

frightened he was able to get a fine photothat prevailed throughout the tournrament, graph of the baby as he stood in the mire. not only so far as the Omaha mera were helpless and forlorn. concerned, but everyone else who bowled When he got back to camp Mr. Gillan at Cleveland, was due to the fact that the told Mr. Grant, and two days later the two The principal of a boys' school remarked alleys were insufficiently heated. "The buildhunters sought the spot again to see if the glocmily to a New York Sun reporter: ing in which the tournament was held was little moose was still there. He was, and nearly if not quite the size of the Collingum apparently in more distress than ever. in this city and an attempt was made to "The poor little fellow ought to be got comptroller would turn an electric light on

warm it with two or three 'amail stoves. out," said Mr. Gillam, "just for his pluck." some of the frills in the ordinary school The result was, they, say, that everybodykicked and froze by turns.

"It was more like a skating rink," said and soon built a firm foundation around the tiny moose and another for themselves. one of the Omaha men, 'and as perhaps you noticed from the press reports, no good Then with ropes and much pulling and a host of extra clerks, who follow in their scores were made by anybody at first, hauling they finally got him on solid wake. Then there would be a big saving Why," he said, warming up to his cold sub- ground. The little moose was all gratitude. ject, "water on the figor thirty feet from He licked the hands of his rescuers and any of the stoves would freeze solid, and showed absolutely no fear at their presence, the mercury at no tirse, even after they got though moose are among the most timid

in more stoves, was higher than 45 degrees, animals that inhabit the wilds. and Omaha bowlers are not used to bowling But the long exposure and his many in that kind of an atmosphere. But on the struggles, together with the lack of food, for instance those which teach boys ton proved too much for even this little sturdy whole we had a good time and were used well. Of course, you know that all the son of the forest. Soon his limbs gave way tive and ornamental is put far before the and he sank to the ground, played out. The useful and practical. Then he spoke of teams could not win a prize, and while we did not bring home any to speak of, it is hunters worked over the little fellow, but drawing: their efforts were uncless. He died licking still a fact that we have bowlers in this city who are just as good or better than their hands in his mute thankfulness for any at the tournament, and have demonwhat they had done for him. strated it a good many times." Mr. Gillam was among the luckiest hunt-

patch.

others.

inches from tip to tip. Each one of the

three was dropped with a single shot from

Waters, such as Hunyadi Matyas and

DIED.

a 305-caliber Savage.-St. Louis Post-Dis-

ers in that region. He got the one moose BIG GROWTH IN IRRIGATION and the two deer allowed by law. The Immense Development Predicted by

Chief of Bureau at Washington.

"I look for an immene development of

irrigation facilities during 1904," said El-Heavy Damages for Imitating a Label. ood Mead, chief of the division of irriga-In the suit of Saxlehner against Eisner tion and drainage of the Department of & Mendelson Co., Judge Wallace, of the or a paragraph read to them by their Agriculture, who is on a two months' tour United States circuit court, recently in the west. "All the information I have signed a decree awarding Saxlehner \$31,heard is to this effect and the constantly 030.36 together with \$2,365.55 costs, which increasing interest in the subject warrants ; the Eisner & Mendelson Co, must pay to paints. the forecast. Another factor that is bound Saxlehner as damages for their use of accelerate the building of irrigation labels imitating Saxlehner's label of Hunditches is the rapid settlement of heretofore yadi Janos Water on Hungarian Bitter

unoccupied territory in the western states by people of the east. Mr. Mead's present investigations are to

be mostly in western Nebraska, Kansas and The funeral services of Mrs. Marianne Texas, where he will coufer with the field Wilkins will be held at the residence of her agents and note the conditions. In particon, Charles F. Wilkins, 1822 Chicago street, ular he will gather facts concerning the Wednesday, February 17, at 2 o'clock p. m pumping of water and the machinery used. Interment Forest Lawn cemetery. Friends Many inquiries have' teached the departinvited.

ment during the last year requesting information as to the best means of pumping and distributing the water supply, and in order to be in a position to answer authori-

KELPIN-Frank, February 16, 1904, aged 30 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelpin. Funeral at residence, 3122 Burdette, Thurs-day morning at 5:30 to St. Peter's church. 9 tatively all such queries the statistics are neing collected so that recommendations can be made

"Last summer," said Mr. Mead, who a. m. Interment Holy Sepulchre.



Shows the location of Russia, Japan, Corea, Manchuria, China, etc., also the principal cities and sea ports In each along with the population of same. Shows the different seas and bodies of water upon which the sea fights will probably take place.

Sent by mail POSTPAID if you will fill out the coupon and enclose 10c. Address,

War Map Dept., Omaha Daily Bee, OMAHA, NEB.

will go a large force of special teachers. plies of extra books and other supplies and at once, and the children would be none the worse for it, either."

Meanwhile the school curriculum con

tinues to grow more ornate every year.

"instead of talking about cutting out the

vacation schools to save money, I wish the

solidity of anything.

So they chopped down trees and brush curriculum. Do away with them and away

The Useful and the Ornamental.

mitting that some features were excellent, handle tools, he asserted that the decora-

"Almost before the children have mas tered the very first rudiments of drawing before they can make a straight line," he said, "they are set at making pictures and coloring them, even though no one but themselves can afterward possibly recognoose was a splendld bull, with horns that nize what the pictures are intended to rep

had eighteen points and measured fifty-one resent." Examination of a school syllabus explained the principal's meaning. The book directs that from the very lowerst primary grades, illustrative and constructive work shall be required of pupils. Under the first head the youngsters try to make a picture which will illustrate a short story

> "To develop the child's love for teacher. color" the intended picture is then ornamented with crayons, charcoals or water

"Free-hand representation" is taught by a leaf, a flower, a vegetable, as the case may be held up for the pupils to draw and to color. In other variations taught under head of "Construction and Design" the forms are suggested by the pupils'

immediate interests in school or at home." on oak tag, bogue or cartridge paper, gingham or strawboard and then decorated. High Art for Children.

"These decorations," says the syllabus (the instructions are for the benefit of

grade 4 A, boys and girls 8 and 10 years old), "should consist of original modifications of geometric units or units derived from natural forms."

Further directions on the same subject and also under the head "Course of Study for grade 4 A." set forth that "the aim should be to secure dexterity in handling and accuracy in measurements, and to develop appreciation of beauty in form and line as embodied in units designed for the decoration of constructed forms." Under the head "colors" is this: "The

aim should be to develop appreciation of combinations of tones of the same color, Warm and cold colors should be distinguished." Then follow paragraphs relating to the study of pictures. When the syllabus comes to deal with

the 11 and 12-year-old pupils in grades 7 and \$ of the primary school the language has an increasingly high art flavor. "Principles of perspective," "decorative deign." "balance," "rhythm," "contrast." "harmony," etc., are dwelt upon at length. Another phase of manual training goes inder the head "Course of sawing and constructive work." Most of the constructive

part, teachers seem to think, is a frill. Cords, cotton laces, raffle (a sort of woven grass), are prominent in the initial stages and teachers are told by the sylabus; "The aesthetic as well as the utilitarian value of sewing should be recognized and the child's skill should go to make something that will show the application of art to needlework.

As a result the smallest youngsters, boys and girls alike, spend some time every week in tying countless knots in cord. in pulling strands of raffia apart and braiding them up again and in taking elementary stitches on canvas with linen crewels. By the time grade 3 B is reached, or after perhaps a year ad a half of school life.

work. "Strangely enough, I have never discovered that among all these educational specialists there was one who pressed the fact that the three Rs were the most important feature of elementary education in the public schools and that the public school system owes it to every child to

makes cut a curriculum which for length,

breadth and inclusiveness can't be out-

done, as they feel, by any other; which,

"The present school curriculum is

"Too many cooks spoll the broth." "

splendid illustration of the homely adage:

States."

in fact, will provoke the admiration of 1845, when the railroad was less than five

every other school board in the United years old, and was still running four-

a man very near the top in educational Seaman's bridge, near Monroe. A broken

said

see that he learns to read intelligently, Asked to particularize, the principal to spell with some degree of accuracy, pointed to manual training, and while ad- to write a legible hand, a fairly good composition and be able to work the simpler rules of arithmetic accurately and rapidly. To my mind any failure to accomplish this end because of a substitution of frills is a crime against the child. Frills must not interfere with the in dispensables and fundamentals."

Announcements of the Theaters,

The first of the week day matinees of the Hagenbeck Animal company at the Krug will be given at 2:30 this afternoon. One of the remarkable features about this shows is that while all kinds of wild

animals are exhibited and put through various acts, there is nothing to alarm the most timid people in the audience The animals are so thoroughly under the control of their trainers that it is not even necessary to use the whip to induce them to perform their tricks. Two very good comedy acts are on the program, one by the trained pigs and the other by the troupe of goats and dogs.

> The regular mid-week matiness will be given at the Orpheum Thursday. The Orpheum road show is scoring heavily this season and drawing full houses. On Thursday night McIntyre and Heath will change their bill, presenting for the remainder of the week their popular

> "Georgia Minstrels."

Adler's auction sale of unredeemed pledges. S. E. Cor. 12th and Farnam sts.

It Hurt His Pride.

"Pothdok" Sackett, a lightning stenographer who used to be private secretary to Governor Leon Abbett of New Jersey.

was talking about railway passes to Sena tor Kean and a few politicians in the cap tol at Trenton the other day. "While I was with Mr. Abbett," he said, "I was extended courtesies by the railways in the way of annual passes One day a man worth his million came to me and said: " 'Pot. I'm feeling tuckered out, and want

to go away for a few days. Why can't I have your pass and run up to Ningara Falls? "'Sure.' I said.

"In a few days he came back. 'Well.' said, 'did you have a good time up there "'Fine,' he replied.

""Pass work all right?" 'Oh, yes,' answered the ungrateful cuss, 'I had no trouble gettin' along. But it did cut me up some to be taken for a common stenographer."



as it was passing over the bridge. It broke down. A car fell into the creck below Other cars were telescoped. Three persons were killed instantly. Three subsequently died of their injuries. Twenty were seriously injured and many others more of

way disaster of note that ever occurred

in this country. It was on the New York

& Erie railroad, now the Erie, on July 24,

wheeled cars and cabless locomotives with-

with spokes instead of solid centers,

out cowcatchers. The carwheels were cast

This first railway disaster occurred at

less hurt. The train contained two cars of students from a Middletown private school and their friends, bound on an excursion to the Elysian Fields, a famous picnicking ground of that day, now a busy part of Hoboken. Dimmick was a pupil at the school and a member of the party. He was slightly injured. The dead and wounded were all

excursionists, members of leading families of Orange county and New York. The accident being the first serious one on any railroad it became notable through out this country and abroad. From it grew the first damage suit against a railroad company for injuries sustained in an ac cident to a train, and in that suit origi-

nated a custom in railroading that became universal, and which is still adhered to on railroads the world over. The suit was brought by Gilbert W.

Oliver, who was among the badly injured in the accident. The contention was that the disaster was caused by a cracked wheel on one of the cars; and the possibility of the railroad company's ability to have become aware of the flaw so that the unsafe wheel could and should have been replaced by a sound one, which the comoany denied, was established by the evidence of two carwheels produced in court by the prosecution. One of the wheels was a sound one. The other was cracked as the wheel on the wrecked car was, there being no denial of the alleged flaw in that wheel, The wheels in court were each subjected to the smart tapping of a hammer. The damaged one gave forth a dead, flat sound; the undamaged one a clear, ringing sound. The evidence was accepted, and it could not be refuted. Oliver won a judgment of 120,000, and from that testimony of the carwheels came the custom of testing carwheels by tapping them with a hammer at certain stations during a train's trip over a railroad to detect any flawed wheel That accident also led to the abandonment by all railroads of the castiron spoked wheel and the introduction of the pattern of wheel now in use. Other damage suits followed the Oliver

suit and the Erie's first railway accident cost the company over \$100,000. The other survivor of that accident is Mrs. Pronk of Middletown, N. Y .- New York Sun.

HIS HEART PINES FOR GAS

New Jersey Official Prefers a Meter Frank to a Railroad

Pess.

John J. Burleigh of Camden, N. J., has seen made fourth vice president of the Public Service corporation of New Jarsey. In that capacity he will have full superdsion of the company's interests in the southern end of the state, all of the elec trie light companies, the gas companies and trolley companies which the corporation controls-and that means nearly everyhing in sight. One of Vice President Bur eigh's first duties was to issue the annual passes for the Camden, Gloucester & Wood bury railway, the trolley road which William J. Thompson had built to carry patrons to his once famous and profitable race track at Gloucester, but which the Public Service corporation acquired some months ago. It is said that these passes went out with a rather lavish display of generosity upon the part of the company, for does it matter much that few persons have any real occasion to use the lines

wheel on one of the cars detailed the train HOWELL DRUG CO. 16TH AND CAPITOL AVE.

away. Come in and see.

over which they are good. A day or tw after they were out Mr. Burleigh received the following letter of thanks from one who had received the favor of the corpora-

PRESCRIPTIONS

PRESCRIPTIONS

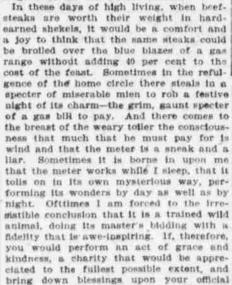
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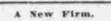
PRESCRIPTIONS

hings to give

tion: Dear Sir: Accept my warmest thanks for your favor of this date inclosing pass over the lines of the Camden, Gloucester & Woodbury railway. If ever I have occa sion to use the pass I shall certainly call to mind the generous impulse which leads the P. S. C. to send it to me. As'it is not likely that I shall be going that way in the near future, however, I would suggest that you exchange the pass for a frank upon my gas meter. That would be a favor which I could appreciate to the full. On these bleak, windy, winter days, when coal is going into the furnaces at shoot-the-chuts

sneed, there would be solace for my soul in sitting beneath the glow of the mellow gaslight in the library, reflecting that the flickering flame of the gas log might blaze on forever and that the frank would make it good at the end of the month,

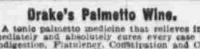




That Omaha is growing is evidenced almost every day by some new enterprise. either factory, wholesale house or retail establishment coming here to locate Omaha is also assuming metropolitan airs a great many ways. Messrs, Dunham & Dunham, tailors, have made arrangements to open up a business here, in which they make to order suits and overcoats at one price only, \$15. They will open about March 1 at 118 South Fifteenth

There will be a card party given by the George Crook W. R. C. in Idlewild hall, 26th and Grant streets, Thursday night, February 18. All posts and corps and their friends are cordially invited.

street.



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