GROWTH OF OMAHA SCHOOLS.

Superintendent James Makes a Concise Statement of Nine Years' Progress.

INTERESTING FACTS AND COMPARISONS.

Discussion of the Causes That Have Given the City a School System Unequalled in the West.

In submitting his last annual report to the board of education Mr. Henry M. James, now retiring from the position of superintendent, of the Omana schools, has terminated his official relations with the great system of education of which he has been the head and guiding force for the past nine

The report is a remarkably interesting one and presents in a very striking manner the marvelous progress of Omaha during the period of its most wonderful growth. Mr. James offers a number of suggestions that are worthy of careful consideration.

In the opening paragraph he says: "In some respects this has been a year in which the work of the schools has met with more the work of the schools has met with more than usual success. There has been more stability in the character of the population—less of coming and going—than in other years. It has not been a year of such extremes of heat and cold, with periods of such inclement weather as to seriously interfere with the attendance. No new buildings have been opened within the year, breaking up the classification and temporarily deranging the cation und temporarily deranging the work. There has been on the part of the public a general and increasing spirit of good will and confidence which has greatly aided the teachers. But these favorable conditions have to a large degree been counteracted by adverse influences. There has rarely been so much sickness in a single year. Almost every disease incident to childhood has prevalled with uncommon virulence, interfering with the attendance and progress of the pu-pils. But the year has been one of faithful and ardious work on the part of teachers and pupils, without show or excitement, and the results have been solid and substantial.

The Increase in Attendance. The enrollment for the year reached 14,093, a gain over the former year of Si4, or a little more than 6 per cent. The average attend-ance was 9,715, an increase of 620. The rate of attendance and the amount of tardiness do not differ materially from the preceding year. In both these particulars our schools rank favorably with other cities and we cannot reasonably expect any marked improvement. In one respect, however, there is opportunity to do better. The number of withdrawals from school during the year is too large. Comparing Omaha with some castern cities it will be found that our daily attendance is less than theirs in proportion to the total enrollment. This may in part be due to the frequent changes in our population. Many children enter our schools, remain a few weeks and remove from the city. Over such withdrawals we have no control. But when they leave school on account of discourage ment, dissatisfaction or loss of interest, we are reaching causes within our jurisdition and we may effect them to a greater or less degree. It is for those to when are committed the educational interests of the youth of a city to do their utmost to reach as large

of a city to do their utmost to reach as large a number as possible."

The report then speaks very encouraging about the work of the teachers and the large number of eighth grade pupils preparing to enter the high school this fail. It also compliments the teachers of the high school up-on the excellent work done there. Something is said about the success attained in music and drawing, both of which branches Mr. James says, have met with excellent success during the yesr. Mr. James suggests that much more attention and time be devoted to the subject of drawing that is at present given to that study.

The department of calisthenics is also given a few words of commendation.

Speaking of the high school Mr. James says: "The enrollment which a year ago was 533 has now reached 616 with a daily attendance of 466. With a larger entering class next year than any previous one the en-rollment may go as high as 750, with a daily attendance of near six hundred. The last year the school has been greatly inconven-ienced for want of room. It has been necessary to use constantly the basement and atti rooms, to the great embarrassment of the school. The business department was conducted entirely in a fourth story attic all the latter half of the year much to its detriment, and if this policy is continued its efficience will be greatly impaired. It is plain that the school should have more room. It will be unfortunate if this can be secured only by encroaching on the central school.

The report reviews the first year's work

done by the teachers' training school and commends the results aimed at by that de-partment. Mr. James recommends the establishment of another training school in Omaha so that all the graduates of the Omaha schools who may desire to become teachers may have an opportunity to take this course of practical training for the work The manual training schools is noticed at length and the work done there is very

Speaking of the number of pupils per room in the Omaha school the report says: "The average attendance in city schools usually ranges from thirty to forty. In only a few cases is it more. The average in Omaha last year was about thirty-five to a teacher. It was from five to ten less in the high school and eighth grades and as much more in the lower primary grades. In some cities the primary grades are crowded until sixty publis or even more are put under the care of a single teacher but no superintendent will justify this ex-cept on the grounds of economy. Sixty pupils are as many as any teacher can pro perly teach, and when more are undertaken the results will be less and perhaps failure.

While the policy of the schools in this par

ticular has been critized by certain pretended reformers, who have claimed that the interests of economy have not been studied sufficiently, it can not be denied that the interests of the pupils have received a fair consideration. Over seventy per cent of our school revenue is derived from fines and licenses, and when the framers of the constitution provided that all this should to for the support of the schools father than into the general fung it was intended to give them an advantage. It was a plain indication that the founders of the state government desired to have the public schools of superior quality. If, in the face of this suggestion, a board of education should look more to diminishing their cost than to increasing their efficiency, it would not be acting in accordance with the spirit and intent of the constitution. No man wh would heard his money at the expense of his children's education is fit to have charge of a family, and a school board with ample re-sources pest fulfills its mission when it makes the excellence of its schools the first con sideration. I do not advocate unlimited ex-travagance in the conduct of the schools, but would defend everything in the schools, but board of education which tends to promote their greater efficiency, and c ndemn anything like penuriousness in their management. No city can maintain a superior school

system without a generous policy. "Furthermore, no one need suppose that the number of pupils to a teacher in our schools is unreasonably small. An average daily attendance for the year of 'mirty-five is a larger number than will be found in the average schools of New England, especially those of Massachusetts, and Converting average schools of New England, captured those of Massachusetts and Connecticut, those of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where the entire school revenue is derived from taxation. Taking all the graded schools of Nebraska together and the average number to a teacher is a trille more than it is in Omaha, but in Iowa and Minnesota it is somewhat less. The average number in the cities of the whole country with a population of over 200,000 is 38.1 and in cities with 100,000 to 200,000, 37.1. In the graded schools of the country it is 37. And yet no other

text-books in the Omaha schools Mr. James : "The system of free text-books has a moperation in our schools five years we are in a position to judge somewhat of its success and value. The general law on this subject enacted last winter with similar legislation in other states makes our experiare in this matter valuable and many letters are been received in the last six months making inquiry as to the working of the plan in this city."

In expraining the method of handling the

books the report says: "The board asks for bids on books and stationery in July of each These supplies are furnished to each school as they are called for by the princi-pals. The secretary keeps an account with school as they are called for by the principals. The secretary keeps an account with each school The principal of each school attends to the distribution of books and sees that they are properly cared for. If pupils wantonly abuse the books they are held responsible for them. At the end of the year an inventory is taken of the stock on hand." Mr. James further says: "Our experience shows that the free book system has the following advantages: The books can be furnished. advantages: The books can be furnished promptly and all the pupils supplied at the same time. They can be furnished at less cost: No middleman's profits are juid by the children. To the poor they cost nothing, and thus are the

schools made absolutely free.
"The books are better cared for and last longer when owned by the board of education than when they colong to individual pupils. They are used in every case till they are worn out. Ordinarily the closets and attics of dwellings contain great numbers of school books in good condition, but no longer used. With free books this cannot be. The publishing houses complain that their sales are not as large now as when the other plan pro-vailed. Instead of every child having a new book, as was generally the case under the old method, every book now does service for two or three children. The cost per pupil, includ-ing the high school and the training school, was, last year, between 35 and 40 cents." With a few pages devoted to the "time and nanner of making promotions" then the re-

The Office of the Principal The success of a school depends," says Mr. James, 'very largely on the character and quality of the principal, and this posi-tion should be filled with the greatest care. him more than any other depends the discipline of the school, the instruction is largely in his han is for he is the teacher of the teachers," and he determines the spirit and tone that prevails in the school. He must, mediate between teachers and agrieved parents, and dispose of many questions hard to decide. He should have intellect, scholarship and experience, he should be able to take broad and generous views of practical questions; he should be a natural leader, so that his decisions should be accepted, and he should be an enthusiast his work. It is unfortunate if a principal s over-ambitious and always scheming for a better place. In some systems of school this leads to endless trouble. 'The system of canvassing for advancement is an evil,' said General Grant. 'It is the men who wait to be selected and not those who seek from whom we may always expect the most efficient service.' If this rule were adopted by boards of education, and those who canvass for promotion should find their prospects of success thus impeded, it would be well for the schools.

"More or less criticism is made from time to time on our policy of employing women as principals, but the success of the plan is its ustification. As long as the discipline is effective, the atmosphere cheerful and stimulating, the instruction strong and the entire spirit and tone of the school so admirable, there will be no occasion to make a change." A good deal of space is devoted to "The Duties of the Superintendent," Mr. James says: "The precise duties of the office are not so clearly defined as to make the work of city superintendent always the same. In some cities he acts as secretary of the board and has charge of all accounts and records, but does very little with work that is strictly educational. In some he guides the policy of the board in financial matters, and is rather a superin-

tendent of business affairs than a director of educational processes. In this city, as in most others, he is known in the law and rules as the superintendent of public instruction, and his duties are defined as of a strictly educational character. He is the head teacher of the city. He has no more to do with mat-ters of finance than the humblest teacher of innitor. He contracts no bills: he fixes no salaries; he is not required to make recom mendations affecting expenses, and he is re sponsible for nothing in the way of financial unagement. The rules hold him strictly and exclusively to the work of discipline and "With the understanding of his duties the

ored during his administration to work in the following lines:
In connection with the committee on teach

ers and the members of the board of education he has endeavored to assist in the sele tion of the most competent teachers that could be obtained. The interests of the schools would probably have been better served if this matter had been left more in his hands. The choice of teachers is a matter of so much importance that it should occupy a large part of the superintendent's time and thought. It requires good judge nent and involves much correspondence and inquiry.

present incumbent has endeavoyed to thoroughly acquint himself with the qualities and capacities of each teacher, so as to be able to assign them to the grade and work in which they are best adapted. To outline the work to be be done so clearly

that every teacher shall understand perfectly what is required and to fix in the teachers mind an ideal standard of excellence for To stimulate the teachers to put forth their

test efforts and to promote harmonious relations between all the parties concerned in the success of the schools. Last of all he has tried to clear the teacher's pathway of impediments so that she might work with freedom and effectiveness. This refers to discipline in the schools and to other means of annoyance outside to

which the teacher may be subjected.

Toward the close of the report Mr. James ays: "As this month closes the term of my connection with the schools, which has extended through a period of nine years, it may not be improper to present a resume of what has been accomplished in that time. Owing to the extraordinary development of the city, which has increased in pophe city, which has increased in pop-lation from 40,000 to 150,000, the chools have hav a remarkable growth. ulation In their administration difficulties have been encountered that are altogether unknown to slow going and conservative communities. The following statistics are interesting:

Greatest number of teachers em-66 291 ployed. It will thus be seen that the number of pupils enrolled has increased 200 per cent. The daily attendance has increased 245 per cent. The actual tardiness, notwithstanding the increase of pupils has failed off 50 per cent. The average tardiness per pupit has decreased from 4.63 to .65, a reduction of 80 per cent. This means that the attendance and punctuality in the schools have been brought from a very low to a very high standard and whereas our schools ranked low in these par

ticulars nine years ago, they now stand among the first." Referring to the condition of the schools nine years ago Mr. James says: "The Central school then occupied neary all the high school building, the North, South, East and West schools were well toward the boarder of the population, and hence their names. The Lake district has just been annexed, the Cass building had been completed but a few months and was considered exceptional: fine. The southern part of the city had just begun to grow and the Hartman district occupied two rooms in the small brick building

with two colonies several blocks away.
"At that time there was not a paved street in the city. In the territory south of Leav-enworth and north of Cuming none were graded and many not even opened. Each of these sections of the city then required a dozen teachers for an enrollment of about hundred and a daily attendance some

of the country it is 37. And yet no other city of the union derives so large a part of its school revenue from sources outside of taxation."

The question of discipline occupies several pages in the report and is handled thoroughly and carefully.

Mr. James speaks of teachers' meetings and recommends their practicability in school work. He also refers to the excellent lectures delivered before the teachers by Dr. Duryea, Bishop Newman and President Elliott of flarvard university. Subnrban schools and night schools are casually noticed.

Free Text-Pooks.

Speaking of the system of furnishing free

of 350 additional of 350 additional pupils to enter next year. The graduating classes now exceeds sixty. Forty per cent of the enrollment are boys. The character of the school and its standing in the community has been greatly improved. It has come to be regarded by all with respect and pride. But in no particular have these years been so fruitful of success as in the methods and results of discipline. The harmonious rela-tions between parents, children and teachers have often been noticed and commended. cheerful and kindly atmosphere pervades every school room, and the spirit of good

will seems to be universal."
In conclusion Mr. James says: "To all who have assisted in the accomplishment of these results, and to the many who have laid me under obligations by acts of personal kindness, I hereby express my sincere thanks." Rospectfully submitted. HENRY M. JAMES, Superintendent.

FARNAM STREET THEATER.

Eunice Goodrich the Attraction at that Temple of Amusement.

Eunice Goodrich and a clever company of players will appear at the Farnam Street theater the entire week of August 9, opening with Sunday matinee in "The Wages of Sin," to be followed by "Myrtle Ferns," "Wanted a Husband," "The Diamond Mystery" and several other comedies. This will be Miss Goodrich's second appearance as an attraction before Omaha audiences. She has confined her territory for the past seven years to the western states, including Old and New Mexico, California, Oregon, etc. In speaking of the star the Courier of Las Vegas, N. M., says: "The Eunice Goodrich entertainments on Friday and Saturday evenings gave complete satisfaction. The company as a whole is one of the best which has recently visited our city. There was not a 'stick' among them. Each acted with a naturainess which was as pleasing as it is unusual in the subordinate members of a company. Uncle Tim, the bashful youth, the young city lawyer, the darky butler, the young miss from school, and the old maid bent on matrimony, in the comedy, 'Wanted, a Husband,' were well nigh perfect, Of Miss Goodrich herself, it may be said that her naturalness, her modesty, her unmis-taken taient, which derives no meretricious enhancement from spleudid costumes on the one hand or the wanton display of the ab-sence of costume on the other, took all hearts by storm and delighted every patron of the theater who wishes to see it preserved from even the appearances of licentiousness. The play itself, written by Miss Goodrich, is one of the funniest of farces. Its fun, however, is that of pure wit and of the ridiculous combination of circumstances. There is nothing of negro minstrel character about it, nothing of the knock-down, drag-out and noisy up roar, which so often are the chief character-istics of comedy as shown on provincial

Talk of Stage Land. Richard Golden and Dora Wiley have kissed and made up again, and then they flew

together to the mountains, "The Rose of Tyburn" and "The Magic Mask" are two plays Madame Modjeska will add to her repertoire for the coming Amer-

can campaign. The Grand opera house will play a long season of summer opera shortly, the Andrews opera company having booked for a wo months siege.

Manager Burgess of the Farnam street theater went to Chicago last week and re-turned with Mrs. Burgess and his household gods. He has taken a house on South Thir-tieth avenue in one of the fashionable neigh-borhoods of the city.

"Doc" Haynes the popular treasurer of Boyd's theater has gone on a month's outing to the cool, sequestered glades and uplands of Colorado and the Pacific coast country. He will return in time, however, to assist in inaugurating the new temple of Thespis. The Apollo club will give three concerts at

loyd's theater next season, and will de Massenet's "Eve," a magnificent composition, a new oratorio, and will probably finish the sea-son with "Elizah." Already indications point to the most successful year in the club's

Mr. Augustin Daly has about concluded arrangements by which Mr. Henry Irving would play an annual engagement in his house in New York. According to Mr. Daly's plan, while Mr. Irving would be appearing in Gotham, he would be presenting his stock company at Mr. Irving's Lyceum theater in London. Out of the 113 farce-co-nedies that threat-

ened to take the road this season two have already collapsed. "A High Roller," it is said, will never leave Manhatten island, and grave doubts are entertained as to the run-ning qualities of Fanny Rice's "A Jolly Sur-prise," "The Dazzler," "U and I," "A Wolf Wedding," "A Knotty Affair" and "A Turcish Bath "

Frederick Paulding tells a good story of Joseph Jefferson's ready wit. On one occa-sion the qualities of a certain actor came up for discussion. After a while Jefferson turned to Paulding and said, "How would you like him in your company?" "The Lord forbid," exclaimed the impersonator of "Jack Absolute," "He is the incarnation of conceit," "Ah," returned the great comedian, with a twinkle of his eye, "He is a selfmade man and adores his creator."

Bill Nye has finished "The Cadl." his new play which is to open the regular season at the Union Square theater on September 21, when Thomas Q. Scabrooke will make his debut as a star. Manager Robson and Floyd have completed the company, which is to in-clude Eugene Moore, James R. Smith, Lionel Elude Eddene Moore, James R. Smith, Lionel Bland, R. J. Dustan, Jay Wilson, and Misses Lizzie Hudson Collier, Minnie Durrez, Jen-nie Goldthwaite and Edith Carpenter. Re-hearsals of Mr. Nye's new piece begin August 7 at the Tremont theater in Boston, the supervision of Mr. Robson and the

Poor Mrs. Leslie Carter was brought up in supplementary proceedings in New York on Tuesday, and swore that she had no money to pay for a picture made of her some time since. She also said that her mother was "taking care of her," and that she didn't have the faintest idea how much profit was nade during her last season. Manager E. D. Price paid over \$30,000, which was lost last season in starring her, every cent of which he received from Mrs. Carter. Gossip says, moreover, that she was backed by a wholesale Chicago grover and a well-known stage man ager. The picture dealer did not get his

"Peaceful Valley," Sol Smith Russell's new play, which he produces August 13 at the Grand opera house in Minacapolis, is founded on the actor's personal observations of that noble class of typical Americans from which Lincoln, Webster, Greeley, Garfield and others have sprung. It breathes the wholesome, invigorating air of the old New England mountain farm. Justice is the high ideal of its central character, and the lesson is enforced through the medium of a well educated country boy, unsophisticated in city ways, green in manner, but with a character ncapable of doing any wrong-Hosea Howe

by name. Owing to the announcement that Mile Rhea is to impersonate a Jewess in Mr. S. B. Alexander's new play, "Judith," it is quite generally supposed that it is a religious drama. This is dedidedly a mistage. On the contrary, "Judith" is a society drama with an abundance of comedy in its action, and the characters are people of today. There are two or three Jewish characters introduced, but the religious element is entirely subor-dinated to the rest of the story and serves particulary to introduce a novel picture of Jewish home life in one act, that will be en-tirely new to the stage. Mr. Fred Williams of the Lyceum theater, New York, will di-rect the rehearsals.

rect the rehearsals. An international musical and dramatic festival or exhibition is to be held in Vienna next year which will be of great interest to next year which will be of great interest to all lovers of Melpomone and Thespis. It is the aim and the hope of its projectors to at-tract to the Austrian capital representative singers and actors of the civilized world such as Beruhart. Cocquin, Henry Irving, Sal-vini, Rossi and so on It is a great pity that the state of Edwin Booth's health will in all the state of Edwin Booth's health will in all probability prevent his presence among this great constellation of Thespian juminaries. Thomas W. Keene will, however, be present, and as the last of the old school of American tragedians he is sure to attract attention. When Salvini saw Mr. Keene play for the first time he complimented him through an interpreter. Keene regretted that he had not had the benefit of the tuition of the polhed theatrical schools of Europe. mind the schoots," was Salvini's response,
"You have virility and feeling. You are natural and yourself. Hold fast to your own
methods and care nothing for the schools."
Mr. Keens will only play that the Mr. Keene will only play twenty-five weeks this season, beginning at Wheeling and working west to the Puget sound and Pacific

EXPATRIATED RUSSIAN JEWS.

How They Are to Be Provided for in This Country.

OBJECTS OF THE JEWISH ALLIANCE.

A Systematic Scheme for Colonizing the Refugees in Rural Districts and Embracing an Agricultural Life.

OMARA, Aug. 7.-To the Editor of THE BES: herewith submit to you a copy of the pian of action formulated by the Jewish Alliance of America, in behalf of the expatriated Russian Jews who will reach our shores. Trust ing that you will kindly insert the same in full in your valuable journal, you will render valuable support to our work as a branch of that organization, and favor yours respect-J. D. NATHANSON, Secretary Omaha Branch J. A. A.

It may be stated beyond question that if the annual influx of the many thousands of immigrants could by some effective system be quickly distributed through the vast interior of the Union, they would prove a de-sirable acquisition to the respective localities n which they settle, and also speedily better

their own condition.

A careful analysis of the whole subject of immigration, as elucidated by both American and European economists, has shown that each new comer positively adds a more or less definite amount to the wealth of the general community, and hence no intelligent person can regard the coming of these immigrants otherwise than with satisfac

Not merely money, but brain and muscle are essential for the building up of a com-munity, and although few of the victims of Russia's monstrous tyrauny succeed in pass-ing her frontiers without being robbed of practically all their property, yet their stout hearts and willing hands are sufficient capi-tal to warrant them a welcome in this country. They are prepared to do all kinds of work, and experience, wherever they have been established, proves that they make good factory hands, tailors, seamstresses, carpenters, etc.

It is, however, manifest, that the assimila-It is, however, manifest, that the assimila-tions of these immigrants is retarded through their concentration in the larger communi-ties, and particularly in the scaboard cities. If some outlet into the more thinly settled interior districts could be opened; if some system could be devised by which the nume-rous places throughout the country particu-larly in the southern and western states, which are solitating to me settlem. which are soliciting new settlers, could have their demands supplied from the overcrowded cities, then a great desideratum would be accomplished and the most benefic-cent results obtained. The material condition of the newcomers would be benefited, their introduction into various branches of industry would be simplified, their education in the rights and duties of American citizer hip would be facilitated, and their complete assimilation into our American com-monatty would follow as of course. To com-pass such ends for the refugees from Russian parbarism the Jewish Alliance of America has been organized and the movement has now become sufficiently extended to permit practical work in this direction being under-

taken. United efforts by Jews in all quarters o the union will be potent in doing what is required. Wherever Jews dwell they can assist in placing a few of the newcomers. Their wants are not unreasonable. All they need is a chance to work in order to earn a need is a chance to work in order to earn a livelinood. A little interest displayed in their cause by those who are better off will solve the question. It has always been the custom of Jews to allow no man to go unrelieved, and it is now especially a duty to apply this principle to these afflicted refugees. Let every member of the community give a little time and effort to guide them where they can settle and make a living, and it will be found that in one place a few families may be provided for, in another place opportunities can be given to still more, and so on. If ties can be given to still more, and so on. I Jews, at all places where they are settled, will look through their neighborhoods for the purpose, they will be able to furnish the al-liance with enough information to enable us to direct the immigrants where they should go. Pecuniary help will come from members of the alliance, from the Baron de Hirsch trust and from the liberality of our community.

The immediate purpose to be kept in view is the settlement of small Jewish communities in the towns and villages of the interior throughout the country. It is manifest, that if two or three families could be settled anywhere under self-supporting conditions, they would soon become the nucleus of further growth through the accession of relatives and friends for whom the first-comers would have made more or less adequate provision. Such has been the history of many well-estab-lished communities of Jews in the smaller towns of the country, and the process by which these have become settled can be pested to any reasonable extent throughout the union.

Everyone who has witnessed the process of establishment in this country of the German-Jewish immigrants who came in such considerable numbers during the past two or three decades, and whose influx has, within a comparatively recent period, totally ceased through the amelioration of their condition at home, will have observed how many thriving communities have grown up out of the settle-ment of one or two families in a locality. The only reason why the present immigrants cannot well be left to their own devices, as were their predecessors, is that the immigration of the latter was a normal process, while that of the Russian Jews is abnormal, through their eed expatriation and consequent poverty and belplessness.

With these facts in view, it is now pro-posed that the establishment of small Jewish ommunities be furthered by the Jewist alliance through the medium of its branch organizations. A sketch of the plan in gen-

erai may be stated as follows:
The entire country shall be divided into districts, whose boundaries and number may be varied from time to time as occasion may

prove to be expedient.

Each district shall be directly controlled by the branch organization in the principal city of the district to co-operate under the direction of the principal branch. All measures of general policy are to remain subject to the revision and control of the central executive committee of the alliance.

The board of officers of each of the branches of the alliance shall appoint a number of their members whose duty it shall be to find locations where one or more families may be settled under circumstances affording them a reasonable subsistence. The officers of the local branch shall endeavor to locate in the places thus determined such persons or fami-lies as have applied to them for the purpose, and in the absence of such applicants, they shall report the occasion to the central exec amittee, who shall thereupon take such action as may best promote the end in

If the local board of officers find it expedient to further this work through one or more paid agents they shall communicate that fact to the central executive committee, together with the name or names of such persons as they shall deem competent for the

The local agent shall be paid a regular The local agent shall be paid a regular monthly salary to be determined by the central executive committee, by and with the advice of the local board, which salary shall be paid from the general treasury of the alliance upon orders from the president and secretary of the local branch, countersigned by the president and secretary of the central committee.

committee.

For the furtherance of the general plan of local establishment, the new settlers may be aided by the local branch, through the officers and agents, with transportation, tools or subsistence, as may be found expedient, the axpenses of such aid to be paid out of the general treasury of the alliance upon authorizaral treasury of the alliance upon authoriza-ion by the central executive committee. On the basis of this general plan one great aim of the alliance can be realized. The work can be carried forward to whatever extent more or less, that the actual means of the or-ganization may permit, and can be gradually expanded with the growth of membership

and increasing income of the alliance. It if especially recommended that congregations, clubs, lodges, the various Jewish or-ders and other Jewish organizations be urged by their members to take an interest in this There is no cause which better deserves

their attention, or by the furtherance of which so much good can follow. The officers and trustees of the alliance are: President, Simor Muhr, 629 and 631 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; vice presidents, Hon.

Ferdinand Levy, coroner's office, New York: Rev. Dr. W. Schneeberger, 1802 East Balti-more street, Baltimore, Md.: Dr. Charles D. more street, Baltimore, Md.: Dr. Charles D. Spivak, 338 Spruce street, Philadelphia; secretary, Bernard Harris, central office, 632 Chestbut street, Philadelphia: treasurer, Hon. Simon Wolf, 291 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: Trustees, Louis Aronowitch, 293 South Pearl street, Albany, N. Y.: S. L. Auerbach, 763 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.; A. Bernstein, 420 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.; David Biaustein, 23 Divinity Hall, Harvard university, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Joseph Eisner, 12 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md.; Daniel P. Hays, 170 Broadway, New York; Charles Hoffman, 717 Walnut street, Philadelphia; Dr. A. P. Kadison, corner West Twelfth and Jefferson streets, Chicago, Ill.; B. Kohn, 208-212 South Eleventh street, Omaha, Nob.; Hyman Kuschewsky, 144 River street, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, 3- and 36 Stayvesant street, New York; Louis E. Levy, Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; Jacob J. H. Mitnick, 107 East Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Salat Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Salat Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.; 102 East Lexington street, Baltimore, Md., Dr. Solomon Soils-Cohen, 212 South Seven-teenth street, Philadelphia; honorary trustee, David Salls-Cohen, 2 and 4 North Front street, corner A. Portland, Ore. OSCEOLA

What the Town Has to Say of Its

Leading Industries. OSCEOLA, Neb., Aug. 4.- Special to Tru Bee. Situated a little over one hundred miles west and south of Omaha is the beau tiful littlecity to which we call your attention Osceola is the county seat of Polk and romises to far exceed all others in wealth, nanufacturing enterprises, etc. Situated in the greatest grain and fruit country in the whole world, it cannot but naturally attract those seeking new homes to improve their condition. It is truly a wonderful country It has no boom. Its lands sell at reasonable prices, and no industrious person who comes here and desires a home of his own can fail to get it in a short space of time. The city of Osceola is growing very rapidly

and is bound to keep pace with the surround-ing country. During the past season eight or nine large and commodious brick building were erected and the coming months promise even better still. We have two large brick hotels, which are sufficient guarantee that the traveler will receive the greatest atten-tion. A large and elegantly designed brick court house adorns the square, around which are clustered the business houses, whose immense stocks of goods are a surprise to all visitors. Competition is brisk and exhorbitant prices cannot be charged any one visitors. Our schools and churches are something in which we take a great pride. The facilities for a high school education are the best known. Competent and efficient teachers preside over every department and the benefi-cient results of sending pupils to the Osceola schools have never been questioned.

The churches are three in number, the

Methodist, Presbyterian and German Methodist Episcopal Secret orders are quite numerous and the best of feeling exists n each. Osceola offers unusual advantages to per-sons with families seeking a pleasant place

for a home, with all the conveniences and comforts of a city, without the annoyances incident to very large places. Here you will find as good and congenial society as any place in the world, with churches of all de-

nominations, good school facilities, etc.
Polk county has all the advantages that
any county in central Nebraska has and a great many that some of them do not possess. It has a greater percentage of rich bottom land, while its prairies or uplands are more productive than in many sections of the state It is well watered by rivers and streams and contains a smaller acreage of waste land than any county in this part of the state. markets are unsurpassed and are situated on a through line of railroad. If you want to locate in a county that is not "boomed" to death and yet has all the

natural advantages of an agricultural and manufacturing locality, come to Polk county. We bid you welcome. Come, you can enjoy the fruits of labor. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Remarkable Growth which Has Characterized It BLAIR, Neb., Aug. 3.- | Special to Tue

BEE.-Washington county is one of the brightest gems in Nebraska's diadem. Within its confines is the famous apot where Lewis and Clark banked on Indian credibility and held their historical council in 1804 and where, twenty years later, and years before its praries were defiled by the "actual settler," was established Fort Calhoun, named after the late secretary of war. The first settler in the county was Mr. Anselum Arnold who located on a ciaim at Calhoun in April 1854 and was joined by his family a few months later. From that day to the present, no county in Nebraska has shown in greater degree that characteristic spirit of persistent western enterprise whereby the wilderness is transformed into a

Garden of Eden. The social, moral and financial status is evidence of substantial growth and solid progress present and prospective. Her fertile soil is a mine of ever increasing wealth, a perpetual reward to the industry and energy of her people. Heretofore, almost exclusively agricultural, her resources expanding, capital is seeking employment at home, manufactures are edging in here and these enterprises beckens them on and the horn of plenty pours constantly its aggregation of wealth and con entment and good cheer into the laps of all. Washington county has never had a boom

Washington county has never had a boom Her growth was always stendy and quiet out solid and sure. From the lone settler of thirty-six years before, by easy stages her population had increased to 11,869 in 1890. The financial condition of her people may be best stated by a few figures: The area of the county includes 235,338 cres, of which 180,800 acres are improved

and 54,538 unimproved. The acreage of wheat this year is 10,337; in corn, 67,210; in oats, 21,528; In barley, 6,067; In meadow, 11,757; In millet, 280; In flax, 120.

Thousands of acres are covered with noble

forests, green and prolific orchards, and the product of the latter stands second to none at state and national horticultural exhibi-tions. There are around in the county 8,179 horses, 25,952 cattle, 810 mules and asses, 7,655 sheep, 33,069 hogs, 2,511 carriages and wagons, 633 clocks and watches, 935 sewing and and melodians, and an aggregate bank ac-count within the county of nearly \$500,000, while probably not less than one-fourth of the banking business is done without the county at Hooper, Fremont and Omaha.

There are in the county fifty-four and 40-100 miles of railroad and eighty-four and 96-100 miles of telegraph lines. There are fifty-three chool districts employing sixty-eight teachers nine months in the year to teach 4,686 pupils at an average salary of \$47.72 per month, and a total expenditure for schools of

Costly and elegant church buildings rear heir spires heavenward all over the county Thus the evidence of good morals goes hand in hand with the evidence of thrift and prosperity.

Franklin County's Advantages. FRANKLIN, Neb., Aug. 8 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-Franklin county is coming in for its full share of the wave of prosperity that is now spreading over the prairies of Nebraska n the year of grace. Already the price of and is looking up and beginning to change hands. Inquiries from eastern parties keep pouring in, and when the time for the excursions rolls around, we expect to see an extensive influx of homeseckers to this fair vailey. Several old residents of the county have recently bought more land, thus demonstrating that they have abiding faith in the country notwithstanding the temporary drawbacks, such as last year. Franklin county presents many advantages to the man of small means. There is more railroad land for sale than in any county of the South Platte country. Its good soil, accessibility to market, abundance of good water, and the excellent class of people living here now, makes it a destrable place to settle.

The village of Franklin is surrounded by all these things, besides having the best school advantages in this part of the state. Franklin academy is located here, besides a ublic school of high grade. It invites sober industrious people from everywhere to come and help build up the country and to share its prosperity. To all such it bids welcome. Are you a lover of champagnet Do you

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emy, stituated at the terminus of St. Mary's avenue and 27th street. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart, under whose direction it is placed, omit no effort to advance the mental and moral development of their pupils, and in this respect have given general satisfaction to both parents and children. The course of studies adopted includes every branch from an elementary education to a finished classical culture. Latin is taught in all the higher classes, while French or German form a part of the ordinary course, according to the wish of the parents. Music painting and drawing are also taught. The Academy is divided into four departments, the Senior Classes \$80.00 per year

Intermediate Classes...... 60.00 per year Junior Classes...... 40.00 per year Preparatory Classes 20.00 per year Differences in religion form no obstacle to the reception of pupils, provided they conform to the exterior regulation of the school.

The Scholastic Year Commences the First Tuesday in September. Classes begin at 9 a. m., and the pupils are dismissed at 3:30.

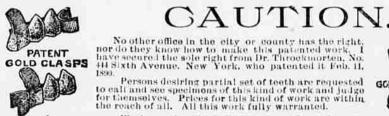


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