schools and found in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a model.

Accordingly, full four-year courses wer planned and in 1895, after the institute had been in successful operation two years, it corporate name was changed by an act o the legislature from Armour institute to Armour Institute of Technology, in harmony with the advanced ideas of its founder Early in 1893 a union was effected with the Art institute of Chicago for the purpose of developing the course in architecture, which that institution had successfully maintained since 1889. The result was the establishment of the Chicago School of Architecture, which also constitutes the department of architecture of the Armour Institute of Tech-

The institute proper now includes the technical college, which embraces courses in physics. The departments included in the bave to submit. original plan of the institute and which are still under its direction or affiliated are those Wernimont was the outgrowth of the bindof the domestic arts, the kindergarten nor- ing over of Irah B. Ehrhart, who was first mal department, the department of music accused of the theft of the machine from and the department of shorthand and type. Wernimont & Pike's office. Tiring of life

The day the institute opened 750 scholars were enrolled. During the first year 2.500 the machine and said he could prove it. applications were made and 1,959 scholars He and three relatives told practically the were received. From that time to the pres- same story of the affair, but the defense ent the applications for admission always came in with twenty-five or thirty witnesses have tested the capacity of the institution. by whom it was proven that Wernimont For the second year the enrollment was could not have been where Ehrhart and his tion. 1.087, for the third year 1,112 and for the witnesses said he was at 5:30 on the after-

Other Educational Helps.

Mr. Armour's donation is a reminder that the year 1899 gives promise of being a rec ord-breaker in the matter of educational donations. Though only seven weeks of the new year have passed, they have already brought a total of no less than \$2.860,-674 in the shape of donations to American colleges and universities, the principal ben eficiaries being as follows:

Groton academy, Massachusetts, \$75,000. University of Chicago, \$368.874. Teachers' college, New York, \$200,000. Harvard university, \$1,015,000. Whitworth college, \$20,000. Princeton university, \$18,000. Albert Lea college, \$4,000. Macalester college, \$4,000. Barnard college, \$10,000. Shimer college, Illinois, \$2,900. Glenwood Training School, \$59,000. Art Institute, Chicago, \$100,000. Lawrence university, \$1,000 Pennington Seminary, Pennsylvania State university, \$100,000 fassachusetts Institute of Technology,

McKendree college, \$50,000. St. Johnsbury's college, \$10,000, Olivet college, \$2,500. Iowa college, \$1,300, Kangas Wesleyan university, \$100,000 Rochester Theological seminary, \$20,000. Armour Institute, \$750,000.

Pensions for Teachers. The senate of the Minnesota legislature has passed a bill providing for the creation. Her says it is the invariable custom to be of a retirement fund for teachers in the very careful where persons are ill and warpublic schools. The bill applies only to rants are issued against them, and refers Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. It pro- to a case during the last week wherein the vides for an assessment of 1 per cent on the city physician was called to see a woman salaries of teachers in the cities named, and | before she was arrested

is not to become operative unless three- HELD ON fourths of the teachers in each city petition for the establishment of the fund. Designating he president of the Board of Education, the chairman of the finance committee of the board, the superintendent of schools and hree representatives to be selected by the teachers, as a board of trustees and providng for an advisory board of three representative business men, to be selected by these trustees, the bill outlines the methods of administering the fund and proceeds to lay down a set of rules governing retirement. Compulsory retirement on half salary a provided for in case of permanent physical or mental disability, after service aggregating twenty years, three-fourths which period having been in the district within which the board ordering the retirenent has jurisdiction. Retirement for physical or mental disability after ten or more years' service, but less than twenty carries with it a proportional annuity. Male teachers may retire voluntarily after thirty years' service and female teachers after twentyfive years, upon half salary, if three-fifths of the term of such service shall have been rendered in the district. In no case is the annulty to exceed \$500 and no annuity is to be paid to any teacher whose assessments have not equaled 20 per cent of his or her last annual salary. The annuitants are then taxed 1 per cent upon their annuities. If the fund at any time shall become too small for the payment of annulties as fixed, they shall be scaled so as to come within the sum available.

Educational Notes.

The average monthly wages of male teachers in Illinois in 1808 was \$60.87, and of emale teachers \$51.84.

The new public library of Eric, Pa., said to be the finest institution of its kind in northwestern Pennsylvania, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonics on Thursday. During the exercises a letter was read from Andrew Carnegle, inclosing a check for \$5,000 for the library fund. This is his second donation to the library project, the former gift being \$1,000.

The Alumnae association of Vassar college things as will induce Dr. Taylor to retain his presidency of the institution and decline the call tendered him by Brown university. As an offset to this one of the numerous letters he has received from the undergraduntes of Vassar asking him to stay

NU NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX

Health Officials of the Opinion that the Disease Has Been Stamped Out.

As the days pass without any more smallox cases developing the officers of the health epartment are becoming more and more onfident that danger of any further epilemic of the disease has passed. The Vendome hotel was the last place in which the disease was discovered and the first cases there were found some weeks ago. only other cases reported since that time have been in this hostelry.

At present there are but four cases of mailpex in the city. A few days ago there were that number in the Miller park hospital, all having gone there from the Vendome hotel, but two of these, August Altschwager and E. A. Mack, have been discharged. One of the other two cases is in the Kennedy family on South Sixth street and the other is the Nedelson baby on South recovered and the quarantine on the families will probably be raised this week. Therefore by the end of the week, unless new cases are found, there will be but two in the city, both in the pest house, and but one ouse will be quarantined, the Vendome hotel. There is some question when th prisoners in the hotel will be allowed their

City Physician Spalding has sent to the council the bills of the city physicians who the public schools. These aggregate \$551.20. fact that children paid what they could for vaccination. Consequently the cost of vac-cinating some 5,000 children has been but little more than \$600. City Physician Spalding has not yet received all the bills for the supplies furnished quarantined familles and its scope was not at first precisely defined. other expenses incurred as a result of the the importance to the community of epidemic, but he estimates that the total cost to the city will be over \$2,000.

People in the northwestern part of the city are somewhat indignant over the fact that a measles patient has been installed in the hospital in Fontanelle park which was built for smallpox purposes. City Physician Spalding says that the patient was taken there because there was no other place for schools to see for themselves the practical him. He is a rallroad porter running be tween this city and San Francisco, with his home in the latter city, and was found to have the disease when he reached Omaha.

STATE DISMISSES THE CASE End of Prosecution Wherein Werni-

mont Was Charged with Larceny.

The case against H. G. Wernimont, who was accused of the larceny of a typewriter from the Smith Premier company December 23 has been dismissed on motion of As alstant County Attorney Helsley. In mak ing the motion the counsel for the prosecution stated that he considered the defense put up by Wernimont was strong, and while the court might bind him over for trial in the district court, he doubted very mechanical engineering, electrical engineer- much whether a conviction could be architecture and mathematics and obtained on the evidence the state would

> The charge of grand larceny against in the county jail, Ehrhart informed the ounty attorney that Wernimont had taken noon of the day on which the typewriter was taken. The case consumed more than a week and the defense had a dozen witlesses more to put on the stand,

NO CASE AGAINST VAN NOSTRAND.

Young Man Discharged on Motion of the Prosecuting Attorney. Lyman Van Nostrand has been discharged

vagrancy filed by W. W. Coates of the Mer- favor of the plaintiff for \$2,100 was re-Mr. Coates informed Attorney Britt, who filed the complaint, that Van Nostrand was in June, 1894. In the course of time he ecupying a room, in which he had looked fell behind in his assessments and dues and

II, or that he had ever worked at the hotel.

Mr. Britt says it was with this understand-

ing that the complaint was filed. Captain Her sent a man over to make the crest and was surprised afterward when he learned the young man was ill. His physician was communicated with and the officers learned Van Nostrand had a light, attack of the scarlet fever and should not have been exposed to the weather at all They placed him in the operating room at the station, where he was made as comfortable on a cot as was possible under the freumstances. The police did all they could to keep him from catching cold and regret that the arrest was made. Captain

THREE CHARGES

Judge Baxter Disposes of the South Omaha Gambling Cases, technical omissions of parliamentary law-

DEFENDANTS ALL FILE THEIR BONDS

Dennison Convicted of Selling Lottery Tickets, While Nestlehouse Is Caught on the Charge of Having a Crap Game.

The Dennison gambling cases were argued efore County Judge Baxter yesterday. The whole matter seemed to hinge on the agal construction of the section of the statte relating to "gambling devices." Assistat County Attorney Dunn read decisions show that the Dennison brothers and Wilam Nestlehouse had been guilty of setting

p and keeping gaming devices. Before the court rendered its decision Atrney Ritchie for the defendants pressed its contention that the "policy wheel" is othing more than a lottery apparatus and ould be used just as well at a church social or the purpose of raffling off a cake or by merchant to distribute prizes to his custoners. However, while this saved Thomas Dennison from being held under the charge of setting up gaming devices, it formed a reason for holding him on the three other charges, each covering a specific phase of

violation of the lottery law. Judge Baxter decided to hold William Nestlehouse under a \$500 bond for setting up and keeping "crap" tables at 100 and 111 South Thirteenth street, but he did not consider that there had been any evidence to warrant holding Thomas Dennison in this connection. Out of twenty-one witnesses. said the court, only one had given any positive testimony that in any way remotely connected Dennison with the "crap" tables and this was Coleman, a negro who had a is taking steps to raise a lot of money—a and this was Coleman, a negro who had a fund of \$2,000,000 is suggested—to do such grievance against him. Nestlehouse was exonerated from all connection with the bolicy wheel.

Judge Baxter sustained Ritchie's claim that the "policy wheel" is a lottery apparatus and not a gaming device as contemplated under the Nebraska law and he said he had been unable to find any authority nywhere for finding that the "policy wheel" is anything else. Defining gambling as cessarily constituted of two elements of skill and hazard he declared the "policy wheel" a lottery. On the first charge, therefore, of setting up and keeping gaming devices he dismissed the complaint against William Nestlehouse and Thomas Dennison with respect to the "policy wheel" feature. The court held Thomas Dennison on each

of the other three charges. These were for "selling lottery tickets," "promoting a lottery" and opening and establishing a lotery," the bond in each instance being fixed at \$500. John Dennison was also held for 'promoting a lottery" in South Omaha, his bond being the same.

The district court and the county attorney, said Judge Baxter in concluding, will determine as to which of the three charges Thomas Dennison will be prosecuted under, as all three charges practically cover the same offense. Thomas Dennison became surety on his brother's bond and on that of Nestlehouse and P. F. Dennison was the surety on all three of Thomas Dennison's Thirteenth street. Both these patients have bonds. The maximum penalty designated in the lottery law is a fine of \$500.

> HANDS DOWN A DECISION FRIDAY. Dickinson Sets Date for Passing Upon

Bridge and Terminal Case. Judge Dickinson listened to arguments in were employed to vaccinate the children in John A. Creighton, the Shelby heirs and claim upon them. others in blocks 37, 38, 61 and 62, between The vaccine used cost but \$50, owing to the Tenth and Twelfth, Cass and Davenport streets, for the depot and grounds and yards attacks the jurisdiction of the Board of Appraisers and practically it opposes the appraisement because the amounts awarded are too low from its point of view. .

The points brought out most strongly by W. D. Beckett for the Byron Reed company were that the present Board of Appraisers were appointed by the county judge last July on a condemnation petition covering certain land two miles distant from that now in question; that subsequently suppleiental petitions, practically new ones altogether, were filed, the latest being that for the condemnation of the property in the blocks mentioned, and yet the old board was retained to do the appraising. In addition to this only five of the six members of the oard met to determine upon the property Cebruary 16, George Hicks being absent rom the city on that day. An attack is also peling made on the status of W. Beech Taylor, whom Judge Baxter appointed on the board to succeed S. A. Orchard, but Mr. Taylor has filed an affidavit, asserting that he is a freeholder. The Reed people are of the opinion he is not such a one as the law

ontemplates. embers should be fully qualified freeholders and that the entire board should have en in session. The fact that Abraham L. Reed happened to be present at the meeting. he says, did not indicate that he was there as the representative of the Byron Reed mpany. Therefore, he argues, the Byron Reed company did not have a proper hear-

On the other hand, Charles J. Greene and pany, insist that the supplemental petitions were simply carrying out further the purfor which the board was appointed; that it was not absolutely necessary for all the members of the board to have been present at the February 16 meeting; that the petitioner practically waived its right of protest, and that it has a remedy in an appeal proceeding apart from any injunc-

Judge Dickinson announced that he would render his decision Friday and continued the restraining order in effect until that time.

GRANDON CASE GOES TO THE JURY. Verdict in Favor of the Plaintiff Is

Heturned. After the suit of Henora Grandon brought to recover \$2,000 insurance from the Woodmen of the World on the demise of by Judge Gordon on motion of the city her husband, Thomas Grandon, had dragged resecutor, who said he had no presecution along for the better part of a week, it was o make. This was on the complaint of finally sent to the jury and a verdict in

Grandon became a member of the order himself and refused to admit anyone. He was suspended. On May 5, 1897, he paid up said nothing about the young man being the four assessments and the \$1.20 dues for which he was in arrears, and, as claimed, complied with all the requirements of the order for reinstatement. The next day he died and the defense represented that despite his certificate of health of the day previous he died of pneumonia.

Mrs. Grandon's attorney argued that he of our business and you ought to be complied with all the requirements for re- more than satisfied so long as the servnstatement at the moment the health cer- ice is as good as before the reductiontificate was deposited in the United States but we will tell your wife how to make mail box. There was some controversy and cook the dish you like best—There's over whether the amendments of 1895 to the no secret about the way we do our constitution of 1893 had been adopted in cooking. Ice cream rolls, one quart, regular manner by the sovereign camp | 40c. Will keep till April first. Judge Powell, however, gave prominence to only one point in his charge to the jury and that was as to the question of Gran-

He said if the jury could find that Grandon was in good health at the time his certificate was deposited in the mail box

the verdict should be for the plaintiff, as the depositing of the certificate in the mail box was sufficient for relustatement pur poses, but so far as the constitutional con troversy was concerned the intent of the order had to be considered rather than any

COUNTY DROPS THE PROSECUTION End of Criminal Litigation Connected

with Midland Bank Failure. Judge Baker, assisted by County Attorne Shields and ex-County Attorney Baldrige has gone over the criminal docket of the district court and managed to clear off some old cases of a doubtful character, so far as

any prospect of a conviction is concorned These were disposed of by motions of the county attorney to dismiss. About the most important case dismissed was the joint one against Frank B. John William H. Johnson and Charles H. Sharp, who were charged with receiving deposits after the Midland State bank be-

came insolvent. Mr. Shields said it is

doubtful if evidence can be produced of such a character as to substantiate the charges, there is some dispute over the exact status of the bank at the time the deposits were received. Mrs. Johnson has voluntarily paid over to the county the amount of the bond she gave for the bank as a count depository. The case was in such a shape that it was thought better to drop the supposed criminal phase, at least so far as this particular charge went.

Other dismissals were: Henry Gillian, larceny; Charles Meyer, assault and battery; James Boyd, burglary; Clarence Ainsbury Joe Reeves, Harry Horban, Edgar Beebe Fred Talbot, John Carroll and "General Washington," incorrigibility; Albert Sinclair, assault with intent to do great bodily injury; Fred Brown, bastardy; Ida Young, larceny from the person; Minnie Fairchild,

James B. Scott, who has been in jail ever since early last summer, withdrew his pleaproperty and received a thirty-day sentence in the county jail.

ECHOES OF THE GILLETT FAILURE. Steers that Belonged to the Plunger Now Held by Sheriff.

The 597 4-year-old Panhandle steers in Sheriff McDonald's custody at the Union stock yards in South Omaha, which were formerly the property of Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger, and are now held under an attachment in favor of the J. C. Bohart Commission company and a replevin sued out by the National Bank of Commerce. both of Kansas City, are awaiting the slow unraveling of a unique legal tangle. Meanwhile they are becoming 5-year olds and the meshes of the law are serving to give them a lease of life which they would not have enjoyed but for Gillett's far- reaching trans actions.

An amended and substituted petition has just been filed by the National Bank of has filed the first of his answers to a for feiture petition. It involves a small amount Commerce which gives the story of the three notes of John C. Morton, Gillett's secretary, more in detail. The notes were drawn in favor of Porter A. Thompson, vice president of the Bohart company, last August, each being for \$8,492 and secured by chattel mortgages on the steers, recorded in Marion county, Kansas, where the cattle were pastured. The bank claims that the notes were in time assigned to it and it therefore brings the replevin suit.

The controversy seems to have dwindled down to a contest between the bank and the Bohart company, as Morton does not appear to cut any figure in it and, so far as known, has never attempted any defense on behalf of his principal, Gillett. The Bohart company insists upon its attachment being carried out under its original suit, the injunction suit of the Byron Reed com- which was brought before that of the bank, pany against the Omaha Bridge and the Bohart company's papers having been Terminal company, instituted to annul the filed here just in time to save the cattle condemnation of property of the Reed com- from the abattoirs and at the same time givpany in connection with lots belonging to ing the bank an opportunity to get a legal

Cases from Valley Revived.

of the Terminal company. The fight is over Ball of Valley against Chairman Charles the appraisement. Technically the plaintiff | Harrier of the village board, Village Marshal They all deny that the charge was trumped | should be stopped and quoting from both way engaged in a conspiracy. Ball was ar- perts to the effect that opium smoking in of the Peace W. H. Strain. He took a eration in China is the rule. change of venue to Justice Adam Stenglein | This report is now being handled without of Waterloo precinct and Stenglein dis- gloves by the Rev. Arnold Foster of the missed the case. The defendants assert that | London mission at Hankow, China, and in the dismissal was because of Stenlein's his arraignment of the report he is strongly prejudice. Another charge was made and endorsed by the archbishop of Canterbury, had a hearing before County Judge Baxter. and many of the most influential men in He was recently bound over. He says there is more politics than anything else behind the prosecution of him.

Reasons for Dropping the Cases. The most important reason for dropping the case against the Johnsons and Charles H. Sharp of the defunct Midland State bank | ing to expose thes iniquity of the traffic. was that a very intricate point had arisen over their preliminary examination. In al-Mr. Beckett contends that a new board leged preliminary examination was held beshould have been appointed; that all its fore Judge Scott upon their arrest on the charge of receiving deposits after the bank had become insolvent. On this phase of the cause a judge of the district court was not in a position to hold an examination of that character, inasmuch as later on he might have to sit upon the case as trial judge. In the interests of human justice and to On the other hand, Charles J. Greene and Ralph Breckenridge on hebalf of the combaugh decided that the defendants had been virtually deprived of their right to a prelim-

> Seeks a Divorce. A divorce is asked for by Lela M. Oliver

rom Thomas T. Oliver because of neglect, cruelty and drunkenness as alleged. was married to him August 12, 1896, at Lincoln and they have two children, the custody of which she wants. Minor Matters in Court.

Mrs. Mary Gillespie's sult for \$5,000 damages against the city for injuries suffered from a fall on a North Twenty-first street sidewalk a year ago this month is on trial before a jury in Judge Slabaugh's court. In the case of Don M. Ferguson against the Union Stock Yards company of South Omaha Joseph J. Breen has filed an attorney's lien for \$7,500 on any moneys due the plaintiff from the defendant.

erty at Tenth and Charles streets from John Dillon and a man named Conrad Kness squatted on some of it. Kness undertook to drug in her own domains.

That's the question that is put to us

a hundred times a day by men and

women that have taken their luncheon

or supper with us at our new half-price

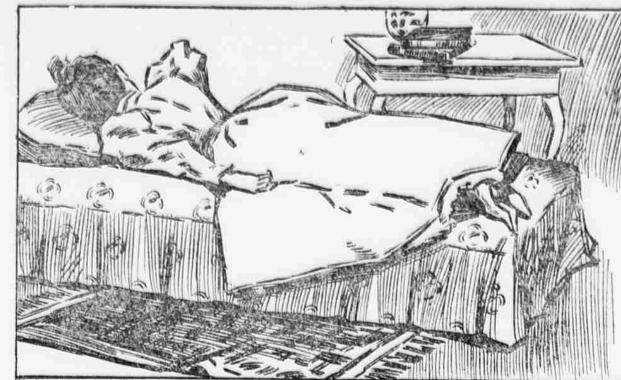
rates-We don't want to tell the secrets

BALDUFF'S,

1520 Farnam St.

How do we do it?

WEAK, WEARY WOMEN.



"Tired and broken down women, whose relief. ives are made miserable through the blighting influences of female complaints, why do you suffer?

"Why will you allow yourself to become blue," discouraged and despondent?"

"Why will you endure the torture of back of not guilty to a charge of destruction of ache, headache, bearing down pains, nervousness and other weaknesses caused by rheumatism or head troubles?"

"If you suffer thus, it is wholly needless and entirely your own fault." "There is help for you and for all other

vomen who suffer in this way." "Let me read you these words, which were change it made in my health." recently penned by a woman who suffered,

known ladies in Butler, Pa., says:" "For nearly three years I was under the lector's care, a constant sufferer from female in which Warner's Safe Cure has been the weaknesses in the most aggravated form."

death would be relief." "At last our druggist recommended me to relief." try a remedy about which I had heard much,

one bottle I was astonished at the marvelous ford to be without this grand discovery."

"I am rejoiced to say that it completely who endured, who sought and who found cured me. I am now feeling perfectly well, proved to be woman's best friend."

able to attend to all my duties and I believe I owe my life and continued good health "Mrs. H. P. G. Carnes, one of the best wholly to the use of Warner's Safe Cure." "This is only one case among thousands

means of curing the distressing ailments "Medicine did me no good and my suffer- peculiar to women." "Time and again it has proved to be uning was so great that at times I felt that

equaled for giving quick and permanent

"No woman who wishes to escape misery, to avoid suffering, to replace delicacy and "I took his advice and before I had finished | weakness with health and strength, can af-"It is a remedy that can be relied upon, a remedy that never falls and one that has

feiture cases in the district court. Michael Sullivan is already resisting four suits to recover \$1,000 each, bonds given to assure the attendance of his sen, "Soupy" MeDonald, the "long" man, and now Mr. Murray and one to contest the crimmal bon

THE OPIUM QUESTION England Names a Commission to In vestigate Its Importation from

India to China. Along with the signs of the times, which redict a general collapse of Chinese Instiutions and a pending dismemberment of the empire, there comes a renewal of interest in the opium trade and the question of England's responsibility regarding the

That the question has to some extent been agitating the English public is evidenced by the fact that during the last year a royal commission on opium was appointed to report to both Houses of Parliament or the various phases of the importation of opium from India to Chnia.

The evidence taken before the commission manated from various sources, including diplomatic agents in China, missionaries, medical men and Chinese officials, whose In the suit brought recently by William | wisdom and intelligence could be relied upon. Upon the evidence received and other information the commission published a Peter Miller and Charles and Simon Rice, report which practically pronounced the whom Miller impressed into his service in evils of the opium habit to be overestimated, making an arrest of Ball on a charge of stating among other things, that there was selling liquor without a license, the answers | no evidence of any desire on the part of the of the various defendants have been filed. Chinese that the import of Indian opium up against Ball or that they were in any the British consular service and medical exrested last July and taken before Justice moderation is not harmful and that mod-

on complaint of the county attorney Ball | a host of bishops, members of the nobility Great Britain.

The report is condemned as an elaborate lefense of the opium trade rather than a judicial pronouncement on the immediate questions submitted and the commission is boldly charged with a shameful misrepresentation and suppression of all evidence tend-In his criticism Mr. Foster treats of nothing but the evidence as rendered be

fore the commission, giving extracts from the mouths of the witnesses in full, and comparing the same with the garbled rendition of the Royal commiscase Judge Slabaugh held that there had sion, showing beyond a peradventure not been any preliminary examination be- that the opium habit is making fearful havoc among the Chinese; that physical degeneration, mental instability, cowardice, inactivity and financial bankruptcy follow in its train and that matters are daily growing worse.

Not only this but alarm is expressed now that Russia and Germany have gained a foothold in China, lest they, accepting as true the English commissioners' report with its pitiful attempts to minimize the evils of oplum-smoking, thenceforth enter with a light heart into the miserable trade and complete the tale of disaster. He points o the fact that English hypocrisy in its defense of the oplum trade has long been a byword among the nations, and appears per month, price only \$29. to the government to set uside the report as utterly unworthy of credit.

The bulk of the evidence goes to show that till China is freed from the opium habit | per month. all other attempts at reform will be utterly futile; that no military or naval reforms, no fiscal educational or other changes can rehabilitate a nation whose whole manhood is being steadily sapped by the spread of a national vice such as the opium habit, and that England's first duty is to wash its The trial of John Selek for shouting with hands of the nefarious business by the prointent to wound has been commenced before hibition of the Indian commerce, and thus Judge Baker. Selek had leased some prop- by its example lead China to legislate on by its example lead China to legislate on

COLONEL EGBERT WRITES OF THE VOYAGE All Well on Board the Senator and

Enger to Reach Manila-Corporal Adams of Company D Drowned.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES TRANS-PORT SENATOR, NEAR HONOLULU, Feb. 9, 1899.—Perhaps the friends of the Twentysecond may be interested in hearing of are rapidly approaching. The trip across on the railroad was made

very pleasantly and comfortably by the whole regiment and all reached San Francisco by the afternoon of January 31 Headquarters, band and six companies of the Twenty-second with detachmant of hospital corps and some belated ones of the Twenand were soon stored away, the men beopening on the second deck. The first night, as

rang out three times, "Man overboard!" and leaving Honolulu. We ought to reach the nt first it was rather startling, but they later place at about 4 tomorrow afternoon. were all rescued and the water rolled out of them and they were soon in bed and asleep with all their woes forgotten. General Shafter and Major McEiltridge came down just before we sailed to see the commander of the Twenty-second and spent a few moments chatting with those he met. The morning was bright and sunny and San

Francisco bay looked its best and until we crossed the bar every one looked bright and after that many disappeared not to seen again for a day or two. The first night at sea was very rough and about 9 o'clock the cry came, "Man overboard!" and one felt at once how hopeless rescue was. The boat stopped, life buoys, ropes, etc., cast off, but it was no use; the man had been sucked under the wheel. It was learned next morning that the man was an excellent one, Corporal Adams of Company D. who had been with the regiment for six years. He is greatly regretted by his commanders and is a loss to the whole regiment.

We have had many rough days and rougher nights, but the staunch little boat has carried us safely along, making a good record each day. The beat is clean and comfortable and the table good. The ship's officers are kind and attentive; the women of the regiment adding to the pleasure of the trip, rather than being in the way. The officers are now looking well, a few having a return of Cuban fever, but we hope

remove a fence that Selek had put up and the latter sent a pistol bullet into the abdomen of Kness.

TRIP OF THE TWENTY-SECOND each day in the tropics will take malaria and its attendant ills further from them. its music was very enlivening. The transport Ohio is seen in the distance, only its make, and the presumption is that it will be in two hours later than the Senator. All are well on board and would be very happy if a good mail from home should meet us on arrival at Honolulu, but for that we must wait until we reach Manila. So far the weather has been cool and de-

lightful, but we do not expect that to fast, The Ohio has Major Farker on board, with six companies of the Twenty-second and some recruits for the Twenty-third infantry. The freight for the men and officers of the Twenty-second has been detained at San Francisco-to come out later-when, we do not know. The hold of the Senator is filled with empty coffins, going to Manila, while the living are inconvenienced and waits for their trip from Omaha to San Francisco and its household goods in a foreign land. Just from the latter city to Honolulu, which they at 1:20 we reach Honolulu and find the Ohio came in at noon. Very truly,

Commanding Twenty-second United States Infantry.

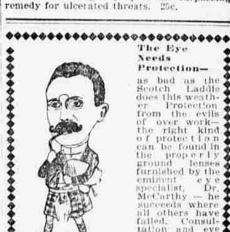
Reading Matter Appreciated.

AT SEA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.-To the Editor of The Bee; Lack of time tieth infantry came on board the Senator during our period of preparation for departure prevents a more prompt acknowltween decks and the officers in state rooms | edgment of the kindness of your paper and the citizents of Omaha in contributing readseveral belated soldiers returning to the on its voyage to the Philippines. The books boat, mistook the waters of the bay for and periodicals have already proved a boon the gang plank of the boat and caught a and will be even more fully appreciated wet reception. The cry from the sentries | during the longer part of the voyage after

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