THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUN DAY, AUGUST 4, 1901.

Ancient and Modern Life in Christiania,

PIONEERS IN POSTAL WORK

Death of E. R. Overall Recalls Reminiscances of Old Timer.

HIS LONG AND HONORABLE CAREER

Overall's Service with the Postoffice in Omnha Dates Back to the Early Days When the Volume Was Not as Great as Now.

The death of E. R. Overall will recall to old residents of Omaha the time when, under the name of E. R. Williams, the dead mail carrier created much comment and considerable feeling by being the first. negro to accept a place in the postoffice The office was then on Farnam street and the free delivery system was something still in the future. It was in 1869, when George R. Smith was postmaster. He found Overall, or Williams, as he was then known, to be a capable man and did not let his color stand in the way of making him general delivery clerk. Williams served for several years to the satisfaction of the postmaster and then changed his occupa-

tion and his name. Had Overall continued in the service of the government from the time of his first appointment he would have been longer in the service than any other man in the city at the time of his death. As it was, he was only antedated by the assistant postmaster, J. I. Woodard, who has prohably served more years in the Postoffice department than any other man in the United States outside of a few people at the general office in Washington. Mr. Woodard was appointed as clerk in the Omaha office in 1570 and since that time has been upon the payroll of the United States. He has held the position of assistant under so many postmasters that he became to be considered as much a part of the postoffice as the mailsacks and has the work of the office down so fine that in every department he is considered an authority.

Some More Old-Timers.

Aside from Mr. Woodard there are but few men who have served remarkably long year in the old palace on the hill. The sutime in the Omaha office. The majority of the "old timers" date their entrance into the service from 1887 or 1888, when the the university and the bishop of the Luth- of whisky, and send drunken men to prison outlying additions made necessary the of interest. largest increase in the working force of the office which has ever taken place in the same length of time. There are, however, a number of men who have been in the service of the Postoffice department for many years longer than the record of their work at the Omaha office would Among the oldest of these was J. E. Davis, who was recently transferred to the general postoffice at Washington. Mr. Davis started ne railway mail clerk on the Union Pacific a few months after that railroad was designated as a postal route. J. E. Cramer, the present superintendent of the mails, is another employe who came from the railway mail after a service of many years.

The oldest man in point of continuous service in the Omaha postoffice, aside from Mr. Woodard, is J. H. Tebbins, a carrier, who was appointed in 1874, the year the free delivery service was established in Omaha. Mr. Tebbins has carried mail to almost every section of the city and is now the carrier of the route embracing the wholesale district, where his face has become familiar to two generations of clerks and bookkeepers. Andrew Peterson comes next in point of continuous service. He came to the office in 1877 and gave lessons to almost all of the carriers now on the payroll. His route lies along the retail district on Farnam street and includes the New York Life building.

The next carrier in point of service came to the office in 1883 in the person of C.

Writing from Christiania to the Recordlent city in its modern makeup;

Christiania is practically a modern city, Harald Huardraada about the middle of the eleventh century, was the royal residence for 500 years. The old castle Akerahus, which stands upon a promontory in the center of the city overlooking the beautiful fjord or bay, is more than 1,000 years old. In the year 872 Harald Haafager made a vow that he would not cut his hair or whiskers until he had united Norway under a single government. The 1.000th anniversary of his success was celebrated in 1872. Akershus was the palace of the kings until 1740. It has been considerably changed during the different dynastles that have occupied it and is now used as a penitentiary and a barracks for the little band of troops that garrisons the city. In military affairs Norway is quite as Quakerish as the United States. It is proposed to restore the old castle to its primitive condition and a fund is being mained by private subscription for that purpose.

In the Cathedral of St. Halvard several of the early Norwegian kings are buried and they were dust seven and eight centuries ago. This old church is the more interesting because James I of England, who translated the bible into English. and Anne of Denmark were married before its altar in 1589. The old town of Oslo was burned by its inhabitants to prevent its falling into the hands of the Swedes and then in 1624 came Christian IV of Denmark, who was to the Scandinavian countries what Alfred the Great was to England, Peter the Great to Russia, Charlemagne to France and Ieyasu to Japan-a redeemer, regenerator and creator-and built a city which he called by his own pretentions about the Norwegians; there is name. It is now one of the most progressive and up-to-date cities in Europe, with a rapidly increasing population of 230,-000 and an annual commerce of not less than \$25,000,000. It is the seat of the Norwegian government and the king is expected to spend three months of every preme court, the Parliament, which they call the Storthing, or "the great meeting," quantities, but absolutely prohibit the sale

Christiania is rapidly becoming a manuconfined to timber, herring, sardines, days and Saturday afternoon, which is the difficulties are experienced.

matches and beer, but factories are being regular payday for the working classes. Herald William E. Curtis thus sketches the established for different purposes-engine works, cotton and paper mills and other industries being rapidly developed. The pro-Ithough the town of Oslo, founded by King ple are rich and prosperous; the residences, constructed in the French style of brick and stucco and lined off in imitation of stone, are quite imposing. The shops are large and the goods they contain indicate the luxurious tastes of the people. The city is founded upon a rock and

Norway's Capital City

lies around the shores of a beautiful fjord, which is dotted with islands, where rich citizens have their summer residences. Little steamers that are puffing and tooting around among them all the time furnish frequent and rapid transportation, as the electric trolley cars do upon the land. Back of the town is a stately group of mountains covered with groves of pines. which are utilized by the pleasure-loving population for parks, beer gardens and picnic grounds and by invalids, who are few in number, for sanitariums. A sanitarium in Norway is not necessarily a

hospital, but a health resort. The death rate in Norway is the smallest of any nation in the world-less than fourteen to 1,000 of the population last year, which is owing to the atmosphere and the temperate lives of the people. There used to be a great deal of drunkenness. In 1833 the consumption of raw spirits was twentyeight quarts per capita of the entire population, but by the enactment of restrictive laws this has been reduced until the Norwegians are now one of the most temperate people in Europe and poverty, crime and disease are greatly diminished.

Norway offers a fine field for reformers to study the effect of regulation upon the vice of drunkenness. Within the limits of the kingdom are all grades of restriction, from prohibition to liberal license. There are no

no affectation about their morals and no leniency in the administration of their laws. The police and the magistrates are merciless and inexorable, and crime is punished more severely perhaps than in any other country. At the same time the people distinguish an important difference between temperance and total abstinence, They give their children beer in unlimited reformers hold that beer is the great pro-

motor of temperance and encourage its use as a beverage, although every saloon in the

the purpose of restraining these who are not capable of controlling their own appetites and encouraging thrift and economy. While the saloons are closed on payday the savings banks keep open till midnight. There are many interesting features of municipal administration also. Some of them are old-fashioned and awkward and would not be tolerated in the United States, but they illustrate and commend the practical common sense of the people.

These are practical regulations, devised for

The palace of the king occupies the most beautiful and commanding situation in the city, at the head of the principal street, but is an ugly old building built in 1841 of brick and stucco, and painted a gloomy orange color. In striking contrast are the new Masonic temple and theater, which are the finest examples of modern architecture in town. The Storthing, or Parliament house, is a homely structure of brick, without ornamentation, and is cold, bare and severe in its appearance and appointments.

The theater was built from the proceeds of a lottery two years ago and is considered as much of an educational necessity as the university, which stands upon the other side of the street and furnishes facilities for about 1,200 young men to obtain a free education. The faculty includes fifty-five professors, some of them being men of universal reputation. There are libraries and art galleries, museums of art and archaeology in connection with the university, and under the care of the archaeological de-

partment are the two Viking ships which were found buried in the clay on the coast of Norway, one in 1867 and the other in 1880.

The weak spot in Christiania is the lack of a sewerage system. As in Manchester, England, and other old-fashioned places, there are no water closets, and the night soil is collected by carts every twenty-four hours and sold for manure. Very few houses have running water, although there is a fine reservoir in the mountains back of the city, which could furnish an unlimited supply. There are a few drains on the surface and underground, but they are only in the most modern sections, where they are the least needed, and are seriously obgrowth of Omaha and the annexation of eran church are among the chief objects with burghars and assassing. Norwegian jected to because they discharge into the bay and spoil the water. It is proposed to build an entirely new and novel system which may be applicable to some of the facturing center. Its trade was formerly kingdom is closed on Sundays, on all holl- cities of the United States where similar

> **Bacillus of Tubercle** Spread of Consumption and How to Prevent It.

OMAHA, Aug. 2 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Dr. Koch discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis a few years ago and promerous measures for its prevention. nounced it the cause of the most fatal of On the contrary, Dr. Arthur V. Meigs of human maladies-consumption. In a recent Philadelphia in his work (1900) on "The exchange of letters with the strongest man Origin of Disease" says: "So far as conin medicine in this country, in my opinion, cerns human beings there is no existing Dr. William Osler of Johns Hopkins, I ventured the suggestion that the bacillus of tubercle was a consequence and not a cause of consumption—the product of hereditary or acquired physical infirmity of texture in its victim. Holding to this view of the subject from observations of its ravages in my own family and otherwise for many years, I submit it to the profes-sion of which I was once a member, for careful consideration. My decided opinion is that the bacillus of Koch is a conse-quence of the scrofulous or strumous diathesis, a product of a peculiar physical upon which the power of heredity, which is so great in all living men and women and in animals in other respects as to be obvious to the commonest observation. A medical writer of the landing editorial of the assumption that human beings may evidence, either chemical or experimental, ventured the suggestion that the bacillus obvious to the commonest observation. don the assumption that human beings may medical writer of the leading editorial of acquire the disease from cattle. the Sun of last Sunday says: "The ques-W. F. MILROY. tion of heredity is now regarded as simply one of the predisposition influencing the power of resistance." This attempt to minimize heredity by the word "predisposition" may pass for what it is worth, but it is unworthy of the able man who used it. believe the more will be completed within I have been a close observer and sometimes a careful student of medical theories for many years. Scores of them have ex- to 20 per cent), according to locality, is ploded in my time. Tolstoi said a few days ago that there was nothing in medical civilization. science. Napoleon said the same thing at St. Helena eighty-five years ago, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes virtually the same less than twenty years ago. Bacterian philosophies will go the way of more than a baker's dozen of similar medical speculations. Dr. Osler, in the Sun a few months ago, reduced the number of valuable drugs applied to the cure disease to four out of tens of thousands that have been vaunted as curatives. No man of average intelligence has any doubt that healthy constitutions are protake heed. And the discussion of this duced in men and women by healthy parsubject will be of great good to our people ents. The law is unerring in the breeding who read and reflect, which will prepare of animals, as every farmer and stockthem to act. The more recent experiments. man knows. Does it not follow with unof Koch seem to show that contracting the answerable logic of reason that disease is disease by the ingestion of tuberculosis as certainly hereditary as health? meat and milk is impossible, which is con-I cite my own example of constant pertrary to ideas formerly held. If further sonal contact with a victim of tubercle for experiments which are being prosecuted nearly fifty years. If this disease is inunder the German government (and which fectious, why and how did I escape it? will doubtless be persued by others), shall Learned writers will say that I lacked the prove to be correct, our warfare will be "predisposition," which has no meaning much simplified, because it will narrow the unless it means the exact truth about the channel of our labors and it will also whole tumult of words and theories that serve to accentuate our efforts in other I did not inherit that physical structural directions, i. e., in enforcing isolation, disinfirmity which used to be called for want infection and in the prevention of promisof a better name, scrofula or struma. cuous expectoration. The reporting of The way to eradicate tubercle from among cases to the health authorities will do much men is to prevent the marriage of scrofuto regulate the conduct of these people, who lous people to other scrofulous people, or both carry and leave so much misery in the marriage of such people at all. And their wake. this to the common mind must be as plain In my recent travels through Europe the as a nose on a man's face. very numerous cases of surgical tubercu-GEORGE L. MILLER. losis in the wards of their hospitals was a matter of constant surprise to me. Their OMAHA, Aug. 2.-To the Editor of communities being older, are more infected, The Pee: It is impossible that any and then the low state of nutrition because statement can be propounded by Prof. of insufficient food, especially meat and Koch seriously affecting accepted doctrines eggs, among their peasant classes is largely with respect to the nature and mode of responsible. transmission of consumption without at-The improvement in the matter of street tracting widespread attention. If I am corexpectoration in the last few years is rectly informed the gist of his recent paper noticeable to the traveler. "Don't spit" is this: A certain number of cattle, siminotices are salutary. But I think the most larly conditioned in every particular, were effective which I have seen was in the infected with tubercular poison, half of street cars of Belfast. It read: "Spitting them from cattle suffering with tuberculosis is a filthy habit and is dangerous to health. and half of them from human beings suffer-Persons offending will subject themselves ing with tuberculosis. The result was that to the loathing and disgust of their fellow all of the cattle which received the poison passengers," Times have changed since Dickens, who from other cattle contracted the disease while none of these receiving the poison from human beings contracted the disease transpondent distance di from other cattle contracted the disease, while none of those receiving the poison wrote very graphically of that "dread dis-

volves the acceptance of the opinion that tion from tuberculous cattle. It is therefore the disease is infectious and suggests nu- important that we know just what position Dr. Koch takes in the matter.

The Journal of the American Medical Association published Prof. Koch's address simultaneously with its delivery and the following abstract is gleaned from its columns:

Genuine bargains in draperies



The bave just completed our midsummer inventory and have sorted out the slow movers and put prices on them that will sell them within the next two weeks-to give room for fall goods. We quote here some of the prices that are taken from stock-the goods will take better than print-call and see them.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, extra heavy, that 4,95 SINGLE PORTIERES for single deors, 7,95 we used to sell for \$11 pair, all go at ... 4,95 LOOP to the them back with, edd, they have sold as high as \$1.50 pair-5c

Lace Curtains

R all go at 75c	R and some clean, regular prices, \$2.50 to 2,50
RISH POINT, BATTENBERG, ARABIANS, CLUNY sold from \$7.50 to \$12.56 per pair, they are odd, one i	s and DRUSSELS CURTAINS that have 4.95
SAXONY BRUSSELS CURTAINS- 17.50	S worth \$50.00 pair, just two pair 27,50
S worth \$75.00 pair, just ty	10 patr- 39.50
Tapestry for re-up, Furniture	
	50 The substant of the second lengths and colors, worth 50c
50 ^{-INCH SILK AND COTTON DRAP- ERY GOODS-enough in the pieces for portieres, etc., only, yard}	THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF A
50 AGE and oriental designs, worth 1.50	G [MP-1 3 and 7 yard, cords, le, ic and 5c yard, Furniture Fringe, 25c and boc yard. Fringes for curtains, mantels, drapes, etc.
L ^{OT 1} —worth from 15 cents to as cents per yard 3c	$L^{\rm OT\ 2-worth\ from\ 25\ cents\ to}_{\rm only\ margin per yard} 7_2^lc$

Curtain Swiss worth 121c to 15c yard-dots, stripes and colored figuresonly 91c. Silkolines, all in store, 91c.

Irish Point Sash Goods-27-inch wide-worth 35c to 75c per yard, go at 271c to 521c per yard.

Tapestry Squares for chair seats and cushions -25c, 50c and 75c.

See our East Window Display-Odd Draperies.



Thomas Parkins was appointed Following him by one year is tn 1883. John M. Stafford, an oldtime Omaha printer. Manuel Cienlens, the second negro to be appointed to a place in the Omaha office, was made a clerk and stamper in 1884, which place he has held over since. The other men to receive appointment before 1887 who are still in the service are Simon Caramillo, L. S. Mohl and A. J. Latey, the present superintendent of carriers.

Overall and His Horse.

Of the oldest carrier, E. R. Overall, and his horse, many stories are told. Overall had trained the borse so that but one other in the town knew more about the routes than he. From postbox to postbox his movements were as regular as clockwork and the only trouble that was ever had with him was when a box would be remayed. He would take kindly to new boxes and after the first trip over the route he would stop at them as well as at the old ones and would go away from the old route to reach them, but he hated to give up old stopping places and would never pass a corner where a box once stood without stopping.

French Miners Threaten to Strike.

ST. ETIENNE, Aug. 3 .- The National Miners' federation has sent a circular to all its members proposing a general strike in France for November 1 unless the government and the mining companies have previously given the miners satisfaction in regard to the proposals for eight hours work per day and a pension of 2 france per day after twenty-five years work.

I could not rise to my feet without fainting.

"I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. "It seemed as though I would die with pains in my back and stomach. I could

not rise to my feet at all without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of Golden Medical Discovery,' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets a pleasant and effective laxative

for women.

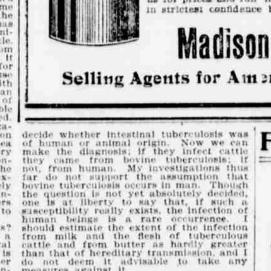
OMAHA, Aug. 2 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The bacillus (or germ) of tuberculosis was discovered by Koch in 1882, nearly twenty years ago, Tuberculosis is to a large extent a preventable disease, and that its ravages should continue to destroy more lives than any other disease (from 10 something of a reflection upon our boasted

Consumption is sometimes alluded to as the "white plague" by the profession, who know so well its many forms, and are in a position to recognize it as a veritable scourge. It is timely that in the beginning of the twentieth century, during which so much is hoped for in preventive medicine, that we should concern ourselves about this most important matter. The high authority from which these recent statements have come, in relation to the spread of tuberculosis, causes the world to

ulosis, but the real cause is a parasite, a visible and patpable enemy, which we can pursue and annihilate. It is a great binder to treat pestilences according to a general scheme, as formerly; for cholera, plague and leprosy isolation, quarantine and useless disinfection were always research to. We now know that every disease must be treated according to its own special individuality and the measures taken against it must be most accurately adapted to its special nature. As an illustration, the pestilence which is at this moment in the foreground, the bubonic plague, may be instructive. People used to act upon the conviction that a plague patient was in the highest degree a center of infection and the disease was only transmitted by plague patients who suffer from plague patients who suffer from and that the real transmitters of the plague the transmitters of the plague the transmitters of the plague and that the real transmitters of the plague for the rats were exterminated the plague radient was in and most dangerous propagator is main and most dangerous propagator is where to optimate the pestilence is by compulsary muzzing of dogs. Leprosy is caused by a plague of the question. The only real way of computing this pestilence is by compulsary muzzing of dogs. Leprosy is caused by a plague of the question. These examples show that in combating from person to person, but only when they contend on the second of the end of the end of the duestion. These examples show that in combating of consumption patients has its seat in the lungs in the fubercie bacilly with ertain the form of the when with certainty that the bacilli get into the air with the sputture of the consumptive patients. By compulsary of the second end and are into the air with the sputture of the second of the se

most important mode of infection and the most rigorous measures are demanded against it. My investigations have led me to form an opinion deviating from the generally accepted one. Tuberculosis has been observed in almost all domestic ani-mals, most frequently in poultry and cattle. That of poultry differs so much from human tuberculosis that we may leave it out of account as a source of infection for man. In my first publication on the cause of tuberculosis I expressed myself with reserve regarding the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis. Sure proofs of their absolute identity were undiscoverable and I had to leave the question undecided. I have repeatedly resumed the investiga-tions, but so long as I experimented on small animals, such as rabbits and guinea-pigs. I failed to arrive at any satisfactory results thouse inducations.

small animals, such as rabbits and guinea pigs. I failed to arrive at any satisfactory results, though indications of their non-identity were not wanting. Not until the ministry of agriculture enabled me to ex-periment on cattle did I arrive at absolutely conclusive results. I feel justified in main-taining that human tuberculosis differs from bovine and cannot be transmitted to cattle.



EMPTATION

A WARD IN THE AVA

A H LAGAARD

sumptives is of greater importance. In Prussia the death rate has sunk 10 per cent. In New York the mortality, under general sanitary measures as directed by Biggs, has diminished more than 30 per cent since 1825. R. M. STONE.

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and widow and orphans are left penniless-

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