

**MUST RAISE BURT ST. MAIN**

In Spite of Protests Ordinance is Passed Unanimously.

**EMERGENCY HOSPITAL FINANCED**

Resolution to Change Grade of Forty-Second Street, Also One to Purchase Iron Garbage Boxes Are Adopted.

Through the water company, through its attorney, Halleck F. Rose, and Stockton Heth, treasurer, fought the passage of the ordinance forcing the water company to raise a water main at Eighteenth and Burt streets, the measure was passed by unanimous vote by the city council Saturday morning at an adjourned meeting.

While laying the Burt street sewer, the city requested the water company to raise the water main, but the company refused. Suit was instituted in the district court, where the company won. Later it was appealed to the supreme court, and that body held that the notice to the company was irregular in that it came from the city engineer, instead of the city council. To remedy the defect an ordinance directing the raising of the main was introduced in the council and the officials of the water company were granted a hearing.

Those contending that the company should not be forced to raise the main, saying that the change would handicap the water company in serving patrons. He stated that the principal water supply to Omaha was furnished through this main and that service would have to be discontinued until the change was completed. He also said that the expense would ultimately have to be borne by the city, as the water company was operating the plant as trustee for the city. He suggested that the sewer could be changed in construction at this point to meet the conditions.

City Engineer George Craig opposed the changing of the sewer, as it would cost as much, if not more, to make it, than to raise the main about two feet. As to whether the city would have to bear the expense, he contended that it was immaterial, in that the expense of changing the main would have to be paid by the city if decided on. Craig convinced the members that the ordinance should be passed.

A resolution diverting \$1,000 from the lighting fund to a special fund for the maintenance of the Emergency hospital was passed. This action followed the passage of an emergency ordinance to provide funds for the hospital, passed last week.

A resolution to change the grade of Forty-second street from Lafayette avenue to Nicholas street prevailed, as did another ordering the purchase of eight iron garbage wagon boxes, eight wooden lined boxes, twelve wagon braces and twelve sets of springs.

The monthly payroll was passed. The payroll for day laborers will be passed Monday morning at an adjourned session.

**PACKAGE OF PIOUS SMILES**

Some Incidents in Churchly Life Invested with Amusing Hales.

Fred A. Emery of Washington looks like a divine, but most distinctly he is not. He was on a visit to a little town in New Hampshire when a friend of his at the hotel introduced him to a group of business men as the Rev. Dr. McCabe. Emery fell in with the joke, and his pious looking face helped the thing along. In a short while he was lamenting the tendency among men to disregard the duty of going to church.

"Golf," he said sadly, "and automobiles and other amusements have supplanted worship in the church. This generation is deteriorating, and it is the greatest thing we have to fight, this lack of interest in the church."

With that he heaved a windy sigh and looked like Niobe at her worst.

The business men looked uncomfortable and agreed with Dr. McCabe. This moved him to make an appeal.

"Why can't you start the reform?" he asked, and added earnestly: "How many of you will promise to come to hear my sermon tomorrow morning?"

Of course they all promised. This performance was repeated with another group, and when the thing was all over Emery had the promise of twenty men that they would hear this sermon the next morning at the church he named.

At church time he stationed himself with his friend in the vestibule of the building, and, as each of the faithful twenty filed in, Emery laughed up his sleeve. They saw him and realized how they had been sold, but they were too far in to back out, and they heard the sermon preached by a real minister. After church they looked for Emery.

But he had been wise. He had taken a train which ran through the town at a convenient hour while services were in progress.—Popular Magazine.

**Faith and Works.**

Representative Crumpacker of Indiana assured Representative Korbly of the same state that it was ten minutes to 12. "Although," he added, "my watch may be a few minutes this side or the other of the correct time."

"You are not so confident about your timepiece," said Korbly, "as my friends, Bishop Chartrand of Indianapolis and Bishop O'Donoghue of Louisville when they compared watches once upon a time. It is just three minutes to 9," said Bishop Chartrand.

"It is exactly four minutes and a half to 9," retorted Bishop O'Donoghue. "I know the exact time," exclaimed Bishop Chartrand, "for my watch is one in which I have the utmost faith."

"Ah, bishop," replied the prelate from Louisville, "we must not hope to succeed through faith alone. I have not only faith in my watch, but I know of its good works."—Washington Post.

**A Surprise to the Pastor.**

The Rev. Henry R. Rose tells the story of a young minister who had only recently taken charge of a small parish in Vermont. He aspired to greater things and a larger field, and in the hope that his reputation would travel beyond the limits of the village to which he had been sent, he threw into his sermons all the force and eloquence at his command.

He was, however, totally unprepared for what was intended for a compliment, but which was put to him in such a way that it left him in doubt as to the real impression he had made.

One Sunday morning, after an especially brilliant effort, he was greeted by an old lady, who was one of the most faithful attendants at all services. Approaching the young minister, she said:

"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons so much, they are so instructive. Do you believe it, we never knew what sin was until you came to the parish."—Newark Star.

**New College for Sioux City.**

SIoux CITY, Ia., July 1.—Franciscan priests, who now have a college at Spalding, Neb., will open a college here. Sioux City business Catholics and priests of the diocese guaranteed a fund of \$20,000. The school building will cost \$100,000.

**CONDITION IN AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

Summary of the Fifth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation.

The fifth annual report of the president of the Carnegie foundation covers the year ending September 30, 1910. The report is divided into two parts. Part one pertains to the current business of the year and the second is a discussion of the relation of the college and the secondary school.

The report shows that the trustees had in hand at the end of the year funds amounting to \$11,114,628, consisting of the original gift of \$10,000,000 par value of 5 per cent bonds and \$1,000,000 accumulated surplus. The income for the year was \$42,981.20. During the year sixty-four retiring allowances were granted, of which forty-six were in accepted institutions and eighteen in institutions not on the accepted list. During the year twenty-three pensioners died.

Among distinguished teachers who retired during the year were Prof. Burt G. Wilder of Cornell, Dean Van Amringe and Prof. Chandler of Columbia, both well advanced in years and in academic honors; Prof. George L. Goodale, the famous botanist of Harvard; Prof. Osborne of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has taught mathematics in that institution since its foundation; Chancellor MacCracken of New York university; President Bealy of Smith college; and Prof. Calvin M. Woodward of Washington university, St. Louis. These distinguished men average in age seventy-two years, and illustrate how well the vigor and influence of the scholar can be continued to a ripe maturity.

There were admitted to the accepted list during the year the University of California, the joint institutions of the state of Indiana—Indiana university and Purdue university—and Wesleyan university, the last named a college.

In the first part of the report the president of the foundation follows up the bulletin on medical education by a paper on "The Relation of the University to the Medical School," in which he calls attention to the responsibility attaching to any college or university which undertakes medical education.

The second part of the report is a careful attempt to state the existing causes of friction between the secondary school and the college, and the loss of educational efficiency in the present methods of bringing pupils from the school to the college. The complaint of the college against the secondary school and the complaint of the secondary school against the college are set forth.

An extremely interesting part of the report is a statement of the observations of Oxford tutors upon the preparation of the Rhodes scholars. The strong points in the American boy's preparation are readily seen by these trained teachers, and the weaknesses which they find point directly to the superficiality and diffusion of the work done in the American secondary school and college.

The president of the foundation urges that this whole question be approached by secondary school men and college men in a spirit of co-operation. Neither the certificate method of admission nor the piecemeal examination method have in his opinion solved the problem. He urges that the college must find a solution which will test better than the certificate or the piecemeal examination the fundamental qualities of the students, and which will at the same time leave to the high school a larger measure of freedom. He recommends a combination of certificate and examinations, the latter of a simple and elementary character, but calling for a high quality of performance without which the candidate will not be admitted. For example, under this plan the boy who cannot write good idiomatic English would not be admitted to college at all, but would be sent back to the secondary school. The entrance requirements recently adopted at Harvard are quite in line with these recommendations.

The president of the foundation urges a co-operation between the secondary school and the college not as unrelated institutions, but as two parts of a common system education. He argues that the interest of the great mass of high school students must not be sacrificed to the interest of the minority who are looking toward college. He insists on a large measure of freedom for the secondary school, but on the other hand he argues that the interest of the boy who goes to college and of the boy who goes from the high school into business are alike conserved by learning a few things well, not by learning many things superficially. The boy who has obtained such intellectual discipline is a fit candidate for college, whether he has studied one set of subjects or another; without this intellectual discipline he is unfit alike for college or business. It is therefore, in the opinion of the president of the foundation, the plain duty of the college, at the present stage of American educational development, to articulate squarely with the four-year high school and to leave to the secondary school the largest freedom so that it may educate boys not coach them; but at the same time to require of the candidate for admission tests which rest upon high performance in the elementary studies and which mean mastery of the fundamentals. In such a program lies the hope of scholarly betterment and of civic efficiency for both college and high school.

The report may be obtained by writing to the Carnegie Foundation, 575 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**CHILD DRINKS GASOLINE**

Prompt Action of Physician Saves Life of Son of B. B. Dighton of Dillon.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 1.—(Special.)—"There is water over there," said B. B. Dighton, of near Dillon, to his wife, when the latter inquired last evening, while the couple was in a local garage getting their car to go home, for water to give their baby son, Eddie, aged 2 years, a drink. Going to the red tank in the corner, Mrs. Dighton turned the faucet and filled the sanitary drinking cup she had brought along for the child's use, with gasoline. Holding the cup to the child's mouth, it took one big swallow and then began to scream and kick. Smelling the gasoline by that time the mother shouted to the husband to get a doctor. One was caught by telephone just as he was leaving his office near by. Seizing the child he hurried it back to his office, got the tube of a stomach pump into the child in a few moments and pumped out the gasoline. The child will live, owing to the doctor's promptness.

**Culls from the Wier**

Joseph Samuels, former captain of the Kenokuk fire department, was today sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife, Estle Samuels.

The supreme council of the United Commercial Travelers of America has elected Charles B. Griffith of Denver counselor.

In the presence of several hundred persons Lovado Tafi's statue of the Indian chief, Black Hawk, was dedicated at Oreson, Ill., Saturday afternoon.

Hoke Smith was inaugurated governor of Georgia for the second time in his life Saturday. Governor Smith is mentioned as a probable candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Tamm.



# Freedom of the Plains

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They are buying land.

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