GOOD WORK OF UNIVERSITY

Chancellor Andrews Tells Easterners of Accomplishments of Agricultural School.

NEW GRAINS AND GRASSES INTRODUCED

Sandy Plains Being Turned Into Forests and So-Called Desert Made to Blossom Like the Rose.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—At today's session of the Social Education congress President Charles Richards of Columbia, S. C., discussed "The Problem of Industrial Education." Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell university read a paper on "Volunteer Group Work in Life." For the afternoon a mass meeting had been arranged to consider the subject of the "School and the Family."

The principal feature of the evening session was an address by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska, who spoke of agricultural education. He said in part:

Quite what is called liberal education, which aims straight at personal development, disregarding the nature of studies if only the best drill or store the mind, industrial education is frankly utilitarian. It was originated and is carried out with the direct purpose of assisting men and women to gain good livelihood—to enrich us in our possessions rather than in our characters.

Whether for weal or for woe, the last years have witnessed a new demand for industrial and for all the various sorts of technical education, a steady increase in the number of students wishing courses of study directly preparatory to life work—work, yet not professional. The phenomenon is observable throughout the country, but more marked as you travel west. More than ever take Latin, Greek, literature and history, the so-called culture disciplines, and pass thence into the professions. But more also seek college to prepare for industrial walks.

The university school of household economy offers a four-year course leading to the bachelor of science degree. This is for women what the agricultural, forestry and engineering courses are for men.

The thought is to raise the standard of home life, to help individuals become healthier and happier and a greater power for intellectual and moral good in the community. Physical, intellectual and moral life so closely blend that it is impossible to abuse or neglect the physical nature or even be careless about it without injury to the whole being.

From the University of Nebraska proceeded the original suggestion that western sand hills could, and that profitably, be covered with forests. It was upon our grounds and from representations made by our professors that the purpose took shape in the minds of government experts leading to the establishment by the United States of the forest reserves in the sandy counties where pines are now actually growing with the utmost vigor and promise, assuring success to the afforestation policy and the profitable afforestation, in time, of all the sandy areas in the west.

To be to assist still further this work so advantageous to our country that the university created its department of forestry. A four-year course is given, leading to the bachelor of science degree.

Agricultural Education.

Throughout the Mississippi valley the most important form of industrial education is agricultural. What I say on this relates primarily to my own habitat.

In all enterprises of rural interest the state university in a young state like Nebraska occupies a more central position than would be expected or possible in an eastern community. It is much more than a teaching agency. People turn to it for counsel upon almost every problem arising on the farm—concerning soils, minerals, water, crop planting and care, what trees to set out for shade, orchard or forest; problems about farm or range stock, how to purchase or handle to best advantage, how to fatten and how and when to market with greatest profit.

Its activity in the realm of agriculture is after all by no means, as its compass might suggest to some, the whole of what the university is doing. I am here picturing, on the contrary, about half the business of one among the five colleges of which the institution is composed.

The university experiment station conducts investigations requiring technical knowledge and laboratory service, with which, therefore, individual farmers could not cope. Others disclose ill conditions without suggesting remedies. Others are of incalculable benefit, immediate and certain to last.

Profit from Russia.

Prof. Lyon, now of Cornell, while in Nebraska usefully tested the propriety of looking to Russia proper, Siberia and Turkestan for varieties of grain and alfalfa adapted to our plains. He found that macaroni wheat and the early varieties of oats and corn will flourish there and be highly profitable. So will the sugar beet. Before a sugar factory arose in Nebraska we had proved that the state could grow sugar beets with profit. Then farmers and capitalists took hold.

We have ascertained to a most valuable extent what varieties of grains, grasses and forage crops are at once hardy and productive in each several section under our charge. The wide introduction of winter wheat in Nebraska was largely due to our experiments. Over 100 varieties were sown. Most amounted to little and many were valueless; but a few varieties, notably the Turkish red, proved hardy over large territory which had previously grown nothing but spring wheat. As a result of this try-out the state's winter wheat production increased, it is safe to say, more than 10,000,000 bushels per year, making wheat profitable where it had not been so. Tame grasses have been introduced, brome grass making hardy and succulent pasture in precincts where alien grasses had never flourished, meadow fescue for both meadows and pastures, and, most notably, that wonderful plant, alfalfa.

The original introduction of Kherson oats into the United States was by the Nebraska university. This occurred in 1897, the grain coming from the province of Kherson in Russia. Ten years of experience have shown this oat to be far the most successful grown in the light rainfall parts of Nebraska, outdoing the sixty-day oat, which also promises well. In central and western Nebraska the Kherson yields, favorable years, as high as fifty bushels the acre; ordinary years, usually ten bushels more than other oats, while in dry seasons it comes to crop when later varieties fail. Thus far the quality, the early maturity and the high producing power of this marvelous oat continue unabated.

Corn experiments to improve seed and to secure varieties adapted to different localities have produced astonishing results. Progressive farmers increase their per acre from five to ten bushels. The educational process will shortly push up the per acre five bushels over the entire 7,000,000 acres which Nebraska plants to corn, again worth to the state approximately $10,000,000 a year.

Agricultural research won a signal triumph in showing that semi-arid farming may and must succeed. Till quite recently the thought has been all but unanimous that profitable farming upon nonirrigable areas is absolutely dependent upon precipitation, so that if this falls much short of thirty inches yearly, no matter how rich your land, your alternatives are cattle husbandry, travel or death.

Dispensing with Irrigation.

The insight is now emerging that agriculture is not only considerably independent of rainfall, but can, in low rainfall localities, dispense with irrigation itself; that sub-humid farming is not shut up to irrigable valleys here and there, or to windmill or gasoline lifting from underground, that holders of semi-arid farms not irrigable are not confronted by the alternative of stock raising, travel or death, but have a noble chance for life and prosperity right there on those semi-arid farms not irrigable.

The resources that promise and are beginning to effect this deliverance are two: The importation and the breeding of drouth defying seeds and crops, and water hoarding and water holding methods of culture—for short, "dry culture." Hardy seeds and grains will by themselves effect much; dry culture by itself will. Both devices together will turn wilderness into gardens of plenty.

Millions of acres will be added to our effective agricultural domain, whereon will be settled in perpetuity a thrifty, happy, prosperous and strong population. This prospect is one to arouse patriotic enthusiasm. Its well-to-do farmers are a republic's most reliable bulwark.

Turning from discovery, where the record is so cheering, to publicity, to the dissemination and inculcation of agricultural truth, we grow soberer. The process is hard and slow; the skirts of light widen reluctantly.

The bumper crops and fine animal specimens on our university farm and experiment stations are telling lessons which multitudes read. The grain average per acre from our farm is twice that of the state, save in corn; our corn average is twice and a half the state's.

The Graduate and the Farm.

Hardly any speech could too favorably characterize the usefulness of the agricultural school. I know of no other industrial education of similar compass which is so successful. Nearly all graduates settle upon farms, not from necessity, but from preference. Their farming is profitable, their lives happy, their culture high and their citizenship exemplary. From most of the branches taught women may profit as well as men. Dairying, horticulture and home economics they find peculiarly to their taste. The scope of women's self-help chances is much enlarged. General agriculture and stock raising are not beyond women's powers, for many women graduating from the school become agricultural exemplars and apostles. Each is for the whole community a center of light and inspiration.

Oklahoma Quail Confiscated.

ENID, Okl., Dec. 1.—A carload of quail, packed in egg cases and consigned to a Chicago firm as dressed poultry and eggs, was confiscated here yesterday by the game warden.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and, in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed *free* to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements, caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-formed drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

Our great 59c soft shirt sale Continued Monday. Shirts that sold up to $1.50, 59c

O'DONOHOE REDMOND NORMILE CO. 16th AND HOWARD

Telephone 981 Douglas

Our great 59c soft shirt sale Continued Monday. Shirts that sold up to $1.50, 59c

Christmas Exposition Week

....AT THE DAYLIGHT STORE...

We have made a few seasonable suggestions and should you fail to find a suitable article here, we would be pleased to have you call and we will do all in our power to assist you

Holiday Season Opening in the Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Section

CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT BRING COMFORT AND PLEASURE.

Children's bear Skin Coats—Ages 1 to 6 years, colors grey, white and green—holiday opening price $2.95

School Girls' Coats—Heavy, warm clothes in plain and fancy weaves, sizes 6 to 15 years, regular price $5.00—Monday $3.95

Girls' Knit Tams—In astrakhan curl, red, green, blue and grey, with turtle band—only ..... 50¢

Children's New Toques—A splendid lot, plain and fancy, just opened, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c and ..... 98¢

ALASKA SEAL COATS—Here is a sensation for our Holiday Opening week.

Alaska Seal Coats—Fitted back, sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40—never sold at less than $200 to $250. **We will put the entire stock on sale Monday** at $119

Make your wife a present of one of our Navajo Blanket Robes. They are new, stylish and comfortable—prices $3.95, $4.75, $4.95, $5.50 and $5.95

Children's Fur Sets—Over one hundred different styles, on sale Monday—prices 98c to $4.95

A Great Big Sale of Silks—Just the Thing for Christmas Presents

Don't miss this opportunity of buying silks as cheap as cotton goods. A purchase of over 500 pieces of plain and fancy waist and suit silks that will sell Monday at less that the cost to manufacture.

Lot 1—Consists of very neat and pretty fancy silks for waists and suits in a great assortment of colors, including many pretty greys. Silks in this lot worth from 50c to 69c a yard, on sale Monday at, yd. 22¢

Lot 2—Embraces every plain shade in that popular satin finished messaline silk, also light shade silk poplin and China silks, and an excellent quality of 19-inch black taffeta silk. In this lot worth from 75c to 85c a yard—while they last Monday, yard ..... 39¢

Lot 3—Includes the bargain plums of the season. In checks, plaids and all sorts of fancy effects, both light and dark, also 27-inch in black taffeta and a 27-inch black Peau de Soie. These silks are worth up to $1.00 a yard—all go Monday at, yard ..... 59¢

Lot 4—Contains fancy silk of notable degree, style and character. About 100 pieces in all, many pretty stripes and check effects, in shades of grey. Also a few pieces of 36-inch black taffeta. These silks are worth from $1.00 to $1.50. All go on sale Monday at, yard ..... 75¢

Christmas Pictures

The first attraction to greet you as you step off the elevator on the third floor is our picture section. Here are gathered an assortment of fanciful novelties beyond conception. It would be impossible to enumerate just what there is in this section, but every one is very pleasing. And while all are fresh and new is the time to make the holiday choosing. **Come Monday.**

Dress Goods for Christmas Gifts

54-inch broadcloths in all the new shades for fall and winter wear, including London smoke and black. This line has always been sold at $1.50 yard. We will sell them Monday only, yard $1.10

46-inch chiffon batiste. One of the most popular weaves for real dressy costumes. Soft and clingy and dust repellant, always sold at $1.00 yard, Monday only, yard ..... 69¢

Bearskins and crushed plush for coats and jackets, all colors, per yard, from $2.50 to $5.00

56-inch blck chiffon Panamas, our regular $1.50 quality—Monday only, yard $1.00

Special Sale of White Goods

MAIN FLOOR.

Hundreds of pieces of pretty fancy white goods for waists and dresses. New patterns that are worth up to 35c yard—special sale, yard. 19¢

36-inch fancy white curtain Swisses, worth 18c to 25c yard—special, yard ..... 12½¢

Extra heavy table padding, full 54 inches wide, worth 45c yard—special, yard ..... 25¢

Allover Laces at Half Price

30 pieces of 18-inch allovers, in black and white silk Chantillys, white, cream and ecru nets, Paraguay and Clunys; every yard worth 75c—Monday's sale price, the yard ..... 35¢

Another Good Lace Value

200 pieces of imported oriental net laces, 3 to 10 inches wide, with bands to match, creams and white, worth to 75c yard. To go at the yard, 25c, 15c and ..... 10¢

Embroideries for Fancy Work

Broken lot of exquisite embroidery edges, 3 to 10 inches wide, that sold from 75c to $1.50 yard—Monday choice of this lot, the yard ... 50¢

In Our Neckwear Section

We will place on sale 100 fancy boxes of fine chiffon neck ruches, assorted, six neck lengths to a box, excellent 50c value, only, the box ..... 39¢

Money-Saving Basement

50 pieces Percales, very best patterns, light and dark shades, worth 10c yard, basement, yard ..... 4½¢

GINGHAM AND SHIRTINGS.

Very best quality indigo blue Shirting and stripe Ginghams, for men's Shirts and boys' School Waists, worth 12½c yard, basement, per yard ..... 7½¢

A Snap—A bargain square for one day only. Best quality Flannelette Waisting and fine Mercerized Waisting, fabrics worth 18c to 39c—one big lot, basement ..... 12½¢

Special Announcement

We have pretty boxes for mailing and sending handkerchiefs, gloves, silk waists and dress patterns. Ask about them when at these departments.

Fairyland and Toyland Will Be on Our Third Floor, Commencing Monday

BRING THE CHILDREN and let them have a good time before the stock is broken up.

Our display of dolls, doll toys, doll buggies, mechanical toys, rocking horses, wagons, carts, horns, organs, pianos, drums and all the thousand things that go to make up holiday toys, is the finest ever made in the west.

China Department

IMPORTER'S SAMPLES OF FANCY CHINA. SCARCELY TWO PIECES IN THE LOT ALIKE.

Rare chance for exclusive choosing at little money.

ONE TABLE AT 10¢—Fancy Figures, Pin Trays, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sauce Dishes, Salt Shakers.

ONE TABLE AT 25¢—Cups and Saucers, Plates, Puff Boxes, Vases, Fancy Figures, Salad Dishes.

ONE TABLE AT 48¢—Vases, Fancy Figures, Cracker Jars, Cups and Saucers, Fancy Plates.

ONE TABLE AT 95¢—Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Fancy Plates, Comb and Brush Trays.

The best chance you will have to select china for Christmas gifts.

Trunk, Valise and Suit Case Department

Assortment Complete. Prices Low.

Trunks from $32.50 down to $2.95

Suit Cases, $13.50 down to $1.75

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—An imitation alligator leather Suit Case, 24 inches long, $2.95 value, at $1.95

Gray Enameled Tea Kettles, 49c

No. 8 size (like cut), perfect goods, 75c value, at ..... 49¢

Gray Enameled Berlin Kettles, 29c

With bale and tin cover, 8½ inches in diameter, each ..... 29¢

Black Japanned Iron Fire Shovels, each ..... 3¢

Asbestos Sad Irons, complete set, three irons with a stand and handle, per set $1.75

10c Toilet Paper at 7c

Our "Riverview" Brand, 1,000 sheets of fine tissue paper in a roll, 10c value, per roll ..... 7¢

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK SHOW

International Exhibition of Horses and Cattle Will Last Eight Days.

BRITISH KING SHOWS SHIRE HORSES

Sir Thomas Lipton, Lord Canan and Lord Rothschild Among Foreigners Who Are Showing Fine Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The seventh annual international live stock exhibition opened today at the Union stock yards and will continue for eight days. There was more than 3,000 entries, including some Shire horses owned by King Edward of Great Britain. Other entries from abroad have been made by Sir Thomas Lipton, Lord Cavan and Lord Rothschild. Each evening a horse fair will be held in the exhibition ring.

NURSES REPORT BUSY YEAR

Annual Statement Shows 5,000 Visits and 600 Patients Among Poor.

The Visiting Nurses' association held its annual meeting and election of officers Friday afternoon at the Paxton hotel, the parlor being filled with an interested audience to hear the reports of the year's work. Nearly 529 patients have been cared for by the nurses and about 371 visit made among the sick poor of the city during the last year, the association having co-operated with the county authorities in the prevention of contagion in the poorer quarters of town and with the Associated Charities in caring for those in distress.

Mrs. Victor B. Caldwell was re-elected president, Mrs. Thomas Kilpatrick was made vice president, Miss Buchanan secretary and Mrs. J. F. Mawhinney was re-elected treasurer. Mrs. W. R. Adams, who has for years given her services was reappointed superintendent of nurses.

A letter was read from Superintendent Morris of the Associated Charities commending the work of the association in co-operating with the city and county in the care of the poor.

Miss Nancy L. Dorsey, head nurse, summed up the work of the association as follows:

The business of the association for the year has been conducted as usual. The board met regularly every month, except in July and August. Because of this generous response to our call we have been enabled to meet emergencies of many conditions. We thank you warmly for enabling us to respond to these needs.

I do not believe the general public fully appreciates the great scope of this work. While primarily the district nurse attends the sick poor and gives instruction in the care of the patient to the family, her entrance into the home and the confidence of the family she visits presents many other opportunities for helpfulness, which the intelligent, sympathetic nurse is quick to see and sure to grasp. It may be in finding employment for the father or for the mother, who is a wage earner for herself and children; it may be in giving other than medical and nursing care to the deserted wife with the new-born baby and four or five children. Food, clothing, fuel and a stove in which to burn it are a combination of needs that is sometimes presented to the nurse. The ever-present necessity of impressing lessons of cleanliness, ventilation, personal hygiene and other laws of right living is as important as any part of the nurse's work.

District nursing is the special line of work in the nursing profession that unites it with all existing charities; the district nurse forms the uniting power between her profession and all the manifold forces at work for the social and physical betterment of society. The work places her in direct relationship to charity, organization societies, dispensaries, hospitals, the health department of her city, schools for deficient, dependent and delinquent children, child labor movement, day nurseries and summer homes.

In Omaha we have a good organization and large field for visiting nurses. The field needs more cultivation and every effort should be made to advance the work to meet the need.

It is unquestionably our direct province with such an organization to maintain a pay department for the care of the middle classes who are unable to pay the trained nurse's fee and who do not wish charity.

This year we should plan to co-operate in all efforts made to find summer homes, play grounds and public baths, especially for children, and to affiliate with organizations in the war against tuberculosis.

It is important and necessary that we should broaden out and stimulate the interest of the people of Omaha, making them realize the practical usefulness of this work of the visiting nurses and in making them see that to extend the scope of its usefulness is an opportunity and a privilege.

Mrs. W. R. Adams was reappointed superintendent of nurses.

The following directors were also elected: Mesdames J. H. Pratt, T. J. Mahoney, Charles Metz, P. C. Moriarty, W. H. Clarke, Luther Kountze, Edson Rich, Albert Noe, W. C. Sunderland, C. M. Wilhelm, F. J. McShane, Preston B. Myers, Ben Gallagher, Carl Herring, Sonnenberg, W. R. Adams, H. D. Reed, Ralph Connell, T. R. Ward, Graham Bradley, Charles Sweet, David Baum, Myron Learned, Cameron, Dr. Arthur, Dr. Congdon, Misses Louise McPherson, Clara Thomas and Stella Hamilton.

CHINCHILLA CAT IS DEAD

"Silver Lambkin," Founder of Fashionable Breed, Attains Great Age for Feline.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The "Silver Lambkin," the celebrated Chinchilla cat known to every cat fancier the world over, has just died at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire. In every country where cats are bred his progeny holds a leading position. It is now six years since one of his many sons won the gold medal at Boston. Born in 1900, this remarkable animal attained a great age as compared to most highly bred cats, and from the time he was 3 years old to the present time his descendants have won the Crystal Palace at every succeeding show.

In four years he raised the color to which he belonged from one or two unique specimens to the most fashionable variety in the country. The ethereal loveliness of the Chinchilla became sought after by fashionable women. Three hundred dollars, the highest price ever paid for a cat, was given for one of the "Silver Lambkin's" sons.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein ranks Chinchillas among her favorite pets and is patron of the Chinchilla club, founded by the owner of the "Silver Lambkin," Mrs. Balding. This woman is considered the leading authority on cats and holds the position of honorary life member of the Cat club, formerly occupied by the late Harrison Weir.

The embalmed remains of the "Silver Lambkin" have been accepted by the Natural museum. A model which appears upon the Cat club silver challenge cups is in reality a portrait of this interesting animal.

FRAUDS IN GOLD MINES

Australia Finds Much Ore Stolen by Miners with Assistance of Assayers.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1. — (Special.) — The history of gold teems with instances of colossal frauds which have defied detection for years. Even the annals of mining, however, can boast of few instances so striking as that revealed during the last two or three months on the Kalgoorlie field in Western Australia. A special commission was appointed in July to inquire into the alleged frauds. It has just finished its sittings. The evidence points to defalcations amounting to no less than $1,500,000 or $2,500,000 per annum. Moreover, it is clear that the system of fraud is not of recent inception; it has been in progress for many years. There is, indeed, reason to believe that the peculations were even larger in the old days than they are now. The Kalgoorlie quartz was then far richer. There was little supervision and a man could take his crib billy home full of rich specimens with little fear of detection. Instances are even known of miners taking $200 and $300 per week out of the mines right along. In those times it was a common thing for a miner to spend Sunday over his own private "dolly" separating the gold from the stolen quartz. It has now been proved that similar frauds have been going on until the present time. At the last sitting of the commission Mr. Thomas Maughan, secretary of the Chamber of Mines in Kalgoorlie, estimated that 100,000 ounces of gold were stolen annually. Seeing that gold is worth nearly $20 per ounce some idea of the amount stolen can be arrived at.

For a long time there have been rumors that the returns from the Kalgoorlie field were not above reproach. But the matter only came before the West Australia public in July last, when the police reports were brought before the legislative assembly of the colony. There had been called for in consequence of the allegations of Mr. Scantlebury, a well known mining journalist, an investigation of more than unusual scope. At first the statements of the editor that at least $5,000,000 had been stolen from this district every year appeared too monstrous to be believed. Directly after the police reports were examined, however, it became clear that frauds of a most serious description were being perpetrated, even if they did not reach the sensational limit suggested by Mr. Scantlebury. The general method adopted has been as follows: As a rule the leading spirit calls himself an assayer and carries on the business of gold treatment works. He has a runner who calls at various mining camps and collects amalgam and ore. This is treated by the assayer, who banks it, alleging that it comes from a lease in which he is interested. The assayer, of course, keeps the greater part of the profit, the actual ore thief securing a merely fractional return from his partner in crime. Usually the actual thief is not the miner, but someone employed upon the treatment plant at the mine. There are, however, cases in which that is not so. Instances have been discovered in which the stolen ore has been sent up to the surface in trucks laden with refuse. After being tipped over a scrap heap it was picked up by a confederate, who had received a warning to be on the lookout. Profits can be more quickly made by a thief engaged in the treating rooms of the mine.

POWER FROM SWISS STREAM

Dam to Be Built by Municipality to Supply Electricity to French Capital.

GENEVA, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The Paris municipality has practically decided to construct falls on the river Rhone at Seyssel near Geneva to supply the French people with electric light and electric power. A French commission has been here for the purpose of reporting upon the proposition, which it is estimated will cost $12,000,000. The commission consists of the president, M. F. Roussel; M. Evain and M. Dousset, the engineers; M. Mahi, the originator of the scheme, and M. Lauriol.

A barrage 210 feet in height—that is nearly sixty feet higher than Niagara Falls—will be built across the Rhone at Seyssel, while aerial cables will convey the electricity generated by the water power to Paris across France. The work will be the largest of its kind in Europe.

SERGEANT ORDERS OWN DEATH

Sentenced for Infraction of Rules He Loads Guns and is Shot.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—A sergeant major of an infantry regiment stationed in Bremen was recently sentenced to a slight disciplinary punishment for having mortally wounded a man with a revolver during the course of a fight. He appealed against this decision, but was finally informed that his appeal had been rejected. He then ordered his men to load their rifles with blank cartridges, but during their absence he reloaded them with ball cartridge. He then drew up his men in firing line and carefully showed them how to aim their rifles straight at his heart. With the utmost calm he then ordered "Fire," and fell with four bullets through his heart.

In a letter which he left he declared that he was a good soldier and could not endure being punished.

SPANISH QUEEN IN CONVENT

Ladies of Sacred Heart Receive Victoria with Honors as Child of Mary.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—Queen Victoria Eugenie recently attended a ceremony in the capital of the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in the Rue Caballero de Gracia.

Her majesty was received as a child of Mary and presented with the insignia—a gold medal bearing the royal crown in brilliants. The bishop of Sion attended and all of the chief clergy of Madrid were present at the initiation ceremony. Lunch followed, after which a play was performed by the children in a miniature theater in the convent.

BASE BALL FOR IRELAND

San Francisco Man Would Start American Game Among Youths of Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—Ireland is to be Americanized next year by the introduction of base ball. The younger athletes have for some time past been looking for a pastime that will help them cultivate their muscles and stamina during the summer months and base ball is their choice. The suggestion has been made by Richard Burke, a wealthy San Francisco man, who has settled at Monagh, in the County Tipperary, where he has done much to encourage sport in various forms in the south of Ireland.

DIAMONDS—Frenzer, 15th and Dodge.

Velvet Collars

Does your overcoat or jacket need a new velvet collar? We put on any kind or color of velvet collars, from $1.50 to $2.50 each.

We put in new linings and sleeve linings and do all kinds of altering and repairing of both men's and women's clothing. All work done by first-class tailors and guaranteed in every respect. Try us. Wagons to all parts of the city.

The Pantorium

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