GRAND GIFTS TO EDUCATION

Wealthy Citizens of Philadelphia Set an Inspiring Example.

MUNYON SCHOOL FOR ORPHANED GIRLS

Latest Project of Practical Philanthropy Started with Two Millions—Educational Notes and Events of General Interest.

Philadelphia is exceedingly fortunate in possessing a large number of wealthy citizens as generous as they are wealthy. Girard college is the first as well as the most admirable monument to the sound generosity of Philadelphians. Pennsylvania university is another educational institution the product largely of individual contributions. Such examples naturally inspire emulation. Dr. Evans, the famous American dentist of Paris, counselor and guide of Empress Eugenie in the dark days of Sedan, left the bulk of his fortune, estimated at $3,000,000, to found a dental college in Philadelphia. Recently Mr. P. A. B. Widener, who made a fortune out of traction companies, donated his magnificent home and art treasures to the city for an art museum, and supplemented it with $2,000,000 to construct and endow an industrial school and home for crippled children.

The latest example of Quaker city liberality is furnished by Prof. James M. Munyon. It is on the broadgauge, practical basis characteristic of Philadelphia. Prof. Munyon has completed arrangements to found a home for orphaned girls on a plan similar to Girard college for boys. This is not a new project with him, he having had it under consideration for three or four years. It will start with a gift of $2,000,000 and funds will be provided for its maintenance. The site of this institution, which will be called "The Munyon College for Girls," was selected and purchased a year or so ago and adjoins Fairmount park, at an elevation somewhat higher than even George's hill, and contains thirty acres. This college is a natural outgrowth of a line that has been followed by Prof. Munyon years ago, for it will be remembered that he was actively interested in the question of prohibition of child labor, and it is in a measure to his efforts that the modification of the child labor laws in the different states and the prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines are due. He was the editor of the Labor World at that time.

Scope of the Home.

This munificent endowment is entirely for the benefit of native-born American girls, either orphaned or who have no relatives to depend upon for support and are thus thrown upon their own resources. The girls will be taken into the school at the age of 10, and will be graduated at the age of 18, thoroughly equipped in a number of branches and useful accomplishments that will make them self-supporting women. After a thorough rudimentary training in English and common branches the pupils will be thoroughly instructed in dressmaking, millinery, glove-making, designing and making of coats, china decoration (including the practical details of firing and modeling), bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, telegraphy and various other practical trades or professions that will thoroughly equip them for the battle of life. Especial attention will be paid to securing a thorough knowledge of cooking and domestic economy, so that when a girl marries she will be prepared to manage the household as a woman should. Skilled and expert instructors will be secured in every branch, and the girls will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. They will be taught, for instance, in the glove department how to make the very best gloves that can be made and in the cloak department the most stylish and up-to-date garments. This department, as well as the millinery, will be kept in touch with European fashion centers, so that the latest styles will always be at the command of the pupils. Music and art will be taught those who display an aptitude for these branches, but the mere painting of pictures will not be encouraged; the pupil will be rather taught designing for wall paper and textile fabrics, thus giving her talent more an outlet to secure ready dollars and cents.

In a few days a committee of well-known gentlemen at the instigation of Prof. Munyon will make a visit to educational institutions in this country and abroad for the purpose of studying the construction of colleges and large buildings of a smaller character and to pay particular attention to sanitary, heating and ventilating equipment.

The Munyon school, like Girard college, will be entirely non-sectarian. Politics will be rigidly abolished from its management and it will be placed in charge of a board of trustees, of which the governor of the state and mayor of Philadelphia will be honorary members.

Educational Growth.

According to the figures of Dr. Harris, United States commissioner of education, popular culture is very materially broadening, even if not deepening. Of an estimated population of 21,458,294 between school ages of 5 and 18 there are 15,038,636 enrolled in the common schools of the several states and territories. This is 70 per cent of the total, a gain of about 1½ per cent since 1890, of 4½ since 1880 and of over 8½ since 1870, a somewhat significant increase to take place in less than a generation. Between the earlier period and the present there has also been a gain of about eleven days in the average school year. There is a similar increase in the higher institutions of learning, proportionally, perhaps, even more marked, and due, doubtless, to the rapid development of facilities for the higher education of women. This is well, for, more and more, the work of education is being done by women. In 1870-71 per cent of the teachers were men. Now this percentage has been reduced to 32. Thirty-two states have adopted compulsory school attendance laws and the other thirteen must sooner or later join the movement.

Cornell College.

Advance sheets of Cornell College Register furnishes the following information:

Cornell shows a gain of 202, the total to date being 2,210, as against 2,038 at this time last year. The university now shows the largest registration ever reached in its history. Four hundred and twelve degrees were conferred in June, 1899, making a total of 5,167 degrees conferred by the university.

The faculty also shows a large increase. It consists of 314 professors, etc., against 281 last year. The new professors are Profs. McGilvary, Ewing, Slingerland, Strunk, Gifford and Kingsbury.

Cornell university gives free tuition each year to 512 holders of state scholarships, to all New York state students pursuing work in the State Veterinary college and in the State College of Forestry, and to students in the College of Agriculture. It has eighteen undergraduate scholarships, each having a value of $200 per annum for two years, to be awarded at a competitive examination at the beginning of the freshman year.

The graduate department shows an increase of six in students candidates for advanced degrees. There are twenty-eight fellows and sixteen scholars. The graduate scholarships have an annual value of $300 each, two of the fellowships have an annual of $600, one an annual value of $1,000, and the remainder have an annual value of $500. Holders of the honorary fellowships are persons already holding the doctor's degree; they are not charged tuition and they receive no emoluments. The establishment of the summer session and the work of the summer term in entomology and paleontology have made it possible for students to pursue work at the university leading to advanced degrees during the summer.

The library has a staff of fifteen librarians, cataloguers, etc. The total number of books now in Cornell university library is shown to be 225,022, an increase of about 14,000 since last year.

Announcement is made that the trustees have decided to continue the summer session, which was tried for the first time last year under university direction and control. The corps of professors and instructors has been raised from thirty-eight to fifty-two. That teachers are the chief attendants at the summer sessions is shown by the fact that of 423 in attendance, 344 were teachers. Of these 130 were college graduates, while more than 100 were or had been undergraduate students of colleges.

The summer sessions at Cornell university endeavor to supply instruction especially valuable to teachers. Thus from two to six courses are announced in ancient and modern languages, in all the sciences, as well as in history and political science. The professional advancement of teachers is promoted by courses in the science and art of education, and in the fundamental subjects like psychology on the one hand and ethics and political and social science on the other. It is also announced that a number of distinguished professors from other universities have been invited to give instruction at Cornell during the summer session.

A feature of the Cornell summer sessions of interest to teachers is the fact that graduates of colleges are enabled to enter upon graduate work at these periods. A year's credit may thus in time be won, without the surrender of desirable positions.

Finally there is given a summary of the student body according to the various departments and colleges. The summary also shows the number coming from the different states and foreign countries. New York leads with 1,394 students; Pennsylvania follows with 157; Ohio, 99; New Jersey, 88; Illinois, 67; Massachusetts, 45, etc. Forty-four states are this year represented and fourteen foreign countries, namely: Canada, Russia, Mexico, Cuba, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Brazil, Columbia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden and Turkey (Asia).

Educational Notes.

O. H. Ingham of La Crosse, Wis., has given $15,000 toward the building of a new school of science for Ripon college, Ripon, Wis. The building will be named in honor of Mr. Ingham.

Mayor Kinsley of Cambridge, Mass., has given $25,000 to each of eight colleges. Cambridge appears to be one of the cities that do not select their mayors solely on political principles.

Dr. W. P. Kane is to be installed as president of Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Ind., on February 22. Mrs. W. R. Jones of Chicago has given $5,000 toward the fund for building a residence for the president.

Prof. Roentgen of Wurzburg, the discoverer of the X-rays, has finally accepted a call to Munich university that was extended to him some months ago. There were certain conditions laid down by the scientist that have only recently been agreed to by the larger university.

President Frank Pierrepont Graves of the University of Washington at Seattle has seen the institution grow in the two years he has held his office from 150 students to nearly 500. He is a graduate of Columbia in the class of '92 and was only 28 years old when elected president of the University of Washington.

Mrs. H. P. Farnham of New York City has presented to the town of Dublin, N. H., where she lives in the summer, a public library building, to cost $20,000, to be called the Farnham Memorial library, in memory of her husband. A St. Louis architect has designed the building and work on the foundation has begun. In it will be placed what books remain of what is said to have been the first free public library in the United States. This was the Dublin Juvenile library, founded by Rev. Dr. L. W. Leonard in 1825. The institution was supported by contributions from the several school districts of Dublin and was free to all inhabitants.

United States Consul Managhan of Chemnitz reports that a school for teaching embroidery is about to be opened in Plauen. The government has appropriated 9,550 marks ($2,142) and the city 3,000 marks ($714) for the initial expenses; 5,000 marks ($1,190) and 4,000 marks ($710), respectively, will be contributed annually for its maintenance. The number of applicants for admission is said to be so large that hardly half can be accommodated. Consul Managhan speaks of the excellent system of technical education in Germany; nearly every important branch of industry in the empire, he says, has its school and the country's industrial development is in large measure due to these educational facilities.

Following close on the action of the public school authorities of Kansas City comes the news that the Board of Education of Louisville has prohibited the wearing of short skirts by teachers while on duty. What was objected to in Kansas City was "golf skirt," in Louisville it is called simply "short skirt." In Cincinnati, where the rainy day skirt is worn by very many of the woman teachers Superintendent Boone says he will not attempt to regulate the wearing apparel of his assistants in any way. If there is this much in a name, and the wave against abbreviated habiliments is, as appears, coming eastward, women in this part of the country would do well to invent one that would suit the educational authorities.

At the annual convention of the Northern Indiana Teachers' association, held some weeks ago, there were present several of the leading educators of the central west. At this meeting it was declared that "inasmuch as frequent bathing is necessary for the maintenance of good health and as unhealthy people cannot do good work in the schoolroom it would be well for public school buildings to be fitted with bathing facilities so that pupils with no opportunity for bathing at home can have this privilege at school." In harmony with this idea the city Board of Education of Mishawaka, Ind., has decided to equip with bathing facilities the costly new Laurel school building. While it is a new departure it is believed to be a step in the right direction and plans will be formulated for building bathroom additions to the other city school structures.

BILLION-DOLLAR INDUSTRY

Enormous Volume of Insurance Business in the United States.

MOST EXTENSIVE OF ALL PURSUITS

Assets of American Companies Estimated at Two Billions, Risks Forty Billion, Annual Receipts and Disbursements, One Billion.

"The business of insurance has so grown and developed in the last decade that it is the greatest and most extensive of all the industries or pursuits in which mankind is engaged," said Edward T. Orear, superintendent of insurance for Missouri, in a recent address. "It is truly cosmopolitan, because it is a citizen of no one community, but of the wide world. It not only employs more capital, but its influence and operations are more widely extended. Its reserve and surplus wealth are invested in the securities of every solvent government, in nearly every large banking institution, and in the securities of the great lines of transportation, both on land and sea, and in all the vast complicated machinery which marks human business and efforts and constitutes modern civilization. It is the friend and benefactor of the poor, spreading its wings of protection over the home and household of the peasant as well as over the palace of the prince."

Complete statistics of the insurance business of this country, says the Boston Transcript, have never been published, but it is safe to say that the assets of the organizations doing an insurance business in the United States, excluding all property of foreign corporations that is not in this country, aggregate, in round numbers, $2,000,000,000; that their American risks amount to over $40,000,000,000; and that their receipts and disbursements in the United States during the year 1898 exceeded $1,000,000,000. These figures in the billions are based on the official reports of Superintendent Orear, the insurance commissioners of New York and Massachusetts and compilations for the Insurance Year Book for 1899. The totals reported by the different state officials vary somewhat for the reason that the companies on whose business they are based are not in all cases the same. It is customary for the commissioner or superintendent to use the figures of only such companies as are licensed to do business in his state. Some commissioners also report more fully than others and there is also a lack of uniformity in the reports of the companies themselves. In a number of reports, for example, the figures given for fire business include also tornado and marine insurance. In others the classes are kept separate. The latest Massachusetts report gives the assets and risks on January 1, last, of 171 fire, 14 marine, 36 life and 26 casualty and fidelity companies, as follows:

	Assets.	Risks in force.
Fire	$392,278,661	$20,029,662,923
Marine	20,876,835	157,275,514
Life	1,451,116,911	6,068,529,330
Casualty and Fidelity	24,928,788	3,386,126,653
Total	$1,889,201,198	$30,291,545,500

Business of Old-Liners.

The most complete report for life insurance is that of the Insurance Year Book, embracing returns from sixty old-line companies. The assets of these old-liners on January 1 aggregated $1,471,700,904. Substituting these figures for those in the Massachusetts report the total in the table would be $1,829,785,188. To this sum may be added the totals given in Superintendent Orear's report for the assessment life and assessment accident companies and fraternal organizations doing an insurance business in Missouri. They are, respectively, $11,059,457, $601,610 and $8,436,897, making $19,927,964. This sum added to the revised total of the old-line life companies and the fire and marine and casualty and fidelity stock companies gives $1,849,713,152. The risks of these assessment companies were respectively $620,333,850, $222,629,582 and $593,534,801; together $3,436,498,233, which, added to the total in the table, makes $33,728,043,733. No account is taken here of the business of twenty-one livestock insurance companies, the hundreds of mutual insurance companies, the still larger number of what are called town mutuals and a list of 263 other co-operative insurance companies published in some of the eastern reports—corporations whose returns have not been received or are incomplete. Were the business of all these delinquents reported, the grand total for the column of risks would certainly pass the $40,000,000,000 mark and the admitted taxable assets of the insurance companies be increased to $2,000,000,000. The old-line life corporations are mostly mutual companies and the stock of some of the stock companies is hardly more than nominal, the dividends, as in the case of the mutuals, going to the policy-holders. The aggregate capital stock of the life insurance companies is therefore comparatively light. The aggregate for the thirty-six companies in the Massachusetts list is $9,740,500, against $11,829,660 for the twenty-six casualty and fidelity companies and $79,923,799 for the 171 fire companies. The capital stock of the fourteen marine insurance companies is placed at $1,200,000, making the total for the 247 companies $102,693,899.

Receipts and Disbursements.

The gross receipts and disbursements in 1898 of the principal insurance companies amounted to, respectively, $548,198,792 and $428,793,002, distributed as shown in this table:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Old-Line Life	$325,452,134	$222,518,788
Assessment Life	18,857,425	17,935,251
Fraternal societies	30,638,570	28,576,692
Total life	$374,948,129	$269,030,730
Fire and marine stock companies	149,351,826	139,839,481
Casualty and surety stock companies	22,601,018	18,474,744
Assessment accident companies	1,297,989	1,248,047
Grand total	$548,198,792	$428,593,002

The figures for the fire and marine companies are from the New York report; those for the assessment life associations and fraternal organizations from the Massachusetts report; those for the old-line life companies from the Insurance Year Book, and those for the casualty and fidelity stock companies and the assessment accident companies from the Missouri report. As in the case of the report on assets and amount of insurance in force, the business of a great many companies has been necessarily omitted. Their totals would swell the aggregate receipts and disbursements immensely. The insurance written last year by the fire and marine stock companies and regular old-line life insurance companies amounted to $21,579,789,389. The bulk of it—$17,047,149,860—was written by the fire companies, the marine companies' portion being $3,462,994,375, and that of the life companies $1,059,645,104. The comparatively poor showing made by the latter was due, of course, to the fact that in life insurance the policy is for a long term of years or for life, instead of from one to five years, as in the case of fire and marine policies. The fire and marine stock companies paid $80,447,509 on their policies last year and the old-line life insurance companies $146,804,322, the latter being made up as follows:

Death claims	$82,659,450
Endowment insurance	14,957,245
Annuities	3,381,141
Surrendered and purchased policies	24,776,144
Dividends to policy holders	20,921,746

Income from Investments.

Of the gross receipts reported by the sixty odd old-line companies named in the Insurance Year Book $257,658,158 came from premiums, and most of the rest from interest on bonds and stocks. The income from rents, however, was well up in the millions. The assets of insurance companies are largely in real estate and bonds and stocks. This is the way, for example, the assets of the 171 fire and fourteen marine insurance companies named in the New York report are divided:

Assets of fire and marine insurance companies:

Real estate	$ 26,738,228.51
Bonds and mortgages	43,973,351.10
United States bonds	26,953,964.57
Other stocks and bonds	179,488,804.29
Collateral loans	2,491,586.82
Cash on hand	19,905,545.61
Unpaid premiums	22,148,137.03
	$301,168,640.72

The total differs about $1,000,000 from that given in the Massachusetts report. None of the reports give statistics showing the number of people engaged in the insurance business or the number of employes. Perhaps the United States census next year will furnish the information desired. In the meantime it may be stated that there is no town in the United States not interested in insurance, and the family that hasn't an insurance policy of some kind is to be found only here and there.

JEWISH PEOPLE ARE INDIGNANT

Resent an Uncalled-For and Insulting Attack Made Upon Them by an Evening Paper.

The Jewish people of Omaha are highly indignant over a wanton insult to their race printed in an evening paper last Saturday under the guise of a criticism on theatrical management. The attack pretends to excuse the local theatrical managers for the poor character of attractions presented by slurring at the "grasping combination of Jewish speculators, upon whom the cloven hoof may be recognized." It goes on to say that if the managers remonstrate the Jewish syndicate responds, "Vell, vot are you going to do apoud id?" and that if they rebel the Jewish syndicate has the ability and the will to drive them out of the business.

A large number of prominent business men who are not Jews have been forcible in characterizing this uncalled-for and offensive publication as an outrage, with the result that the management of the paper is trying its best to apologize and excuse itself on the ground that it did not know what its employes were printing. A well-known Jewish merchant said yesterday:

"It is plain that this paper is trying to stimulate race prejudice against the Jews. The offender was employed by it with full knowledge that he had shown a venomous hatred of the Jews by similar outbreaks on previous occasions. This newspaper will mistake the temper of our people if it expects us not only to submit to such insults, but at the same time to help support the sheet with our advertising patronage. That is asking altogether too much."

MODEL DAY IN MID-WINTER

Mercury Climbs Above the Freezing Point—Icemen Begin Their Annual Harvest.

Although there are as yet no signs of buds on the lilacs and no robins have made their appearance yesterday possessed other attributes of clemency and the ice dealers who had prepared to enter on their harvest pause with their axes and saws in hand. In the early morning the mercury reached a low mark of 14 degrees and the citizen hesitated in his choice between his ulster and light overcoat. Before the middle of the day the thermometer scored a maximum of 33 degrees. There was a brisk breeze carrying an edge, however, which recalled to the pedestrian that the current month was January.

On Cut-Off lake, in spite of the vagaries of the weather, several hundred men are finding employment in marking off and sawing channels for the annual ice gathering. Swift and Company have a force at work and will add 300 more laborers tomorrow if the weather is sufficiently promising. The Hammond Ice company, South Omaha Ice company and Lamoreaux Bros. will begin operations in a few days. Last year there was no difficulty in securing all the ice needed at almost any period from November to May, but in the winter of 1897 it was with the greatest difficulty that dealers obtained sufficient for the trade. Ice men, therefore, will not allow any opportunity to pass this winter in filling their storehouses.

NINE PROTESTS ARE HEARD

Eligibility of a Corporation to Hold a Liquor License Receives Further Discussion.

The license board yesterday took up the nine protests against the granting of liquor licenses to the Schlitz Brewing company. The remonstrator in each case is J. E. Himes, who has previously operated a saloon under lease in the Schlitz building. An effort was made by the company to oust Himes because, in its opinion, he was not doing business on a sufficiently elaborate scale, and while Himes still holds possession at the old stand, he is not handling the brand that made Milwaukee famous. Himes' present remonstrance, as his attorney explained, is simply in the nature of a retaliation for injuries received.

The protest is based on the wording of the statute, which provides that a liquor license shall be granted only to a "man" or a "person," which term, Mr. Himes contends, does not apply to a corporation. This point was emphasized by the testimony taken yesterday, the only witness being Edson Rich, attorney for the brewers. Mr. Rich admitted that his client was a corporation and that the individuals against whom protests are also filed are in the employ of the company. In return he offered no testimony, relying on the opinion of the city attorney, already announced, that a corporation comes within the intent of the statute. Decision in the case was deferred until next Monday night.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land which is not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Kuhn & Co., druggists, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

Discomfort After Eating.

People who suffer after eating, feeling oppressed with a sensation of fullness and heaviness, and who frequently find the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach, or who have Biliousness, Nausea, Flatulency, Headache, and Constipation, should use **Warner's Safe Cure** after meals to avoid these unpleasant consequences of inefficient digestion.

By mixing with the food in the stomach and helping to digest it, by exciting a flow of the gastric juice on the food and by strengthening and invigorating the circulation, and soothing and removing any kidney weakness, the physical and nerve forces of the body are augmented and the general health and strength permanently built up.

Twenty years—one third of life's allotted span—this medicine has been a household favorite for all forms of kidney disease, and all stages of Biliary Troubles. You make no experiment or mistake in using a medicine endorsed by every civilized country. Delays are expensive. Begin today.

EXIT MAN KILLER COLLINS

Slayer of Charles R. Grove Receives His Sentence and Goes to the Pen.

RETRIBUTION COMES SWIFTLY UPON HIM

"Whisky Brought Me to This," the Prisoner Remarks as He Leaves the Court Room—Sentence for Life.

Tom Collins, who murdered Charles R. Grove, was brought before Judge Baker for sentence yesterday, a jury having fixed his punishment at life in the penitentiary when a verdict was rendered last Saturday. Collins was calm as he stood before the judge's bench. He behaved like a man resigned to fate, seemingly gratified that the jury had determined upon a coat of prison stripes in lieu of the gibbet.

Judge Baker pronounced sentence in the usual manner, and a deputy sheriff led Collins out of the court room and back to jail, where he was kept until afternoon, when he was put aboard a train bound penitentiaryward.

As he left the presence of Judge Baker Collins remarked: "Whisky brought me to this." He does not appear to be insane and the forced abstinence from intoxicants due to imprisonment has seemingly had a good effect upon him. The bloody streaks have left his eyes and his complexion is more clear than it was when he was first taken into custody.

Mary Collins, the faithful sister of the murderer, who, in her simple manner pleaded for her brother on the witness stand while the trial was in progress, called on him at the jail prior to his departure for Lincoln. Child of unfortunate environments as she is, woman's nature asserted itself at the leave-taking and the grief of the sister was pitiable. Sentiment is apparently foreign to the nature of Tom Collins. If his heart was pierced by sorrow his manner did not so indicate.

The case of Collins is a record-breaker for prompt prosecution. He committed the Groves murder on the night of December 10, and less than thirty days thereafter he stood up for sentence and was taken to the penitentiary. Such cases frequently drag along in the courts tediously, but there seemed to be a popular clamor for swift retribution in this instance, and it came. While the sentence contemplates that Collins shall do hard labor while in prison, it is not likely that he will work very much, for his shattered nerves and exhausted physical organization will render him incompetent, and he will probably within a short while become an imbecile.

MR. HOLMES FAILS TO APPEAR.

Sheriff Fails to Find Man Cited Before Judge Scott.

Deputy Sheriff Stryker, who was sent to Lincoln to serve attachment papers on L. D. Holmes, wanted by Judge Scott on the charge of contempt, has returned empty-handed. Mr. Holmes is a resident of this city, but at the time Judge Scott called for him he was reported to be in Lincoln, hence Deputy Stryker was sent there. Judge Scott's term expires today and it is hardly probable that Mr. Holmes will be brought before him. Judge Scott sat in his court room a part of the day yesterday looking for his victim.

Another interesting phase of this case is the fact that Judge Scott himself is liable to suffer a turning of the tables. Mr. Holmes did not go to Lincoln for pleasure or for health, it is stated, but to call the attention of the supreme court to the fact that Judge Scott has not yet answered to an alternative writ which was served upon him last Saturday ordering him to show cause to the supreme court why he has not fixed an appeal bond in a civil case which was tried by him some time ago. As is generally understood Mr. Holmes is cited in connection with the Dodd children habeas corpus case, which has been exploited in the courts for many months and which has caused much agitation relative to contempt.

Charged with Passing Bad Money.

In the federal court yesterday Judge Munger and a jury were hearing the case against David C. Stewart, well known in Cass county, where has has lived for many years, by the familiar cognomen of "Crum" Stewart, on a charge of passing counterfeit coin upon L. A. Goldsmith and Scotty Balfour in a saloon down in the tenderloin district. The crime is alleged to have occurred August 26 and Stewart has been lying in jail ever since. A number of reputable citizens of Cass county were present who had known the defendant for years and who said that his reputation had always been good, except that he was addicted to intoxication. The testimony showed, however, that he had passed two spurious coins and that he had been drinking. Stewart's family was represented in court by three daughters, two sons and a son-in-law, who sat in a row just inside the railing. The jury had the case over night.

Judge Baxter Complimented.

Members of the Douglas county bar have adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Judge Baxter, the retiring county judge, who goes higher and takes a seat on the district bench. The resolutions were presented to Judge Baxter yesterday. In the county court Judge Baxter and his successor, D. M. Vinsonhaler, are going over the docket together for the purpose of initiating Judge Vinsonhaler into the routine of the office.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Musicale by Cadet Officers' Club.

The Cadet Officers' club of the Omaha High school will hold its fifth annual musicale in the High school building Friday, January 19. Extensive arrangements have been made for the event, and it is expected to be one of the most successful in the history of the club. The following program will be rendered: Vocal solo, Miss Nothhup; piano solo, Miss Boulter; violin solo, Miss Luella Allen; banjo solo, G. F. Gellenbeck; vocal solo, Oscar R. Carlessen; mandolin solo, Francis Potter; violin cello solo, Carl Smith; vocal solo, Mrs. Sunderland; piano solo, Joseph Gahm; selection, Sutorius quintet; banjo solo, G. F. Gellenbeck; violin solo, F. V. Rawcliffe; selection, Sutorius quintet.

The Best Cough Medicine.

"One bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured me of a chronic cough after all other remedies had failed," says C. H. Dene of Colon, Mich. "I cannot speak too highly of it." If troubled with a cold or la grippe give this remedy a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the result.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths have been reported at the office of the Board of Health during the twenty-four hours ended Wednesday noon:

Births—Gaston Chamnaller, 629 South Nineteenth, boy; John Freeland, 3224 South Twenty-third, girl; Ham Reiter, 2217 South Eighteenth, boy.

Deaths—John W. Lindell, 1553 North Seventeenth, 6 years; Rachel Slobodinski, 1214 Davenport, 61 years; Mary Christine Holberg, 4524 Marcy, 2 months; James Callahan, 711 North Fourteenth, 57 years.

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Mr. Frederick Hatter—

Is, as usual, showing all the latest styles in Dunlap hats for this winter's wear—the very proper shape and brown shade for young men—also the Pasha and Fedora styles—the most popular colors for street and dress wear—our new $3.00 hat is a wonder and beats any hat we ever sold at this price—and we can recommend it to all as a hat of superior quality to what you would expect for the price—the largest assortment of comfortable, dressy cloth caps, from 50 cents up.

FREDERICK
The Hatter,
The Leading Hat Man of the West
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Again We Mention Them—

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