

SCHOOL FADS AND FRILLS

Isome and Outgo a Million Dollars Apart in Chicago.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE EXPLAINS THE CAUSE

Pointed Remarks on "Why Young Men Should Learn to Spell Correctly" - Bryan Mawr's Speech at College Men.

A situation similar to that which exists in Omaha confronts the Board of Education of Chicago. The cost of the public schools has grown so great in recent years that increased taxation failed to produce the necessary revenue, and a large deficit is the result.

The work in the Chicago high schools is the worst on record. That is clearly shown in the cases of pupils who take examinations for the normal schools and colleges. Figures show that three out of thirty-seven pass the test. If that is a good record I fail to see it.

"The whole system is a college. It is not a high school. What good will it do a working man to know how to draw a human head that you can't tell from the head of a monkey?"

"Cut out the frurbles in our schools and we will have money enough to run them through the year. There is too much foot ball and basket ball, too. We should never improve until all these things are curtailed."

Importance of Correct Spelling.

The Chicago Tribune notes approvingly the address of A. C. Bartlett to the students of the University of Chicago on the necessity of young men learning to spell correctly. Mr. Bartlett said that a young man who wishes to succeed in business ought to get secondary school training that would make him possible for his next only to enter college without conditions but actually to spell correctly. Mr. Bartlett's opinion in this matter carries some weight. He is thoroughly familiar with the business world and ought to know the laws that govern it. It is in the nature of things that a boy should be able to spell every word in the language, while some extremely wise man may not be able to spell at all, and that in view of these facts spelling should be regarded as one of the minor branches of an education, but not an essential. With this view of the question Mr. Bartlett is evidently at variance. He is convinced that a boy should be taught spelling even if some other things have to be neglected. His reason is a simple one, but thoroughly convincing. He says that if you want your young men to be able to write business letters that will not stultify the firm in the eyes of its correspondents, it may be that the esteem in which good spelling is now held is nothing but blind prejudice, and that a man need not care whether his letters are spelled or not. This may be. But the actual condition now and here is that men do esteem good spelling and that they want their letters spelled in conformity with established custom. A wise young man who is entering business life will not accommodate himself to circumstances, whatever he may think of their philosophical justification.

Greater New York Schools.

In its annual report the Board of Education of Greater New York makes an urgent appeal for new school houses. It says that in the last four years it has applied for \$38,489,000 for new buildings and sites, but has received only \$14,873,000. It recognizes that the debt limitation has stood in the way of larger appropriations, but it says that "the necessity for additional school accommodations in nearly all sections of the city continues, and is certain to become more and more pressing with the growth of population. The overcrowding in many schools and the large number of half time and part time pupils, the conditions maintained by existing conditions, are anything but creditable to this great and wealthy metropolis, and should not be permitted to continue." The average register of pupils for the year was 404,286, and the average daily attendance 398,251. There are now 519 new schools and 452,000 sittings, 10,722 teachers and 619 principals and heads of departments.

Founder's Day.

Hampton Institute will celebrate on Sunday, January 20, the birthday of its founder, the late General S. C. Armstrong. The address of the occasion will be delivered by Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D., ex-president of Williams college, from which institution the founder of the Hampton school was graduated in 1862. He immediately raised a company of 200 men, and joined the army in the field, serving his country with distinction. He was several times promoted for bravery in action, and was for two years colonel of the colored troops, receiving the title of brevet brigadier general when he left the service at the close of the war. He was an officer of the Freedmen's bureau under General O. Howard and founded Hampton institute in 1868, making it, during his twenty-five years of service, the greatest industrial school in America. He was the pioneer of industrial education in this country, and as such is being honored by historians.

Pangloss Retort.

President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr college said some pungent things, it is stated, which she recently wrote for publication on the higher education of women. One statement which will surprise many persons is that more than 21,000 women are now studying in college, being slightly over 27 per cent of all college students. Her statements regarding marriage and preparation for motherhood are of especial interest. One pungent remark is: "College women, like other women, are dependent on men for marriage, and the college presidents who enjoin upon us to teach women womanly virtues and educate them to become wives and mothers should begin by educating their own college men to become husbands."

TWO SUNDAY NIGHT FIRES

Simultaneous Outbreaks on Leavenworth Street and Fortieth and Cumula.

Fire at 9:45 Sunday night damaged the two-story brick building 1311 Leavenworth street, occupied by Hall & Co., merchandise brokers. While the department was at this fire an alarm was rung in from the feed store of I. Kaplan at Fortieth and Cumula streets.

The fire at Fortieth was discovered by Phil Walens of the Walens hotel, who was passing. He immediately sent in the alarm. When first seen the fire was burning a partition which enclosed a sample room about 12x6 feet adjoining the office of the company in the front of the building. In the room were samples of many of the goods sold by the company, including canned goods, many large boxes of matches and fancy groceries, besides a quantity of advertising matter. The smoke completely filled the building and made the fire difficult to handle. Nevertheless, by hard work, with the exception of scorching several hundred boxes of paper which were stacked along the wall opposite the sample room, the blaze was confined to the small room and in a short time was under control.

In the rear of the sample room is a large room used by the Hammond Packing company for hanging meat. This room was filled with smoke, as was the second story of both buildings.

Hall & Co. are agents for a cooking oil and many cans of the oil were destroyed. The goods in the sample room were also damaged, but the cause of the fire is not known by the opposition who opposed any particular rule in caucus. This attempt of theirs is probably designed to discover the weakness of the majority, so that the minority can work upon the members of the majority with a greater advantage. This will be difficult, if not impossible, at this time, as the minority would have to get three members from the majority in order to change any rule.

Loaded at Both Ends.

"There is one place where the minority should be very cautious and that is with respect to the free text-books in the high school. It is understood that a resolution is being introduced to restore the free books in the high school. This is something that is loaded at both ends. On such a resolution the majority may lose one vote. I do not believe that it will lose more, but I do know that if the majority are not having these free text-books restored in the high school it is more than probable that free text-books will be abolished in every department of the public schools. This matter does not lie within the sole jurisdiction of the Board of Education. There is no law in effect which prohibits in cities of the metropolitan class carrying text-books free to the children of the schools. At the time the books were first issued free to the pupils the law required this to be done in cities of the first class. Since then the law has been changed, and it is not required in cities of the second class. It has also had a new charter, making it a city of the metropolitan class, and there are provisions for schools in such cities. This law is silent on the subject of text-books, and it would require the action of only one taxpayer to throw every free book out of the schools. So the majority of the Board of Education is concerned. It is willing to let the matter rest where it is, but if the plans of that majority are overturned, no one need be surprised if action is taken by some citizen to restrain the board from purchasing books for the pupils in the grades."

Majority Has No Plans.

"So far as I know, the majority has no plans for the next meeting of the board. An attorney will probably be elected. There are two candidates announced for the place, Carl E. Herring, the incumbent, and J. L. Kaley. Aside from routine business it will probably be a question of the majority to await the fight as prepared by the minority."

Another member of the majority said:

"I am surprised at the position assumed by Robert Smith in this matter. Before the reorganization of the board he proposed a plan to purchase text-books in all grades above the sixth. In favor of this plan he said that he believed in retrenchment and reducing expenses, but desired that the reduction be made where the people would feel it."

Ten Presidents of One Mind.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Of all the employees of the White House, the oldest is Captain Pendel, Chief Doorkeeper and Usher. He was appointed President of Lincoln in December, 1864, and has held the place through all administrations, therefore, he has been showing visitors into the East Room, nearly two million persons in all.

One day Mr. McKinley advised Pendel to write his reminiscences. The Chief Usher was of one mind. This is the story of the one thing besides soap and water, which all the Presidents used in common. It was a little thing—but it is just such trifles that impress upon us the fact that great men are but humans. It was a toilet article. There always have been many rivals of this particular article, but curiously enough, all the Presidents from Lincoln to Roosevelt have had an identical idea concerning the brand of their choice. The Presidents of thirty years ago and their successors used it, as did all persons of refinement in their time. Reference is made to Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder. Today, as though the habit were presidentially inherited, one of the familiar blue enameled boxes containing the powder, stands beside every tooth-brush in the bed-chambers of the Roosevelt family. As the package is metal it will not break, and it has a patent telescopic measuring tube, it is always correct and is, therefore, a convenience in toilet bags of travelers, as well as a luxury in the boudoirs of stay-at-home ladies. General Grant carried it with him on his tour round the world.—From the New York Press.

LAW ALLOWS NO FREE BOOKS

What Might Happen if School Board's Rules Are Changed.

MR. HOMAN POINTS OUT DANGER SIGNAL

Any Taxpayer Could Secure Abolition of the Free Text Book System in Every Grade of the Public Schools.

Speaking of the alleged plan of the minority on the school board to take up the rules one at a time in an attempt to have some of them changed, W. R. Homan, who introduced the rules, said:

"The minority may follow this plan, but I do not believe the rules will be changed. On the night of organization the rules can be adopted by a majority vote. At any other time it requires a two-third vote to make any change or adopt any rule. We were aware of this and so was the opposition that night. This was the reason we insisted upon the rules being adopted that night and it was also the reason that the minority asked for further time."

"It is well known that the rules were the result of compromise and that all of them were not entirely satisfactory to every member voting for them, but rather, that there was no agreement they accepted. Some things they would have changed were some things they would have changed, but that possible. While this is known, it is not known by the opposition who opposed any particular rule in caucus. This attempt of theirs is probably designed to discover the weakness of the majority, so that the minority can work upon the members of the majority with a greater advantage. This will be difficult, if not impossible, at this time, as the minority would have to get three members from the majority in order to change any rule."

OMAHA SUBURBS.

Florence.

Mrs. John Person and Mrs. John Simpson were Omaha visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Herbert I. Gannett, accompanied by her mother, were Omaha visitors Saturday.

Mrs. C. C. Kimball spent Thursday here visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Paul, returning home Thursday evening.

A few friends of Mrs. T. Swanson met at her home Wednesday night, having a social time. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Omaha were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Herbert I. Gannett, who was in the city on Saturday and Sunday.

The members of the Christian church gave an oyster supper at the church Thursday night. The net proceeds go to the expenses of the church.

The Florence Literary and Magazine club met Monday night at Wall's hall. Their meeting nights will be Monday in the future.

Mr. J. Weber, Jr., accompanied by his son Ralph and his guest, Mrs. Emil Weber of Wayne, Neb., spent Friday night in Omaha, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bondeson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pulte entertained a number of their friends at their home, on Bridge street, Saturday night. Games and dancing were indulged in during the evening. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the games.

Johnathan lodge No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, installed their officers Friday night. The work was done by District Deputy Grand Master George A. Brown, and also by the installation refreshments were served at the residence of Rose Rehbeek lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Florence.

The M. B. S. A. M. met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, on Fifth avenue, Wednesday night. Their regular business was transacted, Miss Rose O'Connell, the president, presided over the meeting and a number of the invited friends played progressive caroms and other games. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Several of the friends of John and Alexander Paul surprised him at their home, on the Park building, Tuesday night. Progressive high five was played. William Kindred gave first prize for gentlemen and Mrs. John Simpson first prize for ladies, while William Paul booby prize for gentlemen and Mrs. Gus Johnson the booby prize for ladies. Punch was served during the evening and the evening concluded by Mrs. J. S. Paul, the hostess.

Mrs. Morris of Omaha spent a day last week visiting in Benson.

Mr. Harvey J. Grove is building another story-and-a-half house on McCague street.

The Benson Improvement club held a meeting at the Benson town hall Saturday night.

Mr. Samuel Horton is erecting a new cottage for family use on the western part of his property.

During the last week a hot air furnace was put into the Methodist church for heating purposes.

Frederick A. Bailey has been confined to his room for some time with influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Totman's daughter, who has been visiting with them about two weeks, left for her home last Friday.

Mrs. Brown and son of Missouri arrived in Benson Sunday, January 13, and are visiting at the home of Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. Grove.

Mr. Yort, brother of Charlie Yort, has returned to the Park building and is fitting it up for the purpose of running a butcher shop. One will also be put in the Dodson shop.

Adam Crooks, who was seriously injured about two weeks ago and taken to St. Joseph's hospital, is much improved and was able to be moved to his home last Tuesday.

The laying of a foundation for a large new store was commenced during the past week. The store will be built by Joseph McGuire and will be on the military road, across from the old store.

The Weekly Literary society meeting was held at the town hall last Friday evening. A short program dialogue was given, and after a ten-minute recess the debate was taken up and discussed.

Dundee.

Mrs. Kindall of Hannibal, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. R. Rush.

Mrs. J. W. Lattis and her daughter, Mrs. Crawford, have been quite ill for several days.

The Dundee Woman's club will meet on Wednesday with Mrs. William S. Wedge, Miss Powell acting as leader for the day.

Mrs. J. S. Pyke entertained Mrs. Mathews of Loup City Thursday evening. Mrs. Mathews is at present guest of Miss Mary Powell.

The Round Dose club met Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. D. L. Johnson, when some kodak pictures were taken and refreshments served.

The residents of the village were twice aroused by an alarm of fire Wednesday night, when a large hay stack on the property of I. S. Leavitt was burned.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Van Gleason have rented the house and are at present stopping at the Her Grand. Miss Louise Van Gleason will board at Brown Hall the remainder of the school year.

La grippe cough often continues for months and sometimes lead to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point. Foley's Honey and Tar affords positive protection and security from these progress.

Progress of McKinley Fund.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—The Pittsburgh committee of the McKinley Memorial association has received \$1,000 from the sale of the McKinley Memorial. The committee is confident that the fund will be doubled before January 20, and that the total amount received will be \$2,000.

NEWSBOYS STRIKE AND FIGHT

Yellow Journals from Out of Town Cause the Trouble.

LADS INDULGE IN FREE-FOR-ALL SCRAP

Newspaper Vendors Make Rough House in Farnam Street Until Wagon Load of Policemen Appears on the Scene.

A clash occurred between the union and non-union vendors of newspapers at Fifteenth and Farnam streets about 9:30 Sunday forenoon, in which sixty or more newsboys were engaged. In less than a minute the clash had become a wide-spread demonstration and then rapidly grew a riot, in which the little street merchants mixed in a free-for-all fight.

One lad started a place on which was daubed in black a legend advising people not to buy certain periodicals. He was so zealous in the cause as to offend one F. C. Smith, 22 years old, a lieutenant of the non-union clan, and it is alleged that Smith struck him, or pushed him over. This was equivalent to knocking the chip from the shoulders of the unionites. The battle cry, "Hey, Rube!" was sounded on every side and in an instant Smith was the center of a seething, squirming mass of pugacious humanity.

Smith was a match for any two of the opposing force, but they made up for this in superior numbers.

Strike, Bite and Scratch.

Smith kicked, struck, bit and scratched, but the attacking rabble buffeted him about like a cork on an angry sea. Shiny sticks were used to advantage. Every possible kind of a missile or bludgeon was pressed into service. Boys on the outskirts of the scrum, thirsting for a whack at the enemy, pushed the center of the scrum upon him that there was no opportunity for the free use of arms and legs, and for a moment all those in the vortex of the maelstrom could do was to yell and squirm.

Then Mogy came. Thrusting his head into the center, he fought his way into the center, where he landed on Smith's jaw a short-arm jab. Smith went down. Someone raised the cry that the patrol wagon was coming, but even a patrol wagon was a trivial thing in such a moment. The unionists closed in with a mighty sweep, bearing Mogy off in five feet. He also went to the pavement. By this time Smith was up. Leaping into the air, he came down with his heels on Mogy's face. Several strong boys seized Smith's legs; all went down together in a tangle on the pavement. "Clang!" went the patrol wagon horn, and then there was a stampede, with newsboys scampering in every direction like a premature discharge of fireworks.

Boys Get Away Lively.

There were five policemen in the wagon, but the boys were so fleet of foot that all escaped, save Mogy and Smith. They were taken to the station.

The trouble arose over an attempt of the local agents of two inflammable journals to raise the price of the newsboys from 34 cents to 40 cents per copy. The union newsboys would not stand for it, and hence the strike. Early Sunday morning a mass meeting was held. The matter was discussed behind closed doors, and then Mogy, Carroll and Shaw, the three union lieutenants, issued a circular, with a pictorial hysteria should be hawked on the streets. If anyone couldn't get through Sunday without his peculiar kind of thrill, as found in the reports of foreign agitators and domestic nightmarers, he could buy the papers at the newsstands.

Then the union newsboys printed for themselves great placards, telling why they didn't sell the emotional journals, and either wore them on their backs or posted them up in conspicuous places.

Unionists Patrol Streets.

All day, both before and after the fight, unionists patrolled the streets to see that no non-unionists trespassed upon their preserve, and so well did they do the work that less than a dozen copies were sold save from the news stands.

The forces were aligned as follows: Mogy, Carroll and Shaw, representing each of the union papers, supported by about 100 regular newsboys, and by the union were F. B. Nelson and J. C. Rocky, each supported by three or four non-union sales-lads. F. C. Smith seems to have been an interloper, in a way. His only interest lay in the fact that he had recently sold to the non-union papers, which he was up for the purpose of running a butcher shop. One will also be put in the Dodson shop.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Equally good for mother and child. The dose is different, that's all. For the mother when she has a cold, a cough, or a weak throat; for the child when it has the croup. For the mother when she has bronchitis or asthma; for the child when it has a night cough or the cough of measles. We wish you would consult your doctor more freely about our medicines. For more than 40 years I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, and I do not believe there is a remedy in the world so good for all throat and lung troubles.—Mrs. MARY J. YOUNG, Clifford, N. Y. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LUMBER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Canada Wants Reciprocity. Dominion Sends Out Missionaries for This Cause in United States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—"The free and unrestricted interchange of natural products between the United States and Canada would rapidly develop a commerce in the country whose stimulating impulse would reach every branch of business. Trade would flow in its natural channels, instead of being diverted by repressive tariffs, and great commercial benefits result to all but an insignificant number."

This was the conclusion expressed today by John Charlton, member of the Canadian Parliament, during a discussion of the present tariff laws between this country and Canada. Mr. Charlton advocates reciprocity as a measure that would be great benefit for both the United States and Canada. He is in favor of any "mistaken work," as he says, in favor of his doctrine.

READY FOR THE INQUISITION

(Continued from First Page.)

cost to the public and still be made to help the city much financially.

Ben B. Wood—I have received no notice of the action of the board that you mention and know nothing about it. I haven't paid any attention to the matter, but suppose my assessment is high enough. I do know, however, that we are paying plenty on the bank stock. They "cock it to us" because they know the money is there and they can simply go and lay on it. As for corporations, if they are taxed too high they will stay away from here. They are making little enough now. If the town was larger it might be different, but as it is, we can only live in hope.

Speaks for Water Company.

A. B. Hunt—I shall be on hand any time the Board of Equalization asks for me. I am not afraid to show up my personal property assessments. There is nothing that I wish to conceal. I consider that what they will stay away from here. They are making little enough now. If the town was larger it might be different, but as it is, we can only live in hope.

Building Modern Structures.

The old dips buts which have long been predominant in even the city of Manila, with its more than 300,000 inhabitants, are to be done away with and replaced by modern structures. There is government construction work and there are railroads being built over new Hong Kong, which is only 700 miles distant. All of these are going to require timbers and ties faster than they can be supplied. Indeed, the government