

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1891—TWENTY PAGES.

NUMBER 73.

This institution was established over eighteen years ago by Prof. G. R. Rathbun.

In all these years Prof. Rathbun has been connected with it and thousands of young people, graduates of his, have become leading citizens, business men, attorneys, ministers, physicians, legislators, expert bookkeepers, cashiers and tellers in banks, copyists or established in business for themselves.

His name is recognized as a symbol of honesty of purpose, fair dealing and faithful and efficient work.

One fact is very gratifying, that nine-tenths of our patronage comes from the recommendations of those who have been with us, notwithstanding hundreds of dollars are spent every year in advertising.

This tells a story of honest work and integrity of purpose that would require volumes of printed matter sworn to before a notary public to substantiate.

We have always tried to do the best by our patrons; we aim to keep up with the times in change of methods and improvements, and our success as the leading business training school of the west is evidence that our efforts have been appreciated.

Rejecting every species of misrepresentation and showy devices for dazzling the public and alluring young people into this school, making no false statements, the school relies on the results of honest, skillfully directed study as the basis and test of success. Its distinguishing features are a well-matured and thoroughly practical course of study, direct and logical methods of instruction, systematic divisions of departments, economical use of time, competent supervision by able and trained teachers who know the wants of the public and requirements of business men.

FACILITIES.

Our facilities for imparting the knowledge of business are unexcelled. The school is opposite the location of the new postoffice, cable, horse and motor cars running on three sides. The school occupies the entire third floor of the Cronson Block, being 60x132 feet. It is lighted on all sides with windows only three feet apart. The ceilings are 18 feet high, the rooms large, and it is acknowledged by all who have visited us that we have the largest, coolest, finest and best arranged suite of rooms in this country.

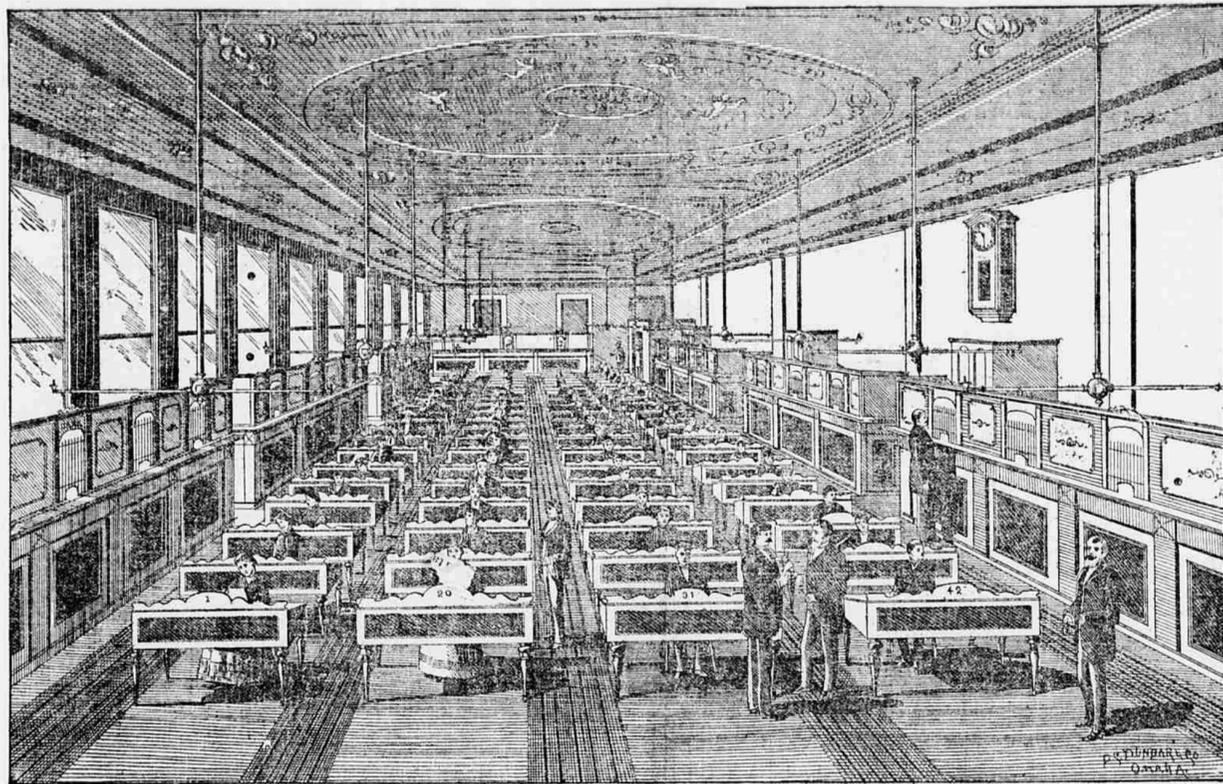
COURSE OF STUDY.

Embraces Book-keeping in every department of trade and commerce, arithmetic, English grammar, spelling, reading, penmanship, business forms, letter writing, rapid calculation, banking, commercial law, actual business practice, short-hand and type-writing.

SHORT-HAND.

There is scarcely a business in the land that does not employ a short-hand writer. There is not a more inviting field for young ladies and gentlemen to get employment at a good salary. The demands for this branch are increasing and all good stenographers find no trouble in procuring employment.

RATHBUN'S Business College, Institute of Shorthand and Penmanship S. E. Cor. 16th and Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.



INTERIOR VIEW OF PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

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There is no accomplishment a young man or woman can possess that will give them success equal to a good hand-writing. Every letter, note or business paper written elegantly, wins favor for the writer. It is a constant advertisement and brings one to the notice of hundreds of business men and its possessor never lacks employment.

BUSINESS PRACTICE DEPARTMENT.

We have the only Business College in the city or state that runs a genuine, actual business department. If we cannot prove this by a committee of business men we will forfeit the price of a year's tuition or its equivalent in money.

When the student enters this department he is provided with blanks, such as check book, note book, letters, mortgages, deeds, order sheets, letter-heads, etc., and receives from the manager, cash varying from one thousand to five thousand dollars, which he deposits in one of the banks, leaving his signature and draws it out per check as the occasion requires. He buys and sells merchandise, actually handling the goods which pass through the freight office, regularly classified, weighed and rated, obtains a bill of lading which he sends to the buyer and if required also a certificate of insurance obtained from the Students Insurance Co., which is incorporated, the student holding the stock.

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Foreigners can learn the English language at this institution in a very short time.

No examination on entering. We have no vacation. You can enter at any time.

You can study any branch you choose. You can get board at \$2 per week, or do chores nights and mornings. Evening school five nights per week. Our prices are the lowest of any school in the city or state.

We guarantee satisfaction or refund money. We will give you one week's tuition free on trial. We will also discount our published rates. Ten percent to those who enter and pay for tuition in September.

Should you need an active young man to do chores nights and mornings, let us know; also, if you have rooms to rent.

If you come here and find we have misperceived one fact, that you are not getting what we promised, a check will be drawn for your money. Here is a school that offers to give satisfaction or refund money. What better offer do you want than that? You take your chances, but have a sure thing. Give us a trial.

For further information call on address.

RATHBUN, EWING & CO., Corner 16th Street and Capital Avenue, OMAHA, NEB.

TALKS ON OMAHA FACTORIES.

How to Induce the People to Patronize Home Industries.

THE MANUFACTURERS MUST ORGANIZE.

A Visit to a Few of Omaha's Factories and What They Are Making—The People They Employ.

The interest which business men are taking in the Bee's crusade in favor of "home patronage" shows no signs of abating, but is rather on the increase. No one is found to dispute the assertion made in these columns that the people of Omaha are sending their money to distant points for the purchase of goods which are made in their own city, but on every hand proofs are furnished that the practice has assumed enormous proportions. Said one of Omaha's oldest and heaviest business men: "We must keep our money at home and unless something is done to arouse the people on this point Omaha has seen her best day." The question which business men are now asking themselves is how this can be accomplished.

The Bee is trying to do it by appealing directly to the consumer and by calling the attention of the people to the benefits derived from local factories and to the necessity of supporting them. As a large proportion of the people do not know what goods are made in Omaha the Bee is bringing to notice some of the lines of manufacture. It has been suggested that reform clubs be set on foot if a few live men will start out through the city and induce housekeepers to sign an agreement to use only goods of Omaha manufacture so far as possible. It is asserted that if only a thousand families were to sign such an agreement and live up to it that the manufacturers would be benefited immediately. This would also be appealing directly to the consumer and in connection with the Bee's work would be productive of good results.

As the ladies do the most of the buying for families they might inaugurate this movement themselves. There are in the city hundreds of charitable ladies who do much for the poor by contributing food and clothing, but as General Booth asserts in his "Diary of a Day" the best help that you can give the poor is work. The other day I saw a sign tacked onto the outside wall of an overall factory: "Wanted, experienced operators." If these charitable ladies could induce the women of Omaha to buy Omaha goods every factory in the city would be displaying such a sign inside of thirty days and they could take their own charges, men and women, to places where their services would be in demand and where they could earn a living and become valuable citizens, instead of remaining dependent upon the charity of others.

Let a few ladies constitute themselves into a committee and formulate an agreement to adhere strictly to the principles of home patronage and appeal to the ladies of Omaha to send in their names to be affixed to the agreement. Such a move might become a valuable citizen, instead of remaining dependent upon the charity of others.

waukee and some from Cincinnati." The lady was moving toward the door. "Shall I send you up a box of— a box of— No, thank you, I will inquire elsewhere." This was a trying situation for the grocer; the customer was too good a one to lose, but he was equal to the emergency. "I will order a box of Omaha soap and send it up to you. No, it will not be too much trouble; I have been intending to order some, but have not had time to buy." Thus, after six years, in business in Omaha, the grocer found time to file his first order for Omaha soap, a ten box order, by the way.

I might give many other instances, but this is a fair sample of what some ladies are doing. As showing what the discussion of this subject will accomplish a grocer stopped an Omaha soap manufacturer on the street with "I have been reading the article in The Bee on home patronage and think they are about right, and if you will send me up five boxes of your soap I will introduce it to my customers." This grocer had been appealed to time and again by the same manufacturer to handle his goods, but without avail.

So much for the plan of appealing directly to the consumer, but in a similar manner the manufacturer should appeal to the retailer upon which the welfare of the whole city depends, no method that may tend to the desired result must be neglected. If the prosperity of the city is to be continued a radical change is necessary; old business associations must be severed and new ones formed. As the task is a difficult one the means employed must not be wanting in strength.

In addition to appealing to the consumer the retail dealer, yes, and the jobber as well, must be looked after, and as this will be the hardest task of all, its execution rightly falls to the manufacturers themselves. Every proprietor of a factory in Omaha will protest that his representatives have used every means in their power to convince dealers that they should handle home made goods and he stands the manufacturer have been working singly; there has been no concerted action among them. Their agents go one at a time and ask a dealer to try their goods and he familiar to every local manufacturer's ears: "We have no call for your goods."

A careful consideration of the question by those most familiar with the subject will doubtless suggest a reform movement upon the plan of campaign which I will briefly outline. Let a few enterprising manufacturers call for a meeting of factory owners for the organization of an Omaha Manufacturers' association and let them be sure that every manufacturer receives the same invitation. The organization will be similar to the Board of Trade or any other commercial club. The most important office will be that of the secretary, and the man to fill it will be thoroughly in sympathy with the work to be done, and he must give his whole time to the association. Such being the case the manufacturers can afford to pay well the man fitted for the position.

The organization, in completed, the association is ready for business, and the first glance at its strength and backing. According to the report of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency on January 1 there were in Omaha 108 factories employing 12,000 people. As the families of the factory employes average at least three and a fraction members each, it follows that there are fully 40,000 people in Omaha dependent directly upon the factories. My experience is that these employes are an intelligent and wide-awake people and that they will invariably stand by their employers. There would be no necessity of trying to coerce them, only let it be quietly known among them that a certain firm was buying all home made goods and their patronage would go to that firm.

The association could safely count upon the backing and cooperation of 40,000 people. Such a force rightly handled could carry everything before it and dealers of all kinds would be glad to surrender unconditionally.

Omaha for the instruction of sellers and consumers alike. Then he will be prepared to call upon the merchants of Omaha and argue his case personally. It is safe to predict that the representative of the Omaha Manufacturers' association with his 40,000 consumers would receive polite attention from every dealer in the city and his ears would not be assailed with that chestnut mentioned above, "we have no call for you," etc.

There should be no attempt to intimidate by threatening to boycott, but the secretary of the Omaha Manufacturers' association could present the plainest kind of a business proposition, "You buy of us and we buy from you. No one could complain of the fairness of such an offer, and as 40,000 people are almost a third of the population of the city no dealer could afford to lose one-third of his customers or miss the opportunity of adding a third by refusing to accept such a proposition.

Let the secretary make a list of all firms in the city that handle Omaha goods and have such lists posted in every factory of the city where the heads of families could learn whether their grocer or baker or butcher was sending their money to some distant point. These heads of families would see more dealers than he possibly could, and their arguments would be just as effective as those of the secretary. "The Bee" will, "put me on the home patronage list, I am handling nothing but Omaha goods."

It would also be upon the secretary of the O. M. A. to adjust any differences that might arise in the past between the dealer and the manufacturer which was caused by a barrier to trade. I hear people every day saying, "we must have more factories in Omaha," but the question is how to get them. A factory seeking a location goes to the place holding out the best inducements, and a good many of them want a bonus which is hard to raise even when money is plenty. What an inducement the secretary of the O. M. A. could hold out to compete with "Come to Omaha and we will give you the patronage of 40,000 people. After the work of that kind used in Omaha and he could promise them that if they would start a factory here they could have the furnishing of those goods.

It is needless to go further into details but I will only add that such an association could solve all the questions now perplexing the manufacturer and make of Omaha a great manufacturing center. DAVENPORT.

Peel Obeys Orders. John Peel has started in on five days' public work at the city jail. It isn't the first time and unless the summons for Mr. Peel to join the innumerable caravan comes pretty soon it won't be the last. Officer Keyser found John on North Sixteenth street, and as he was busy at the time, he wrote a note to the city jail ordering the vag locked up and told Peel to take it to the police station. The latter always obeys orders, and in half an hour he had a cell all to himself. Two years ago he was similarly disposed of. He was attending the fair and was such a nuisance that Officer Shoop gave him a note to take to the police station. He didn't trouble the fair folks again that year.

AMONG THE PLAYER FOLK.

Final Arrangements Made for Ringing Up the Curtain.

OPENING OF BOYD'S NEW THEATER.

"Alabama" Will Attract Crowded Houses—"Ole Ole'son's" Drawing Power at the Farnam Street—"The Mikado" at the Grand.

Thursday evening will witness the opening of Boyd's new theater, the beautiful temple dedicated to the muses, and the event will undoubtedly call out a magnificent audience, in keeping with the importance of the occasion.

The company selected to perform the act of dedication is the strongest in many respects that could have been selected, and as they appear in a new play which has met the unqualified praise of press and public wherever seen, the occasion will no doubt be as brilliant as the new house and the company warrant.

"Alabama," which has received the great distinction of being regarded as a stronger play than "Shenandoah," is a thoroughly American in character, and what is altogether peculiar, it has been written by a young American, Augustus Thomas, who is a native of Omaha. It is a play of the "Alabama" type, in addition to several plays not so well known. "Alabama" is not a great play in the sense of thrilling words, melodramatic situations and declamatory lines. It moves along as quietly as the life it reveals; there is a vein of quaint and subtle humor which is never coarse or forced. It is true to the life it pictures; it is bright in dialogue, clean in plot, direct in story, interesting in characters. It is wholesome, refreshing. It is permeated with the atmosphere of nature. It has its imperfections, but they are atoned for by its merit. It takes us into the heart of the life of the South and reflects the impulsive southern character in its best aspect. The bits of life the author shows are real. Almost all the people in "Alabama" are local.

The story of the play, briefly outlined, is as follows: Mrs. Page, a widow, and her son are threatened with ruin by their neighbor, Raymond Page, who claims their property. The lady's marriage, it appears, is disputed, and until the impulsion is proved false the fair fame of the Pages and Colonel Preston is clouded. Harry Preston, the colonel's son, has disappeared before the opening of the story, after a quarrel with his old father. He brings the proofs which might confound Raymond Page, and in the third act he returns to his home, much changed by many years spent in the north.

Captain Davenport as Harry Preston is now known, still lives his father and Mrs. Page, the woman whom his father once forbade him to wed. He reaches his own home in time to see the unfolding of his own daughter's attachment to a northerner named Armstrong, and to prevent the girl from breaking her grandfather's heart by eloping, for old Preston has not pardoned the north in his victories. He has been raised by the war, which has robbed him of all but pretty Carey.

The colonel resents the slur put on his family by Page and insists him. A duel between Page and Colonel Moberly, who takes up the quarrel, seems likely to grow out of the incident. But in the last act the intervention of Harry Preston averts the duel. Page is convinced of accepting bribes and forced to apologize. The old colonel opens his arms to his lost son and consents to Carey's marriage, and Harry Preston is made happy with the widow. And the great company which will interpret what is said to be the best American drama yet written is composed of Maureo Barrymore, J. H. Stoddard, E. M. Holland, Charles L. Harris, Edward Bell, A. S. Abeles, Walden Ramsey, Rowd Fax, Misses May Jenkins, Emily Seward, Agnes Miller, Nannie Craddock.

That light opera at popular prices can be made a successful summer attraction in Omaha is an assured fact. The Garrow Opera company now playing at the Grand Opera house has had a succession of crowded houses ever since they have opened. The principals are all artists in their various lines, and the chorus, which was brought from the ceiling and done away with the top gallery altogether. This will result in making every seat in the house a reserved seat. The soundness of the ceiling will make the house, it is stated, as perfect in acoustics as any theatre in the west. A spacious reception room for the ladies is now being built to the left of the foyer, and a stand for the sale of cigars and rental of opera glasses will be built to the right of the foyer. The foyer itself will be greatly embellished with new carpets and furniture, and the whole house made as attractive as good taste and money can procure. The stage and footlights are already provided with electric lights, a much needed and appreciated innovation.

Owing to the great favor with which "The Mikado" has been received at the Grand Opera house by the Garrow Opera company, its performance will be continued until after including Wednesday evening. This is to give visitors to the fair an opportunity to hear this most popular and favorite opera. On Thursday evening "Girolo-Giroffa" will be presented. The cast is admirably filled in all respects and the chorus works strongly and amply.

Omaha has not for some years heard the tuneful and ever favorite "Pinafore," and as already caused a noticeable stir among local theater goers, and it is safe to predict that when the much heralded Ole makes his appearance, besting room will go to a premium. "Ole Ole'son" contains much to interest and amuse that class of people who enjoy an evening of laughter at a theater. The many complications in which Ole finds himself furnishes a world of amusement for all former presentations of this piece, it is said, can in no way compare with the present production this season. The management have secured a highly competent company of comedians and singers and with the aid of numerous new specialty features the show is materially brightened and strengthened. Since its last appearance it has been entirely rewritten and improved and virtually there is nothing left of the name. Ben Hendricks' essay on the role of Ole which is the principal male character of the piece, and is pronounced by all who have seen him as the best yet seen in the part. Miss Alice Evans, who won considerable distinction in several of Hoyt's productions plays, Gene Duvier, in a most captivating manner, her singing and dancing never failing to win favor with the public. The part of the eccentric Irishwoman, Mrs.

Bridget O'Flannigan, is entrusted to Miss St. George Hussey, who is a recognized leader in the portrayal of such classes of character. The balance of the cast contains several well known artists who have always been members of legitimate organizations, and who were selected by the management on account of their special fitness for the parts to which they are assigned. A strong feature of the play is the vocal selections rendered by the Original Swedish Ladies' Quartette from Stockholm, who will appear at each performance in the national costume and render a number of sweet songs in the Swedish tongue.

The Eden Museum opened its fifth season yesterday afternoon to a packed house, and throughout the day the capacity of the popular resort was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the admiring crowds. The entire establishment has been overhauled and renovated, and the new attractions are numerous. In the curio hall the Jaensch collection of ancient arms and weapons command attention, while many minor features lend variety to the exhibit. Lavender's illuminated views of European scenery are the stunner permanent feature of hall No. 1, which is also equipped with a ladies' reception room. The Patriotic Ambassadors, and the Wells ladies' brass band are this week's transient attractions. On curio hall stage Cullaane's comedians give a pleasing entertainment, and the Grand Musical Revue, which is a six in number—give the entire performance, introducing many new refined specialties. The brilliant opening of the Museum's fifth season augurs well for its continued success.

Dr. Birney, hay fever and catarrh, B bidg

"PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY."

Judge Helsey's Advice to Mr. Maher of Council Bluffs.

Jimmy Maher is one of a trio of tough brothers who have things their own way in Council Bluffs, but a different state of affairs obtains in Omaha. In fact there is a good-sized gang of disreputables who make the Bluffs their hang-out who are afraid to set foot on Omaha soil, as the police have orders to arrest them on sight. That is how it happened that young Maher was "pinched" when Detective Savage's optics rested on him. Judge Helsey knew him the minute he saw him, and the way he swooped down on him was a caution.

"I thought I told you to stay away from here," he said, "I know the whole outfit of you, and you are a lot of outlaws. You can't stay in Omaha, and the sooner you make up your minds to that effect the better it will be for you. You came over to hit some circus, did you? Well, buy your clothes on the other side of the river. Omaha don't want your trade. No, I'll not let you go, nor any of your gang. Take a seat over there!" and meek Mr. Maher faded into an obscure corner.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation, 25¢ to 50¢ each, 100¢ for six.

A Correction. OMAHA, Aug. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: The idea conveyed in your report of a recent conversation in which I took part, that I have yielded or changed my opinion heretofore held by me respecting the wisdom of securing now not less than 1,000 acres of land for a great central park for the greater benefit of Omaha, is erroneous. I give my present effort for this object because, and only because, amendments to the old park law restricting the jurisdiction of the city authorities over park interests has put them at great disadvantage in securing the land necessary for such a park. GEORGE L. MILLER.

The Best Physic. St. Patrick's Pills are carefully prepared from the best material and according to the most approved formula, and are the most perfect cathartic and liver pill that can be produced. All druggists sell them.

SEPTEMBER JURORS.

Citizens Who Will Serve Their Country in the Courts.

The list of jurors for the September term of the District court was drawn yesterday by Judge Irvine, and E. C. Moore, clerk of the district court, and J. C. Guilford, deputy county clerk.

The list for the first three weeks of the term is as follows: A. H. Hain, Alexander Long, George P. Bema, Charles F. Erickson, John Lehman, Henry Luman, Julius Lund, Eric Cleveland, James Moore, W. H. Davis, Andrew Watt, Joseph E. McGill, John Johnson, Eugene F. Snaver, John Hansen, W. G. Ward, Ed. Cohn, Julius Rosenburg, S. H. White, Claus Johnson, Fred Oliver, Grinn, David, Peter Crosby, Charles E. Jones, David Gibbons, Gust Nelson, P. H. Leary, Patrick Johnson, W. H. Dowling, Matthias Devoria, G. E. Lund, J. E. Potter, Charles Peterson, Nathan Roberts, Theodore Heck, C. C. Voss, John J. Burns, Ed. Erickson, Henry A. Moo, Harry Johnson, Richard Bowman, James Bloomer, Sam P. Anderson, F. Cushing, Henry Gilmore, William M. Roberts, John Swanson, Charles Stahner, Jerry O'Brien, Hugh H. Bawson, David G. George, W. Perrine, C. M. Peitz, Louis Leary, Samuel W. Lindsay, Gust Nelson, Charles W. Ramsey, George H. Hayes, Martin Hyland, Bruno Tzobick, Charles W. McCoy, George D. Appel, Joseph Peet, Frank E. Campbell, William H. Steinhilber, Paul W. Leary, Thomas Lynch, Owen McCaffrey, Adolph Bawson, Alexander Richardson, John Stevens.

The list for the second three weeks is as follows: Richard Cosgrove, James Lyon, Casper Podolak, John O'Keefe, Fred Busch, Philip Smith, Oscar Carlson, J. H. O'Callahan, Harry Johnson, Richard Bowman, James Bloomer, James B. Bayard, Michael J. Buckley, W. S. Alexander, Andrew Kear, Fred Nelson, Robert Ashberry, Jerry J. Linnah, Thos. F. Grading, John Ryan, W. T. Pat, James McCaffrey, John P. Phillips, James E. Rowe, Pat Condon, John F. Wheeler, John D. Carroll, John Nelson, Henry Bussor, W. H. Hay, James Goodwin, Henry Hutchinson, James Hickey, Thomas F. Rowe, Henry R. Newcomb, John C. Anderson, Pat Keogh, Fred C. Riebel, Thomas O'Connor, Herman Muensterfer, Alfred Olson, John Johnson.

Parents Read This. July and August are anxious months for mothers who carefully watch over their little ones. Hot days and frequent changes of temperature are liable to produce cholera morosa. How satisfactory it should be for parents to know that Hall's Pain Expectorant is both a pleasant and effective remedy for all summer complaints. It soothes and relieves all pain and gripping and always effects a complete cure.

A N. Ben of the Omaha Packing company has gone to Denver and Manitou Springs, Colo., on a vacation.