THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Brief Sketches of the Men Who Will Compose It.

AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD HORSE SENSE.

Indications That the Next Legislative Eddy Will Rank Above Former Legislatures in Intelligence and Character.

Last week THE BEE published personal sketches of a majority of the members-elect of the legislature. Below is given a continuation of them. It has been impossible to secure the necessary information to make the list complete in this issue:

Joseph J. Breen esq., of South Omaha, a representative-elect from the Tenth district, Douglas county, was born in Michigan, near Detroit, in 1858, on a farm. When nine years of age his parents removed into the city, where the subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenters trade and subsequently worked at his trade rade, and subsequently worked at his trade in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City. In 1880 and 1881 he was em-ployed in the construction department of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe railroad in Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico and Texas. In 1883 Mr. Breen went to California and worked at his trade in the principal cities of the Pacific coast. In 1883 he returned and settled in Topeka, Kas. where he lived until 1886, when he came to Omaha. In 1888 Mr. Breen was appointed building inspector of South Omaha, and in 1889 was elected justice of the peace, which office he now holds. Mr. Breen is a democrat, stands squarely on the platform of his party and can be relied upon to vote and work at the coming session of the legislature in on position to any attempt to pass a prohibitory W. A. Gardner, esq., of Omhha, a representative-elect from the Tenth district, Doug-

las county, was born at Liberty, Ind., June 1, 1855. In 1866 his father came to Nebraska and located in Richardson county, where the subject of this sketch was engaged in farming until February, 1885, when he came to Omaha and engaged in the real estate business, which he has since pursued. Two years ago Mr. Gardner was elected to the legislature and was re-elected this year by a vote of over fifteen thousand. Mr. Gardner is a demwilliam S. Frest, esq., of Blair, represen William S. Frest, esq., of Blair, representative-elect from the Thirteenth district, composed of Burt and Washington counties, was born in Hampton county, Massachusetts, January 2, 1842, and lived there until July 14, 1862, when he collisted in Company E. Thir ty-sixth Massachusetts volunteer infantr for three years, or during the war. Heserved until June 8, 1865, after Lee's surrender at Appomatox, when he was discharged and returned home. Mr. Frost came to Omaha May 20, 1860, and from here went to Grant township, Washington county, where he has lived ever since. He has always been a re-publican and says he always will be, and that he east his first vote for Abraham Linwhich he feels justly proud. As to prohibition, Mr. Frost says he is opposed to it in any form, and if the alliance members in the legislature or any others want to give us statutory prohibition they will find him solid against them, both by his votes and

Joseph Shipley, esq., West Point, repre-sentative-elect from the Fifteenth district, Cuming county, was born in England in 1838, and emigrated with his parents to Rhode Island & 1842. He came to Omaha in his early manhood and enlisted in Company C, First Nebraska infantry, as a private, June 18, 1861. At Batesville, Ark., he re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, and was discharged at Omaha July 1, 1866, having been in all the battles and campaigns of his regi-ment. After his discharge in July, 1866, he took up a homestead in Cuming county, where he has since been engaged in farm-ing. Mr. Shipley was for seventeen years treasurer of his school district, was elected county supervisor in 1885 and by the board elected its chairman. He is opposed to prohibition in any form.

P. F. Rohan, esq., of Newcastle, represen-tative-elect from the Eighteenth district, Dixon county, was born in Ireland and is forty-seven years old. He came to the United States when four years of age and settled in the state of New York. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and served at the stege of Petersburg and at Dutch Gap, and was with the Fort Fisher expedition. At the close of the war he was honorably dis-charged and returned to New York, but in 1868 came to Nebraska and located in the then unsettled county of Dixon, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Roban has never before held any public office, except that of county assessor for two terms. He had always been an active democrat until he joined the alliance movement, and was elected to the legislature as an independent. By occupation he is a farmer and school teacher. Mr. Rohan declined to deline his position on the question of seeking to secure statutory probibition, but as he is a prohibitionist, it may be interred that should such a bill be introduced he would support it.

Dr. J. M. Alden of Pierce, representativeelect from the Nineteenth district, Cedar and Pierce counties, was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1844. In 1864 he removed Van Buren county, Michigan, and attended the university at Ann Arbor till 1866. Then he studied medicine in the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1871. Dr. Alden has been a resident of Pierce county for the last eight years, during which county for the last eight years, during a stock time he has been engaged in operating a stock farm, and also in the practice of his profession. Politically he is a republican, having voted for Grant in 1868, and for every republican president since. The doctor is unqualifiedly opposed to meddling with the present

high license law, W. A. McCutcheon, esq., of St. Edward, the representative-elect of the Twenty-sec ond district, Boone county, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1841. He enlisted in company K. Twenty-first lowa in-fantry, July, 1862, and his first military ex-perience was in fighting guerrillas in Mis-souri. Later he was in the Port Gibson Champion Hill charge at Black River bridge, at the seige of Vicksburg under General Grant and was at the capture of Mobile, the Spanish Fort and Blakely. He was mustered out in August, 1865, after three years of hard and active service. Mr. McCutcheon came to Nebraska twelve years ago and took up the farm in Boone county upon which be now lives. Ho was always a straight republican until this year, when he joined the independent party, and was by it elected to the legislature. His views on the proposed substitution of statutory prehibition for high license are not reported. are not reported.

Henry Stevens, esq., of Genoa, representa-tive-elect from the Twenty-fifth district, Platte and Nance counties, was born at Beverly, Adams county, Ill., October 18, 1847, and resided there until October 1882, when he came to Nebraska and settled in the west-ern part of Platte county, near Genoa. Mr. Stevens is a famer, and has been all his life. In 1862 he collisted in the Ninety-ninth Illi nois volunteers, and served until July, 1865. Mr.
Stevens has been a life-long republican, but
joined the alliance about a year ago, and was
made president of the Piatre county organization. Later he was nominated by the independents for the legislature and endorsed by
the republicans. He has never before held
any public office. He is opposed to the repeal of the present high license law, because
the people at the late election gave an emphatic decision against prohibition.

Jacob Hill, esq., of Juniata, senator-elect
from the Twenty-seventh district, Adams
county, was born in Seneca county, Ohio,
March 16, 1855. He came to Nebraska in 1883
and settled in Adams county, where he has
ever since resided. Mr. Hill had always been
a democrat until he joined the alliance. He
was elected to the senate as an independent.
Mr. Hill is a prohibitionist and voted for the
smendment, declaring if it carried he nois volunteers, and served until July, 1865, Mr.

amendment, declaring if it carried he would do all he could to have an effective law passed to enforce it. But since the amendment was defeated, Mr. Hill accepts the people's verdict and does not favor the

passage of a prohibitory law to take the place of our present high license law.

Francis Dunn, esq., of Rogers, representative-elect from the Twenty-sixth district, Colfax county, was born in the northern province of Ireland, and has resided in Nebraska and in Colfax county-twenty-eight province of Ireland, and has resided in Ne-braska and in Colfax county-twenty-eight years. He was formerly a republican, but was elected to the house as an independent. Has never held any higher office than that of justice of the peace. He says that as to the license law he is perfectly satisfied with it as

William H. Taylor, esq., of Brainard, representative-clock for the Twenty-eighth dis-

trict, Butler county, is about forty years of are and by occupation a farmer and insurance agent. In politics he has always beer, a staunch republican and an advocate of prohibition. In April of this year he joined the alliance and by that organization was nominated for the legislature, the republicans subsequently endorsing him. On accepting the republican endorsement he said in the convention that on all important issues he would vote with that party. On the question of prohibition be declared before the election that if the amendment carried he would do all in his power to enforce it, but if it were defeated he should not try to secure statutory

prohibition.

James Smith, esq., of Friend, a representative-elect from the Thirty-first district. Saline county, was born in Ireland in 1845 and came to this country with his parents when he was six years old. His parents settled in the state of New York, where they lived until their deaths in 1856 wenter. until their deaths in 1856, wen Mr. Smith went to Illinois and worked on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth ilinois volunteer infantry and served three After the war he returned to farm ing in Illinois and continued there until 1874, when he came to Nebraska and bought a farm near Friend, upon which he has lived ever since. Mr. Smith says he was formerly a republican; he was elected as an independent. He omits to give his views on the question of prohibition, should an attempt be made in the legislature

to pass a law of that kind, Hammond Clapp, esq., of Steele City, representative-elect from the Thirty-fourth district, Jefferson county, was born in Ohio in 1898 and came to Nebraska in 1870, settling in Jefferson county, where he is a successful rmer and stock-raiser. He uses the product his farm usually in feeding his own stock, is he thinks it pays better to market his corn in the hoof. Mr. Clapp is a republican and a proud of the fact that he has voted that the test at each election for the last thirty years. He has always been a prominent factor in the local politics of his county and was elected county eleck in 1873, and filled that position two terms, naving been one of the most efficient clerks the county ever had. When the farmers' alliance was first organized in his county, Mr. Clapp joined it, but did not go with the organization into politics, preferring to remain in the republicau party. He is non-committal on the subject of prohibition and has not yet decided now he would stand should the question be

now he would stand should the question be raised of adopting statutory prohibition in place of the Siocumb law.

J. M. Gunnett, esq., of York, the represen-tative-elect from the Thirty-eighth district, was born on a farm near Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1856. In 1863 his parents removed to Jackson county. Ohio, where they remained until 1874, when they removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where they purchased a farm near Spring-field. In 1888 Mr. Gunnett came to Nebras-ka and settled in York county, where he has since been engaged in farming. In 1882 he was elected on the people's independent was elected on the people's independent licket for assessor, and is at present county ecretary of the alliance. He has always laimed to be an independent republican, and a strong prohibitionist, but says concern ing the proposition to substitute a prohibition law for the present high license law that the will of the people is supreme and must be heeded. In the face of the neavy and

overwhelming defeat which prohibition re-ceived in the state, he don't see how he can voto conscientiously for statutory prohibition when the people have shown conclusively that they don't want it. Had there been only a small majority against the amendment he might have voted for a law to accomplish the purpose of that amendment but only after befully satisfied that his constituents

Ole Bredeson, esq., of Gresham, represen-tative-elect from the Thirty-ninth district, Polk county, was born in Norway, in 1835. His family belonged to the common or labor-ing class of people, but he was raised by one of the noble families of that country. When he was fourteen years of age he was secretly admitted to a labor organization and made its corresponding secretary. He came to the United States in 1860 and joined the abolition party, but later supported Peter Cooper, the first greenback andidate for president.

candidate for president.

Mr. Bredeson is one of the pioneers of Nebraska, and was elected the first sheriff of Polk county, but did not qualify because he did not want the office. At the late election he supported the prohibitory amendment, but now that a majority of the people have declared against it he favors an amendment to the messent high lighters. In we making all to the present high license law, making all license money payable into the state school fund for equal distribution. He may theretore be set down as opposed to statutory pro-

William F. Porter, esq., of Clarks, Merric representative-elect from the district, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, June 1, 1861, and came to Nebraska April 5, 1879. He located on a farm near Clarks and has continued since then its successful cultivation. Mr. Porter comes from an old line of republicans, and always voted the republican ticket until the last presidential election, when he supported the prohibition ticket. In 1887 he was elected justice of the peace on the republican ticket, and still retains that office. Mr. Por-ter received a good common school education, and is an intelligent, practical farmer. He was elected to the legislature as an alliance was elected to the legislature as an alliance candidate. While being personally an advocate of and a believer in prohibition, he accepts the recent overwhelming defeat of that movement as a fair expression of the wishes of the people, and will favor the continuation of the present high license law, with perhaps, a little modification as to local option

local option Fred Newberry esq., of Aurora, a representative-elect from the Forty-first district, Ham-ilton county, was born in Olmstead county, Minnesota, in 1858, and was raised on a farm. His life has been an uneventful one and he has never before held a public office.

Mr. Newberry was always a republican until he joined the alliance this year, but never took an active part in politics. He is of the opinion that the legislature should not enact any prohibitory liquor law in contravention of the expressed will of the people. S. M. Elder, esq., of Clay Center, a repre-sentative of the Forty-second district, Clay county, was born in Crittenden county, Ken-tucky, January 11, 1847. His parents removed to Illinois when he was four years old He came to Nebraska in 1871, located in Clay county, making the first entry on land in what is now Lone Tree precinct and built the first house between Sutton and Spring first house between Sutton and Spring Ranch, the distance between them being

thirty-five miles. Mr. Elder yet owns the land be first entered, it being now a highly cultivated farm, and lived upon it till 1887, when he re-moved to Clay Center. He has always been a republican and is now serving his second term as coroner of his county. He took a very active part in the late election, making many speeches in different parts of his county, and was elected as an independent. Mr. Elder says, in view of the result of the late vote on the prohibitory amendment, he does not consider it expedient to repeal the

high license law and substitute for it statu Logan McReynolds, esq., of Fairfield, the second representative-elect from the Forty-second district, was born in Gibson county. Indiana, February 16, 1847, and passed his boyhood on a farm in Illinois, where he ac-quired his education in the common schools of that state at such intervals as his farm labor permitted. Soon after becoming of age he engaged in mercantile business and con tinued in it for ten years. A few years he removed to Kansas, where he was ngaged in farming until 1886, when he came o Nebraska and located in Clay county. Mr to Nebraska and located in Clay county. And McReynolds was a democrat in politics until the independent movement was inaugurated, when he took an active part in the organization of farmers' alliances in his county, and tion of farmers' alliances in his county, and now holds several offices in that organization, and was elected as an independent. Mr. Mc Reynolds was in favor of and voted for the pro Reynolds was in favor of and voted for the prohibitory amendment at the late election, but
is not in favor of statutory prohibition at the
present time. He believes now that the
liquor traffic should be regulated by license,
but that the money derived from such licenses
should be placed in the state school fund for
general distribution.

George. E. Felton, esq., of Augus,
representative-elect from the Fortythird district, Nuckolis county,
was born and raised in an eastern state and
is thirty-five to forty years of age. He came
to Nebraska about twelve years age. In pol-

to Nebraska about twelve years age. In politics he has always been a republican until he joined the independents, but has never held any previous office of public trust. Mr. Felton's position on the statutory prohibition question is not stated, but as he is a thorough question is not stated, but as he is a thorough prohibitionist in sentiment, should an at-tempt be made to substitute statutory prohi-bition for the present high license law, he would probably support it. Henry Schlotfeldt, esq., of Grand Island, representative elect from the Forty-seventh district, Hall county, was born in Moline, Ill., March 7, 1867, came to Nebraska nine years

ago and settled in Grand Island, where he has resided ever since, and is now a member of the city council there. Mr. Schlotfeldt is a democrat and says he shall oppose any measure that is intended to repeal the present high license law, as he is opposed to pro-

hibition in any form.

Charles W. Hennich, esq., of Burwell, representative-elect from the Forty-ninth district, composed of Garfield, Greeley, Wheeler and Blaine counties, and the unorwheeler and Blaine countries and the unor-ganized territory west of Blaine, is a farmer and was born in Center county, Pennsyl-vania, 1847. He came to Nebraska in 1879 and settled in Garfield county before it was organized. Mr. Hennich has always been an ardent republican until some eight months ago and always did good work for the purty nominees, but has never held any office of importance. He expresses himself as op-posed to any attempt to enact statutory prohibition in lieu of the present high ficeuse

law.
El L. Heath, esq., of Rushville, representative-elect from the Fifty-third district, composed of Sheridan, Dawes, Box Butte and Sioux counties, was born on a farm in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in April, 1853. In June of that year his parents removed to Iowa, about fifty miles west of Dubuque. He was raised on a farm until the age of fifteen, when he en-tered the office of the Hamilton County Freeman, published at Webster City, Iowa, to learn the printer's trade. He worked at the 'case' until 1876, when in March of that year established a smail republican newspaper Essex, Page county, Iowa. After nine at Essex. Page county, Iowa. After nine months Mr. Heats sold that paper and started the Shelby Nows, at Shelby, same state, which he published till March, 1880. Then he came to Nebraska and purchased the David City Republican, and conducted that paper up to December, 1884. In the spring of 1885 he removed to Sheridan county and is now the editor and proprietor of the Rushville Standard, the oldest republican paper in Sher-idan county. He is also engaged in farming, and is an intelligent and faithful advocate of the farmers interests.

Mr. Heath has always been a consistent and zealous republican and was elected as such to the legislature. Concerning statutory prohibition he does not consider that question to be yet before the people and therefore asks to be excused from declaring

himself on it.

J. V. Johnson, Esq., of Ord, the representative-elect from the Fifty-fifth district, Valley county, was born in West Virginia, June 18, 1882, and moved to Iowa in 1852. He was a republican from 1856 to 1876, sir.ce which time he has been an independent, v ith greenback proclivities. He held the office of county treasurer of Montgomery county lowa, for two terms, 1877 to 1881, and was a member of the legislature of that state in 1884, when the prohibition law was passed, and gave the deciding vote on that measure. He is still a prohibitionist, but is opposed to say attempt to force a measure on the people of Nebraska that they have already repudi-ated at the ballot box. Mr. Johnson says the situation was different when he voted in the lowa legislature for statutory prohibition. The people there had by a majority decided in favor of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, but owing to a elecical error the apreme court set the amendment aside. He feit, therefore, that in voting for a law to ac-complish the same purpose he was express-ing the people's will, but to do the same thing ere would be to oppose the people's will, and ie will not do it. Howard Lomax, esq., of Lomax, a repre-sentative-elect from the Fifty-sixth district,

composed of Custer and Logan counties, was born in England in 1559 and has ocen a resident of Custer county nearly eleven years. He has been a democrat in politics since coming to this country, until recently, when his dissatisfaction with the workingsof that party resulted in his joining the independents. He has held no previous office except that of township treasurer and has taken no active part in politics before this year.

Mr. Lomax declines to answer the question as to what his course in the legsubstitute statutory prohibition for high license, further than to say that he worked and voted for the prohibitory amendment. He adds that if there had been no vote on the question this fall he should certainly advocate statutory prohibition, but he now re-serves his judgment until he can be satisfied that the majority against the proposed amend

ment was one of unbiased voters.

C. D. Shrader, esq.. of Logar, the other presentative-elect from the Fifty-sixth district, was born at Lancaster, Grant county, Wis., in 1845. He resided in Lancaster, caster county, nine miles from Lincoln, from 1876 till 1884, since which time he has been n resident of Logan, in Logan county. Although Mr. Shrader has always been and is now a farmer, he read law somewhat in his younger days; as a result of which he

is now county attorney of Logan county, by appointment to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Shrader was always an anti-monopoly republican till 1888. He helped to organize the first alliances in Nepraska eight or ter years ago, attended the independent state convention at Hastings eight years ago and was elected to the legislature as an independ ent. Mr. Shrader says he has always been a radical prohibitionist and is yet, but has not yet made up his mind as to what is best to be done for the cause at the forthcoming session

of the legislature. Sherman Dickerson, esq., of Litchfield, representative-elect from the Fifty-seventh district, Sherman county, was born on a farm in Kentuckv in 1835. In 1847 he re-moved with his widowed mother to Illinois, where he lived on a farm until 1856, when he came to Nebraska and located near Falls City In 1834 he removed to his present farm in Sherman county. Mr. Dickerson has always been a democrat until this year; he was elected as an independent, this being his first public office. He is strongly in favor of the existing high license law and will oppose any attempt to constitute for it a prohibition attempt to substitute for it a prohibition

J. E. Scott, esq., of Lexington, representa-tive-elect from the Fifty-ninth district, Daw-son county, was born in Ireland, but came to this country at an early age. His occupation has always been that of a farmer and he has never before held any public position. On the question of substituting statutory pro-hibition for high license, Mr. Scott is reported as saying that he is in favor of "any m the greatest benefit to the most people Mr. Scott was elected as an independent and his former political belief is not stated. On the question of prohibitory legislation at the coming session, he may be put down as an uncertain quantity.

Samuel Fulton, esq., of Alma, is the representative elect from the Sixty-second district, Harlan county. He sends no personal sketch but says that with regard to the repeal of the high license law and the substitution for it of statutory prohibition he is not prepared at present to commit himself but will await

further developments.
E. Soderman, esq., of Bertrand, the representative-elect from the Sixty-third district, Pheips county, was born in Sweden, Apri 13, 1850. When he was eighteen months old he had lost both his parents, but by the kind-ness of friends was cared for and qualified at the age of fifteen to teach school. Having taught for three years he emigrated to this country in 1868, locating at Moingona. Boone county, Iowa, where he was school treasurer and town trustee for several years. In February, 1879, he resigned his offices, came to Nebraska and located a homestead in Phelp county, on which he has since resided. He was elected county surveyor of that county for two terms on the republican ticket, but was elected to the legislature as an independent. In regard to statutory prohibition, Mr. Soderman says be is not ready to answer yet what the best method would be for the pro-

motion of temperance and morality.

Andrew C. Modie, esq., of McCook, representative elect from the Sixty-fifth district, Red Willow county, was born in Savannah, Mo., in 1849, and lived there until 1872. Dur-ing this time he held the office of city marshal of Savannah and also of deputy sheriff of the county. In 1872 he removed to Iowa, but returned to Missouri the next year. From 1878 to 1884 Mr. Modie had charge of the stone work on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rail-road from Treaton, Mo., to Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan. In 1884 he removed to Nebraska and took up a claim in Red Willow county, on which he has lived ever since. Mr. Modie has always been a republican in poli-tics, but was elected as an independent. He is opposed to statutory prohibition and says the people having expressed their will at the polls by defeating prohibition, he will oppose every measure looking toward the repeal of

our present high license law.

L. G. Ruggles, esq., of Hiawatha, a representative-elect from the Sixty-seventh district, composed of Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes and Chase counties, is a farmer. He was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, in 1834 and removed to Iowa in 1850. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce and says he had a paid up policy in the democratic party, but surrendered it eightsen years ago and voted for Peter Cooper, and has been on that line ever since. Mr. Ruggles has been a member of the state central committee of the union labor party. our present high license law.

He has been a resident of Nebraska five years and of Dindy county four years; has held none but township offices, such as jus-tice of the peace and assessor. In regard to statutory prohibition Mr. Ruggles says when quostion comes up in the legislature he ote as in his judgment will be for the best interests of his constituents.

EDUCATIONAL

School children in Victoria, Australia, are carried on the street cars free. The state of Georgia, it is said, is going to make more liberal appropriations for her

There are in the United States thirty-five or more colleges of pharmacy or departments of pharmacy of universities or colleges. According to the new catalogue of Prince-ton the whole number of students on roll is

859, of whom 749 are in the undergraduate There are only 650 freshmen at Oxford,

smaller number than usual. The decline is attributed to the fact that students in science and medicine now prefer Cambridge. Prof. Edmund J. James of the University f Pennsylvania has been offered the chair of political economy in Harvard university. Prof. James is only thirty-five years old.

Froken Ida Falbe-Hansen is the first woman to attempt the ordeal of lecturing at he Copenhagen university for the degree of Magister in Danish literature and languages The Hon. William W. Foulke of Indiana, president of the Civil service reform cague of that state, has been unanimously elected as president of Swarthmore college

Saruel Haves of Grandy Center has been appointed resident law professor in the State University of lowa, vice Fred Gilman re-signed. Hayes will take his new position

January L It is only within a few years that photog raphy has been applied to the investigation of the heavens with so much success as to make one of the most powerful and fruitful means of research in astronomy.

George Eliot's book have become more pop tlar in the past few years than during her en tire lifetime. In India "Silas Warner" has been included in the list of books used in the public schools. In the photograph of the heavens, in course of preparation in the Paris observa-tory, it is calculated that 64,000,000 of stars will be represented. In the nebulæ of the

Lyre, M. Bailland took a photograph 4x514 inches, which revealed to the naked eye ,800 stars. Medical students in London are compelled to go through a course of four years' study, hospital attendance and lectures before being qualified to appear for final examination, By in order of the general medical council

extended to five years. The Swiss universities are the most hospitable to women and very popular among them. The four schools of Zurich, Basel, Berne and Geneva have 183 women students—182 in the medical department, 45 in the philosophica and 6 in the law; 107 of these women are Rus sians, Switzerland being represented by 15.

England the term of preparation has been

Prof. DeGarmo, Prof. Barton and Miss Flore Pennell, members of the faculty of the State Normal university at Bioomington, Ill., have presented their resignations to the state board of education in session at the univer sity in Normal and they were accepted. Profs. DeGarmo and Barton accepted more ucrative positions in the University of 1111 nois at Champaign, and it is announced that Miss Pennell is soon to wed President Parr of the college at Paxton.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Black pearls, mounted with invisible settings, form the most expensive of mourning

Conservative women, however, faultless of figure, do not affect the scanty skirt of pres-

Velvet sleeves are still fashionable, but the velvet-half sleeve, with the full upper half of cloth is more novel. Sleeves are made full at the top, and tight

from the elbows to the wrists, and can be trimmed or finished pints. The new overshot silks are very handsome and as the figures are closely interwoven

they will be good to wear. Young girls are wearing their hair brushed back from the face and then tied in the back in a loose knot of short curls.

Elderly ladies now wear the prevailing colors, selecting the darker shades of bitte, red, green, brown beliotrope, etc.

The new seaiskin jackets are made with high, lined cellar, outside pockets, and set much higher on th Polds of serim, bolting cloth, or lisse are worn in the neck and sleeves of ordinary gowns, and creamy lace frills in the better

New Marie Antoinette velvets in black are sprigged with tiny clusters of brilliant flowers or with sprays of scarlet berries and

Laced boots are being worn by fashionable women. They hold their shape and do not show every defect of the foot, as does a but-

Half-long English coat basques are not likely to be of long duration, because they are clumsy looking and becoming to very few figures. Dresses for winter are being made of Scotch

tweeds, blanket plaids, and rough camel's hair and storm serges, that are heavy but very soft to the touch. Young ladies are wearing their hair frizzed

at the sides and back, and then wound into a wavy, coil, while little curls are much used! Black jet and gilt, also black silk, were found in many of the handsomest passemen-teries, some of them being of detachable pat-A rich Spanish yellow of unmistakable

tone, judiciously pfaced and in suitable quantity, looks remarkably well upon a black velvet bonnet or hat, while lighter shades in pale ecru, cinnamon, yellow tan or almond are thoroughly ineffectual as a relief to black. It is exactly the same with regard to red,

The newest art jewelry consists of girdle or chatelaine, with appendages of various de-vices, brooches, belt clasps, necklaces and dog-collars of delicate workmanship, wholly unlike the heavy broad styles recently worn. Some of the latter are set with cairngorms or with torquoise-blue faceted stones.

The new Irish poplins which have suddenly come to view again are made with pointed bodice and straight English skirt. They show a much softer finish than formerly, with all the usual beauty and distinction which be-longed to this fabric. The new shades in silver, dove, brown, beige, violet, etc., will recommend themselves to women of quiet and refined tastes, the latest and best choice

Trinidad, Colo.

Is attracting the attention of investor from all parts of the United States. Send for information to the Trinidad Land & Improvement Co., Trinigad, Col.

Keep a Few Hens.

Our house is constantly supplied with a moderate quantity of good fresh eggs, says the St. Louis Magazine. We keep half a dozen hens in a neat coop built in the back yard, and by an outlay of 50 cents for corn and the waste from the table, can winter the chickens and get in return an average of three eggs a day all the time, thus in six months receiving about forty dozen eggs, worth in a city market at least \$10. Why more people in cities and towns do not adopt this plan is a wonder, and yet not so much a surprise as to know some farmers who actually have not a hen or a chicken on the

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

A German physician named Damn has made an attack on Dr. Koch's discovery. Dr. Knoch's principal assistant is named Pfuhl. But, as has been remarked, there is nothing in a name, especially a German name.

"I sutay is sorryful to hyah all dese stories 'bout Bruddah Jackson," said Deacon Pickins. "Spashally so soon arter he's got religion." "Yas," was the reply; "dat's whah de trubble is. He seems to think dot now, since he's got it, he kin do jes ez he plezses wid it."

"Ah," said the church reformer sadly, never see a church fair like this with thinking of the money changers in the tem-ple." "I don't see the resemblance." re-plied the young man, with equal sadness. "There's no money changing here; what-ever you give 'em they keep."

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Boe bldg

DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CURE.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett's Views Upon the Prevalence of the Disease.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE

Good Nursing, Dieting, Disinfectants and Isolation Necessary to the Rapid Recovery of the Stricken Patient.

Dr. W. H. Hanchett has written a very timely article upon diphtheria for the current number of The Medical and Surgical Record, the organ of his school in the west,

Much of the matter is new, and as it come at a time when the disease has still a hold upon our people, it should be read with a great deal of interest by followers of the new school, if not by those who still pelieve in the faith of their fathers.

In speaking about the presence of diphtheria, Dr. Hanchell says:

"As so much has been said of late concerning the prevalence of diphtheria in our city, we preface our remarks by saying that at this season of the year and in this climate we usually have an epidemic of this dreaded disease, more or less severe. The present year has not been an exception, although most of our physicians who have practiced in Omaha for several years think the present season, thus far, less marked by the malignant type of the disease than the last six years or more have been. report of cases has been full; as the board of health has urged, more streamously than ever be fore, the matter of reporting contagious or infectious diseases. Undoubtedly many cases of tonsilitis have been reported as diphtheria, The boundary line between maglignant tonsilitis and mild forms of diphtheria is so parnow that even the most skillful must be on the alert to detect the difference. The physician can hardly call every case where every patch of gray or white appears upon the tonsils, as diphtheria; and yet, from this very mild case may be generated a most malignant case of true diphtheria in another member of the household. Some deaths have been reported, to be sure; but in a repulation of 150,000 people, of whom a large percentage is children, this is not extraordinary.

"The epidemic has not been in any sense alarming, compared with its course in other cities. The impression has gone abroad that we have been having a terrible scourge from this inalady. Some time last month, while in another city, we chanced to pick up a local daily caper, and were surprised to see in startling headlines that dipotheria was carrying off many of our children and breaking up our schools. Now, while we heartly second every effort made by the board of health to centrol and stamp out, my disease, and to im-prove the sanitary condition of the city, we Presentation
GIFTS.

C. S. RAYMOND,
Diamond Men. feel it is quite necessary to avoid any exag-geration of a detrimental nature to Omaha." In speaking upon the treatment of the dis-

ea-e he says:
As to the treatment of diphtheria, all homocopathic physicians will agree that the carefully selected remedy is always neces-sary. In this brief article it cannot be expected that all remedies used in the treatent of this disease can be mentioned. Only a few of the more common will be noticed, with some of the adjuvants which have been found effective.

1. Acouste during the first few hours of

the disease is always a good remedy; and generally, if the patient has been seen early, heuld be given, 2. Merf. Cyan, and Iod. When other

symptoms appear of a more malignant type. The throat becomes involved, together with the parotid and sub-maxillary glands. Breath very offcusive. Yellowish or gray membrane on one yr both tossils. Alwrys worse at night. High fever, with sticky spiration. Kali Bich. Extremely cropy saliva.

Difficult expectoration. Glands involved.
4. Lachesis. Gray membrane beginning Douglas and 15th Streets. on left tonsil, extending to right. Lycopodium. Membrand extending from right to left.

6. Belladonna. Offensive breath; little

s das and 15th Streets, membrane; great heat about the head and throat; throbbing carolids; constantly calling for water, and only taking enough to moisten for water, and only taking enough to moisten the line. Extreme difficulty in swallowing. 7. Arsenicam. Great prostration of body, but constant moving of hands and arms. In-tense thirst, but painful swallowing. Very pale and deathly appearance. This is a grand remedy when the blood seems thoroughly poisoned and when the vital forces seem to be giving way. At this time it may save your patient when no other remedy will.

Among other prominent remedies are nitric and muriatic acids, arum triphyllum, eupatorium, baptisia, gelsemium, where there is paralysis and digitalis in case of heart failure. A long list could be added of these remedies which are often useful and

are frequently necessary.
Usually an epidemic remedy seems to be the genius for certain seasons. This year we have found kall bich, to be the chosen one. It is a monument to our law of "similia," and a God-send to our suffering little patients.
Gargles, sprays and all applications are
mainly useful in the first stages of the disease, for the reason that we wish to keep, as far as possible, the disease localized. However, after layer surfaces are affected and the system is thoroughly poisoned, it is the internal remedy upon which we must depend, and we must all admit that whether we accept the theory of the disease being at first local or that it is from the start constitutional, the less surface covered by the membrane the better, both for patient and doctor.

In all manipulations extreme gentleness must be used, especially with children. Nose-bleed and hemorrhage from denuded surfaces may be easily provoked, both of which should be cautiously avoided.

Good nursing is of paramount importance. See that your best nurses have your diph-theria cases in charge. Children should not allowed the freedom of rising when they wish, during convalescence. Some one must be with the patient who knows enough to debe with the patient who knows enough to detect heart failure, which comes, as we all know, often when the patient is considered out of danger. A skillful nurse is an absolute necessity, for ignorance, no matter how well intentioned, has no prerogative for blundering with a severe case of diphtheria. The diet is also of importance. All the way through, care should be taken not to over crowd the stomach, yet urging all the food which can be assimilated. Hot milk is the main-stay; beef extract, grape juice, and many other foods come in well, their use, of course, being governed by the age of the pa-

Disinfectants should be persistently used, by spray and fumigation. Bichloride of mercury, brome chloralum, carbulic acid and sulphur are amoust the best. All cloths and

handkerchiefs used about the patient should be burned at once.

The patient should be completely isolated. While diphtheria is not highly contagious, as are measles, smallpex, etc., yet it is so highly infectious that we class it among "contagious

As to the use of prophylactics, there is a

wide diversity of opinion among medical men. No doubt anything which will promote health and vigor in children is of vast importance. Nutritious food, warm clothing regular habits, full allowance of sieep are among the important things. Thorough ventilation should be uniformly practiced. A housewife should each day allow our Nebraska zephyrs to play through every room in her house, no matter how cold the weather. Five minutes will be well spent in this way, tak-ing a room at a time, which she will find far more easily heated, by the way, after its dose

Often the epidemic remedy may be given to the exposed child with benefit.

Tracheotomy has proven such an utter failure that we can only say it is hardly a factor is saving life in this disease. It is a grave question whether it has not cost more lives han it has saved. Intubation is more successful, as no blood

lost by the operation; but still, results Let us hope that we may more thoroughly understand this matter, which has been, and is, the 'dread of childhood' by many an anxious mether; and that, under our homospathic treatment, the success already attained, as shown by statistics, may be still

greater in the future. Let us hope that our vocation may indeed be hallowed by the snatching from the jaws of this fell monster the precious lives of children, whose parents would gladly give their own to save.

"What was your objection to my predeces-sor, King Totem?" asked the missionary. "He was a person of very bad taste," re-turned the cannibal, making a wry face. Here iles the bones of Robert Jones. Whom no one ever could stick, If he goes below and has a show He will surely cheat Old Nick.

"Pork was held in high favor before the flood," "How do you know!" "Eve was a spare rib and Noah named one of his sids Ham." The "coming" church will give its mem-

bers a paid up fire insurance. All men may be liars, but some are more tuneful than others.

Some preying souls regard the bible as the sequel to the bank book! Deacon Eiderberry—You seem so discon-tented with your lot, Elder, that I sometimes have fears that your faith is not well grounded. Rev. Perrybingle—I assure you, sir, that I haven't encountered very many rocks in

this community! A clergyman, in an evidently hastily written advertisement, asks for "A young man to take charge of a span of horses of a religious

"Would you like to go to heaven when you die!" asked a Boston Sund ay school teacher of a small resident of the Hub. "I don't know," replied the little fellow, dubiously; "is it as nice as Boston!"

Revivalist (in eastern Kentucky)-Mydear old friend, don't you think it about time you was giving yourself to the Lord! Old Kain-tuck-No, sah! I'm not giving myself away, sab, and I wanter live a few more years yet "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" 'I'm going to Sunday school, sir," she 'Can I go with you, my pretty maid! She laughed and reguishly shook her head.

'You've a week or two to spare," said she, 'And then can be in on the Christmas tree. "I think it is a bad plan to have the sexton and the undertaker in the same man." "Why!" "The temptation to encourage undertaking by keeping the church cold must be almost too strong."

They passed around the plate again to pay the sexton's bill, Another round-no money came-the church was very still.

not shear his sheep."

Several hymn books used in a church in Newcastle, England, have been printed, by accident or design, upon paper of different colors. When the books are closed the gild-ing conceals the different shades. These hymn books are put to an irregular use by some of the church-goers. When the sermon is considered dull, diverting occupation is had by staking penuics as to the ability of a per son to stick a pin between the leaves of a specified color. On a recent Sunday one irreverent wretch had a streak of luck and won 13 shillings during a single service.

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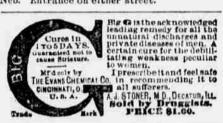
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