WHERE FLOWS THE MOLDAU.

Bohemia's Beautiful Capital in Summer's Shortening Days.

PRAGUE AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

The Vastness and Completness of the Centennial Industrial Exposition —Rivalry Between the Germans and the Slavs.

PRAGUE, Aug. 31.—[Editorial Correspondence.]—The capital of Bohemia deservedly takes rank as one of the handsomest cities in Europe. Viewed from any point it is strikingly unique, with its harmonious blending of what was most imposing and ornate in mediæval architecture with the best models of modern construction.

The rocky bluffs and high hills that hem the city within the basin of the Moldau, which flows through its center, present a picturesque background and bring into pleasing prominence the lofty castle towers, turreted gates and spires that give Prague almost an oriental appearance.

To the American tourist Prague is intensely interesting by reason of its historical reminiscences. Every foot of ground for many miles around has been contested and fought over in almost every bloody war that has distracted Europe, and pitched battles have been fought by great armies within gun shot of her walls. Every church, every monument and public building and almost every thoroughfare recalls some historic incident.

Prague was a great center of culture more than 500 years ago and her university, then the foremost seat of learning in Europe, was attended by more than 20,000 students from all parts of the old world.

I must necessarily confine myself to personal impressions and observations in and about Prague and endeavor to recall the changes that have taken place since I attended school in this city in 1853. Within these thirty-eight years Prague has nearly doubled her population, which, by the census of 1890, is computed at 313,130 including suburbs. This growth affords striking proof of marvelous vitality.

Almost the first change noted by me on my return was the disappearance of the great wall and broad and deep ditch that formerly surrounded the city. The walls have been leveled, the ditches filled up and the space covered by them converted into grand boulevards and beautiful parks, and large tracts of land formerly outside of the wall are now covered by blocks of magnificent buildings and great factories and mills.

In the heart of the old city the transformation has been equally marked. Many of the old narrow, ramshorn streets have been widened and straightened. Magnificent business blocks and great public buildings have taken the places of rookeries and firetraps that had survived the ravages of war and flood, smooth asphalt pavements have taken the place of cobblestones on the principal business thoroughfares. Monumental school buildings have been erected to supplement the commodious, but time worn college and university buildings, and great palaces dedicated to art and science have been constructed to meet the demand for art culture which has been developed in a sufficient degree by the Bohemians within the past quarter of a century.

Last but not least, the grand national Bohemian theater, which Adelini Patti pronounces more perfect in point of acoustics than any opera house or theater in the world, has been erected at an expense of over 3,000,000 florins, supplemented by a superb play house, the German theater, which would do credit to any city on either side of the Atlantic.

Equally notable is the improvement that has taken place in street lighting, street cleaning, drainage, and facilities for transit.

With the exception of Paris and Brussels, no city that I have visited, can boast cleaner and better lighted thoroughfares.

As a commercial and industrial center Prague has made big strides to the front within a comparatively recent period. This fact was made patent by the Centennial Industrial Exposition, which has been in progress since the 1st of May. The first industrial exposition ever attempted in any country was held in Prague in 1791 on the occasion of the crowning of Leopold II. as king of Bohemia. Although that exposition was comparatively a very insignificant affair it attracted a great deal of attention and emphasized the fact that Bohemia was far advanced in the manufacture of linen and textile fabrics, woolen cloth, laces, glassware, mirrors, polished garnets and other precious stones, and toys.

The exposition of 1891, planned and executed on a scale commensurate with the industrial growth of Bohemia, includes within its scope:

1. Agriculture, with all its various branches, namely: The dairy, cattle raising, bee culture, fish culture, fruit culture, forestry, vine culture, products of the farm and garden, and all branches of agricultural and horticultural instruction.

2. Leather and all the products of hide, hoof and horn.

3. Products of the farm, beet sugar, flour, starch, butter, malt, hops, honey, wax and wax products, as well as all utensils and apparatus employed in the conversion of the raw material into marketable wares.

4. Products of wood, straw, cork, bone and gutta percha.

5. Textile fabrics, including linen, silk, woolen, cotton and jute spun goods, carpets and tapestry.

6. Paper industry and paper fabrics.

7. Lithographing, printing and electrotyping.

8. Mining and mineral products, including raw material, chemicals and mineral waters.

9. Earthenware, glassware and porcelain industry.

10. Chemicals and drugs, including soaps, perfumery, paints and varnishes.

11. Iron and steel industry, including also brassware and bronzes.

12. Gold and silverware.

13. Machinery tools and motors.

14. Transportation, including railway apparatus, steamship models, etc.

15. Engineering and architecture, including illumination, heating and ventilation, water supply, drainage, highways, bridging and railroad construction.

16. Furniture and house decoration.

17. Scientific instruments and watch making and musical instruments.

18. Educational, including public schools and high schools, trade schools, art schools, and normal training for mechanical and scientific schools.

19. Art, viz., painting, sculpture and architecture.

The design of the promoters was certainly very broad and exhaustive, taxing to the utmost all the resources at their command. According to the best information I have been able to get, the actual outlay for buildings, electric light plant and adornment of grounds was about 1,250,000 florins ($500,000), which taking into account difference in cost of labor, would represent at least $1,500,000 had the building been erected in any American city.

This, of course, does not include the cost of numerous pavilions and buildings erected by exhibitors at their own expense, which, at the lowest estimate, represent an additional outlay of half a million florins.

A description of the exposition grounds and buildings and a detailed review of the exhibits would take several columns in THE BEE. Suffice it to say that I was agreeably surprised at the magnitude and magnificence of the main exposition building, which is said to surpass in its architectural beauty and substantial character the great Paris expositional hall of 1889.

I was equally surprised at the art and good taste displayed in the interior decorations and the variety and excellence of the articles exhibited.

The most impressive features to me were the exhibit of the schools of Bohemia. This was not merely a collection of copy books with specimens of penmanship and drawing, but an exhibit of the work and record of each school in all its branches of instruction and more particularly the practical application of industrial training. Wood carving, plaster moulding, engraving, cabinet work, locksmith, and tinsmith's work, and in fact the product of almost every known trade in artistic perfection made and finished by boys and some of the most beautiful embroidery and hand lace making done by girls in the training schools, were among the attractive and suggestive school exhibits.

Another surprise awaited me in machinery hall, where the display of ingenious steam and hydraulic machinery and products of iron and steel mills, which abound in Bohemia was pronounced exceptionally fine by a St. Louis iron mill man who made this part of the exposition a special study.

The only drawback that has tended to make the exhibit of the industrial products of Bohemia incomplete has been political. Bohemia like Ireland, is torn up by internal political dissensions, among the two distinctive classes of her population, the Germans and Cechs, or Slavs. Eighty-eight per cent of the population of Prague is Slavic, and very naturally the municipal council is composed almost exclusively of Cechs, and the management of the exposition was principally, if not entirely in the hands of Cechs.

The Germanic Bohemians, who control some very important industries, took umbrage and declined to exhibit, and many of the German Bohemians kept away entirely. This course, however, had the effect to spur the Slavic population, who are really the bone and sinew of the land, to greater activity, and hundreds of thousands poured into the city as a matter of patriotism.

Several thousand Bohemian Americans have come across the sea to join in the celebration and their reception by the Bohemian societies of Prague was an ovation such as had never before been accorded to any class of visitors. The demonstration was in fact so decidedly "Bohemian" that the Austrian authorities took umbrage and almost came to regard it as an outbreak.

I have no disposition to take sides in the local political controversies by which Bohemia in general and Prague in particular are torn to pieces, but cannot refrain from remarking that the contest between the two Bohemian factions as to which policy Bohemians should pursue in their supreme effort to secure local self-government, seems to an outsider as ill-timed and puerile. In politics, as in war, there can be no division in the camp without imperiling the cause.

I cannot close without paying a merited compliment to Mr. Vojta Naprstek, to whom I, in common with every American who visits Prague, are under obligations for the sincere interest manifested in Americans. Mr. Naprstek resided in Milwaukee and Chicago way back in the fifties, and formed a strong attachment to American institutions, extending to Americans his unbounded hospitality. Mr. Naprstek is a retired gentleman of wealth and owns the largest private English-American library and collection of American periodical literature in all Europe. His library contains over 20,000 books in the English language, and his tables and shelves are loaded down with magazines, American city directories and papers, which are constantly placed at the disposal of American visitors, without price or expectation of reward. E. ROSEWATER.

RAILROAD RUMORS.

Some of Them are of Local Interest—Notes and Personals.

The report from Denver that the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe had entered into a combination whereby the latter virtually controls the former road is looked upon as a very peculiar arrangement by railroad men in this city, in view of the fact that the Colorado Midland, the only competitor of the Rio Grande, is controlled by the Santa Fe. The presumption is that a close traffic arrangement has been made between the Sante Fe and the Rio Grande whereby the former is allowed a voice in the management of the latter. If this is the case, the Santa Fe controls the only outlet from Denver to Salt Lake except the Union Pacific, and is in a position to freeze out the Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific. It will also control the western connection of the Missouri Pacific at Pueblo.

This will force these roads to construct one or more outlets, and the sensible plan would seem to be for them to unite and construct a road for joint use from Denver west. The Burlington some time ago surveyed a line from Denver across the Snowy range down the Grand river valley to Grand Junction, the eastern terminus of the Rio Grande Western, which is also left out in the cold by the new arrangement, and is virtually at the mercy of the Santa Fe.

The probabilities are very strong that the Rock Island and Burlington will unite in building a road through this country in order to give them an outlet independent of the Santa Fe. The action on the part of the Santa Fe will act as an additional incentive to the Burlington to hasten the long cherished project of extending its line to the coast. In this connection it is not impossible that the Burlington may steal the Union Pacific's thunder, as it did in pushing its line into Montana, and build to the coast along the ideal Sintic route long cherished by General Manager Clark, south of the Great Salt Lake and paralleling the Southern Pacific to the coast and passing through a country now remote from all railroad connections and rich in all kinds of mineral deposits.

LOOKED UPON AS A JOKE.

Garcia's Invasion of Mexico a Subject for Laughter.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—The so-called revolutionary movement at Laredo has been the subject of ridicule here today. The invading force of General Francisco Ruiz Sandoval will, if they are met by the federal forces, be given a warm reception.

Sandoval was expelled from this city and the country for sedition some two years ago. It will be remembered that several months ago Sandoval attempted a raid into this republic, but was forced to swim the Rio Grande with his companions, who were discovered in their hiding place on the banks in a nude condition. He was imprisoned, released on bail, and later after trial was set free. In government circles the vainglorious pronounciamento of Sandoval and Garcia is considered a most excellent joke.

LAREDO, Tex., Sept. 19.—The revolutionary movement, engineered by Garcia and Sandoval, will turn out to be a hoax and that it is for the sole purpose of giving notoriety to the two leaders, so that they can continue their careers and secure contributions from ignorant Mexicans on this side of the river on various pretenses as they have heretofore.

Cheap Beer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—A war in the matter of the price of beer by the barrel was inaugurated today by the Cooke Brewing company, which announced that the cut is necessary because of unscrupulous competition. The price heretofore, except for the poorest quality, has been from $6 to $8. The new price announced is $5.

LIBERTIES OF THE LAYMEN.

North Nebraska Methodists Have a Lively Discussion on the Subject.

DR. MAXFIELD FINALLY LOST HIS POINT.

Sacred and Solemn Services Attending the Confirmation of Young Ministers Future Work.

Dr. P. S. Merrill caught the ear of the bishop first yesterday after the minutes had been read and he presented a memorial, signed by several of the brethren, favoring the establishment of a training school at Cincinnati for the purpose of training laymen for the work of holding religious meetings. The memorial was adopted.

Dr. Maxfield offered a memorial favoring the establishment of a book depository and an official church paper in Omaha. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Maxfield then offered a resolution which brought on a lively discussion. The resolution was for the purpose of changing the rules of the church in such a way as to make the bishop the presiding officer at the lay electoral conference as well as at the annual ministerial conference. Dr. Maxfield said that the manner in which the lay conference had conducted the business that came before the body the previous day in the basement of the church, convinced him that the bishop should have been the presiding officer, so that the dignity and the solemnity of the occasion could have been maintained. He said that the lady members appeared to be the only decorous members of the lay conference.

Rev. Peter DoClarke was opposed to the resolution. He thought that the bishop should be given authority simply to appoint the presiding officer for all lay electoral conferences.

It Wasn't Popular.

Elder Marquette made a popular hit by attacking the sentiment of the memorial which proposed to take away from the lay conferences the right to elect their own chairman. He said the Methodist church was democratic, and the laymen were as capable of conducting their business as the ministers were. He thought that it was a reflection upon the good intentions and ability of the laymen to offer such a resolution.

Dr. Maxfield defended the resolution in a lengthy and forceful speech, in which he disclaimed any intention on his part to reflect upon the ability of the laymen. He thought that the laymen ought to be satisfied with the same arrangement as that by which the ministers were governed. The ministers were not consulted as to the chairman who presided over their annual conferences. The bishop was sent to the conference and the ministers accepted the situation. He thought the laity should be governed in about the same manner in their conference deliberations. Dr. Maxfield said he proposed to present this memorial to the general conference personally, even if the conference did not see fit to adopt it.

Elder Clendenning was opposed to the sentiment of the resolution. He believed that the laymen of the North Nebraska conference were as capable and as well informed in the performance of their work as the ministers were in the performance of theirs.

Dr. Merrill was opposed to the resolution and he offered a substitute resolution to shut off the threat made by Dr. Maxfield to the effect that he would present such a memorial to the general conference.

Dr. Merrill then offered a resolution to instruct the delegates to the general conference which to introduce any such memorial as that proposed by Dr. Maxfield, but his resolution was not seconded and could not be put as a substitute.

Elder Moore was in favor of the memorial offered by Dr. Maxfield.

Rev. Jennings was very much in favor of the adoption of the memorial.

The conference finally voted upon Dr. Maxfield's memorial and rejected it.

In Full Connection.

The sacred and solemn services attending the reception of those ministers who had been two years in the work on trial into full membership were then taken up by the bishop. He called the following ministers who were to be received to the front pew and delivered a most fitting and solemn address to them and the conference: Rev. N. A. Martin, Rev. Jud A. High and Rev. E. E. Wilson.

The bishop said he wanted the young men to fully understand the kind of church they were intending to enter as ministers. Some ministers who could not succeed in the Methodist church might do much better in some other church. The bishop said: "We don't, for a minute, hold that our regiment is the only regiment in the ranks of the great salvation army. We don't hold that all the saints in glory have plumed their wings at our altar. But we do want our ministers to feel at home in our ranks. If you do not like the Methodist church, my brother, say so in a manly way and we will let you go elsewhere with our blessing. And after you have preached in a Methodist pulpit for a number of years, if for any reason you should become dissatisfied with the church, don't be a coward and attack the church government from behind, don't slander the mother that bore you, but if you have made up your mind that you can't live with your mother church in peace and happiness, then say so and go out like a man to work in other fields."

The bishop then entered upon a very interesting and eloquent explanation of the vital principals of the Methodist church. The bishop said that the life and vitality of the Methodist church depended upon a constant and unrelenting fight against sin. Methodists should never fight anybody or any church until they had espoused the cause of sin. The Methodist church was distinctly a reform church. It did not believe in being led by the world into reforms, but the church should impose reforms upon the world. The bishop then spoke of the courage of the Methodist church during the dark days of the rebellion when the church was cut in two rather than countenance the terrible sin of slavery by the church. He then said that in recent days everybody realized that wherever a Methodist minister made his appearance there stood an enemy of the liquor traffic.

Always Fixed to Fight.

A Methodist minister was always loaded to fight the saloons and the liquor traffic, the bishop said, and unless a young man had made up his mind to that purpose he had no right to enter the work of the Methodist ministry. He said the Methodist church was strictly orthodox. It was admitted now to be orthodox by all. The day has gone by when those who rejected the Calvinistic doctrine were called heretics. Calvinism had practically surrendered its claims to any foothold in the Methodist church.

The doctrine that Jesus Christ had tasted death for every man had won the victory, and the idea that a part of the human race had been doomed to perish and another part to be saved, had been overwhelmed in the march of religious enlightenment. In conclusion the bishop said the church did not claim to be historic in every turn of the hand or wink of the eye. He did not believe that God selected the bishops and made faucets of them through which His grace might be poured into others through the laying on of hands.

"I should only bestow the authority of the church," said the bishop, "if I should lay my hands on the heads of the brethren who are seeking admission to the ministry, God would bestow the grace from His own great heart, not through the tips of my fingers."

The three young ministers were then asked to answer the questions put to them by the bishop, and then they were admitted by the conference to full connection.

Rev. F. W. Bross was passed from the first to the second year.

Rev. A. L. Mickel was also passed to the second year.

Rev. H. D. Foote was admitted to trial for the first year.

Mr. Frady of Neligh applied for ordination as local deacon.

There was considerable discussion with regard to the ordination of Mr. Frady. It was broadly hinted that he was not entirely loyal to the Methodist church.

Dr. Maxfield said that Mr. Frady was not strictly a Methodist. He was a Congregationalist or a Presbyterian or almost anything as well as a Methodist. Several others spoke in a similar manner and others claimed that Dr. Frady was all right and that he had organized union Sunday schools in certain places simply because the Methodists could not sustain them.

Some of the pastors thought that the habit of ordaining local deacons was not a good one because they sometimes got the wedding fees that should go to the pastors on the charge.

Dr. Merrill thought that such an argument was beneath the dignity and spirit of a true Methodist.

Rev. Gorst stood by Mr. Frady, saying that he was a very useful man notwithstanding the fact that he had done a great deal of work in union Sunday schools outside of the Methodist church. Mr. Frady was not elected.

Mr. William A. Miller was elected as local deacon.

Reports upon the traveling preachers of the conference were then called for and the preachers were passed to the order of deacons.

Value of Education.

Chancellor C. S. Creighton, of the Wesleyan university, delivered the annual educational address at the First Methodist church last night. He spoke earnestly and very entertainingly upon the prime and paramount importance of Higher Christian education. He said that the greatest religious reformers of the world had been college men. Wycliff and Luther and Wesley were all college graduates. The college furnished missionaries and ministers and teachers and taught young people the great truth of God and of nature.

Dr. Maxfield spoke encouragingly of the university at Lincoln and urged upon his hearers the importance of sending young men and women to colleges where they would receive religious as well as intellectual training.

Programme for Sunday.

Many of the pulpits of Omaha will be filled today by Methodist ministers now attending the conference. Following is the programme as arranged for services where the visiting pastors will assist:

First Methodist Church—Bishop D. A. Goodsell, at 10 a. m. Sermon by Rev. W. K. Beans at 3 p. m. and ordination of deacons by Bishop Goodsell immediately following. At 7:30 Rev. H. Mansell will conduct the annual missionary service.

First Congregational Church—Chancellor C. F. Creighton, D.D., at 10:30 a. m.

St. Mary's Avenue Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Eddleblutte at 8 p. m.

Kountze Memorial Church—Rev. William Gorst at 10:30 a.m. and Rev. Lewis Campbell at 8 p.m.

Central United Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. S. Crawford at 10:30 a.m. and Rev. J. B. Leedom at 8 p.m.

First Christian Church—Rev. S. K. Tindall at 10:30 a.m.

First Universalist Church—Rev. J. H. Brooks, and at 8 p.m. Rev. J. T. Crooks.

African Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. D. C. Wort at 8 p.m.

Seward Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Revs. D. W. McGreggor and H. D. Powers at 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Second Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. W. Jennings at 10:30 a.m.

Knox Presbyterian Church—Rev. B. Blain at 8 p.m.

South Omaha Methodist Church—Rev. D. T. Heywood at 8 p.m.

East Omaha Methodist, Rev. D. W. McGregor at 3 p. m.

Hanscom Park Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. W. H. H. Pillsbury, at 8 p. m.

There will be an Epworth league rally at the Masonic Temple in Council Bluffs in the evening, at which several of the Methodist pastors will speak.

Trinity Methodist Church—Rev. Earl Cranston at 8 p.m.

Castellar Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. A. L. Mickel at 8 p.m.

RATIFIED THE WARD'S ACTION.

Delegates Chosen by Precincts Endorsed by the Central Committee.

The county republican central committee met at the Millard yesterday afternoon and accepted the names sent in from the various wards and precincts as delegates to the state convention at Lincoln next Thursday and fixed the time for the county convention and primaries. The meeting was a quiet one and harmony reigned at the close, although there were indications of a little ebullition at one time, but matters were satisfactorily adjusted and the result was pleasing all around.

The fine Italian manipulation of Gould's north and south line managers was to be detected in certain lines.

The action of the ward republican clubs in asserting themselves and sitting down upon the proposed plan of allowing the committeemen to name the delegates resulted in a strong, representative delegation.

The only outbreak occurred when the name of Charles J. Green, the well known railroad attorney, was read as a delegate from the Eighth ward. The resolutions adopted at the last meeting denouncing railroad interference were cited, and strong opposition to Mr. Green developed. At the same time it developed that he was not a resident of the Eighth ward, and his name was stricken from the list and that of Major John B. Furay substituted. There was no other kick made, and the delegates who are entitled to seats in the convention are as follows:

First Ward—Ed Cornish, Ernest Stuht, John Matthieson, W. H. Henderson, John H. Butler.

Second Ward—E. M. Stenberg, William Alstead, Gust Hamel, Frank Kaspar, John Hoye.

Third Ward—Sol Prince, Thomas Swobe, M. O. Ricketts, Judge Wright, C. J. Menter.

Fourth Ward—George W. Lininger, W. F. Bechel, W. S. Strawn, G. M. O'Brien, J. E. Webster.

Fifth Ward—H. K. Burket, Frederick Schnacke, W. A. Saunders, M. A. Currier, John Jenkins.

Sixth Ward—B. C. Smith, R. W. Gibson, J. S. Miller, W. H. Platner, J. V. Cornish.

Seventh Ward—D. H. Mercer, J. W. Carr, George Sabine, J. B. Piper, Arthur E. Baldwin.

Eighth Ward—E. W. Simeral, St. A. D. Balcombe, T. C. Bruner, John T. Clarke, Major J. B. Furay.

Ninth Ward—Dr. S. D. Mercer, Frank Ransom, Captain D. J. O'Donohue, W. I. Kierstead, W. E. Winters.

South Omaha—E. P. Savadge, J. D. Robinson, T. B. Whittlesey, Ike Shelvin, Dr. Glasgow.

Valley—Frank Whitmore.

Waterloo—George W. Hill.

McArdle—Henry Ficke.

Elkhorn—Omar Whitney.

Florence—F. S. Tucker.

West Omaha—C. A. Potter.

Jefferson—H. C. Timme.

Chicago, East Omaha, Clontarf, Douglas, Millard and Union precincts were not represented, and five delegates-at-large were elected to fill the vacancies. They were H. B. Coryell, T. W. Blackburn, W. F. Gurley, William Siedner, Isaac Noyes and William Goettschner.

The delegations were instructed to fill any vacancies when they arrived at the convention and cast the full vote of the delegation.

The time for holding the county convention was fixed for 2 o'clock October 12 and the primaries for October 10. There will be 155 delegates to the convention, consisting of nine from each ward, nine from South Omaha and five from each country precinct.

The primaries in the city will be held from 12 to 7 o'clock and in the country from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The chairman of each ward delegation and as many of the delegates as possible, are requested to meet with Chairman O'Brien of the county central committee Tuesday evening, to receive their credentials and to organize the delegation by the election of a chairman.

The county central committee will meet again next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Millard.

One of the delegates, after sizing up the delegation, remarked that there were at least thirty-five who favored Judge Reese's candidacy.

Astonished at the Progress.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Sir John Wood and Mr. James Dredge, representing Great Britain, and Herr Wermuth, representing Germany as World's fair commissioners, spent the forenoon in looking over the plans for the buildings and this afternoon they paid a visit to Jackson Park and saw the actual progress of the work. They expressed much astonishment at the scope of the plans and the forwardness of the construction.

Timely Showers.

BABCOCK, Wis., Sept. 19.—Copious showers of rain have permanently checked the fire that seemed likely to devastate all the cranberry marshes north and east of Valley Junction. A large portion of the Mills marsh and nearly all of the Taylor marsh is entirely destroyed, together with all the dwelling houses, barns and warehouses, with their contents. On the latter the loss will extend well into thousands, but cannot be definitely estimated.

IT IS HAVING GOOD EFFCT.

Agitation of the Home Industry Question and Its Results.

WHAT A REPORTER HAS LEARNED.

All Branches of Business Stimulated Locally—Good Orders at Home Factories — More on a Timely Topic.

The cause of home patronage has been taking long strides forward during the past week and public sentiment is rapidly coming to its support. At the present time it would be a difficult matter to find in the whole city of Omaha an individual who will not admit that vast benefits will accrue from the practice of home patronage on the part of all citizens. The difficulty has not been in the conversion of the people to a belief in these two potent words, but in prevailing upon them to practice what they believe.

However, thousands of people have commenced to practice their belief, and manufacturers are already feeling the effects in the receipt of unsolicited orders from dealers who have not patronized them in the past.

It is a noticeable fact that the improvement has been the greatest in those lines of goods which go into general consumption in the household, such as coffee, baking powder, yeast, soap, flour, etc. This may be in part due to the fact that THE BEE has said more regarding these articles but I am inclined to give the credit to the ladies themselves who when they believe that a certain thing is right do not hesitate to put their belief into practice.

As a matter of fact a great many enterprising citizens have requested their families to use goods of Omaha manufacture, which has helped along the cause, but I suspect that a large number of these same enterprising citizens have not been practicing what they have been preaching to their wives. While keeping an eye on the purchases of their better halves they have gone on in the old way, buying their, cigars, shirts, shoes, clothing, etc., in the east. If this is not the case I hope that some cigar manufacturer or shirt maker will correct me.

It may be that the ladies will have to take this matter in hand themselves and rescue such manufacturing interests as depend upon the lords of creation for support. How would it do to hint to the head of the family that the coal house, and not the family sitting room was the proper place to smoke cigars redolent of New York tenement houses? If he buys his clothing in the east, how can he ask an Omaha lady to sew on the missing button?

During the past week I have heard and seen many evidences of the good that has been already accomplished. In the past the manufacturers themselves have not all been blameless in this matter of sending out of town for goods made in the city, but they are now showing the right disposition.

At one factory which I visited three weeks ago I saw a large number of labels printed in an eastern city and learned that they were having all their work done there. The manager promised to correct the fault and a few days ago I saw a large order which he had filed with a local printing establishment.

One prominent manufacturer has been telling his friends that his city business had almost doubled in the past three weeks, and I saw an order which he filed with a local printing house calling for 1,000,000 impressions, which illustrates how the prosperity of one line of business helps another.

A city salesman related how he went into a place of business which in the past has obtained most of its supplies in the east and heard the proprietor tell a traveling man: "I know it. I have bought lots of goods of you in the past and everything has been satisfactory, but they are making the same thing in Omaha and I must buy all these goods at home from now on."

A factory employe remarked: "They are not laying us off any more for a day at a time because of light orders, but we are working over time and the foreman says that he will need more help in a few days if the orders keep up at the present rate."

A column of instances might be related showing the good already done, but the chief point to be considered is how this movement may be kept up and how the people can be induced to practice the principle which alone can make of Omaha a great and prosperous city.

I have heard many suggestions and many different plans, but it would appear that the desired result can not be reached in any one way but that every effort must be put forth to reach the consumers, the retail dealers and the jobbers.

One plan may look to the reformation of a certain class of consumers, if practical put it into operation. Another plan may be useful in reaching certain dealers, if so do not let it go untried. Home patronage is a bow with many strings and every string must be pulled if you would hit the mark.

The plan proposed by THE BEE, that of a manufacturers' association, has met with the unanimous approval of all concerned and if the manufacturers decide to form a permanent organization, as they probably will at their meeting Monday afternoon, they will then be in position to put in operation every plan that seems practical.

The coming meeting of the manufacturers deserves more than a passing notice, as it promises to be the largest and most important meeting ever held in Omaha by any class of business men.

I had contemplated publishing a list of the manufacturers who would promise to be present at the meeting, but after calling on about fifty and learning how enthusiastic they were and how they were calling personally on other manufacturers and sending out notices of the meeting, and not hearing of a single manufacturer who was intending to absent himself, I decided that it was a clear case of "we will all be there."

For fear that someone might overlook the call published in THE BEE or forget the date several manufacturers met Thursday morning and formulated the following invitation to the meeting which they are sending out to manufacturers:

To all Omaha manufacturers and parties interested in the upbuilding of Omaha: You are hereby earnestly requested to be present at a meeting of the Omaha manufacturers to be held in the room of the Real Estate Owners' association, room 22, New York Life building, at 4 p. m., September 21.

The object of this meeting is to effect an organization that will aid the development of all classes of manufactures and industries of this city. As you are interested in this movement, at least one representative of your firm should be present.

FARRELL & CO.
OMAHA TIN CAN M'F'G CO.
REES PRINTING CO.
P. J. QUEALEY SOAP CO.
ROBINSON NOTION CO.
W. A. PAGE SOAP CO.

The manufacturers appear to understand the situation perfectly and I have heard any number of such remarks as "if we are ever going to do anything now is the time," "the consumers are interested, we must strike while the iron is hot," "THE BEE has started a great work and we must come to the front and show that we are worthy of the efforts put forth in our behalf."

There are a great many men—real estate owners, capitalists and business men—who are not manufacturers, but who are interested in the success of the manufacturing interests of the city. It would be a great encouragement to the manufacturers if these men would attend the meeting as spectators and say by their presence, if not in so many words, "Go ahead, you have our sympathy and our support."

There is much more that might be said in this connection, but the consumers are still asking for more information as to what is manufactured in Omaha, and while THE BEE cannot go into all the details as to quality of goods, prices, brands, trade marks, etc., it has been calling attention in a general way to the different lines of manufacture.

Among the Factories.

Down in East Omaha there is a cluster of factories, several of which have already been brought to the notice of the people of Omaha through these columns. Among the number is the factory of Marks Brothers, who manufacture all kinds of harness, saddles and collars. They employ sixty-five men, forty of the number being men with families, and it is estimated by the proprietors that they are directly supporting 300 people. The weekly pay roll amounts to $900, or $46,800 per year, a large portion of which is spent among the retail dealers of Omaha. The factory is obtaining all the supplies possible in Omaha, such as boxes, nails, paper, tallow, etc. They are receiving a fair local patronage, but plenty of goods of their kind are sold in Omaha that come from eastern factories. There is no excuse for this, and the owners of horses who are usually property owners and hence deeply interested in the upbuilding of factories, should see to it that they buy only Omaha harness and saddlery.

There are two other factories near at hand which turn out a superior grade of wall plaster. The Omaha Silicon and Wall Plaster company and the Adamant Wall Plaster company. They employ fifteen to eighteen men, but might double this number several times over if Omaha builders would give the home made plaster the preference. The trouble has been that builders only specify that the plaster on their buildings shall be a "good job," and the contractor can buy some inferior plaster made in other cities or put on Missouri river mud and if it will stay on until the building is accepted, all right.

Another factory in the East Omaha cluster is the white lead works, which are too well known to need any special mention. It is sufficient to say that they employ fifty men now and turn out a superior article, which they are able to sell even in cities which have white lead works of their own. At the same time many Omaha dealers are selling other than the home made article.

Still another industry of East Omaha is the Martin Steam Feed Cooker company, which, as the name indicates, turns out an article useful on the stock farm but of little interest to city people. They also conduct a foundry for turning out all kinds of castings. It is an important industry to the city, however, from the fact that it employs quite a number of skilled workmen at good wages. Last winter they run as high as twenty-seven men.

A line of manufacture which has been carried on to considerable extent in Omaha for some years is the roasting and preparing of coffee. The Consolidated Coffee company has a large establishment at 1414 Harney street, employing twenty-seven people, besides salesmen. They are roasting from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of coffee per day. They put up all grades, from the best Perfection Java and Mocha, down to the lowest grades of Rio. A good many Omaha dealers have been buying coffee that is roasted in Boston or some other eastern city, and that is usually a month old before it reaches the consumer. Every housewife knows that coffee is far better immediately after being roasted, and that the longer it stands the more it deteriorates. Dealers figure that roasted coffee loses 10 per cent of its strength in thirty days. In spite of this fact hundreds of housekeepers in Omaha allow their grocer to put off onto them a stale eastern article when they could by a single word obtain coffee freshly roasted in Omaha. There is a large railroad running into Omaha that goes clear to Boston to buy coffee for its eating houses. Once in a while they run short and the purchasing agent orders a few cases from the Omaha house and always admits that it is all that could be desired both in quality and price, but when asked to buy more always excuses himself on the ground that he has a big order coming from Boston.

Another line of goods found in every household is spices. These goods are put up by the Consolidated Coffee company and are to be had in all grades from the best German down to the ordinary bulk spices. Why any dealer should go outside of Omaha to buy spices is a mystery when anything in that line can be duplicated right here in both price and quality. The members of the Consolidated Coffee company are enthusiastic on the subject of a manufacturers' association and they will be out to the meeting on the 21st in full force.

There are probably few people in Omaha who know that such articles as bulb syringes, fountain syringes, and their connections, tubing, pipes, etc., nursing feeders, nursing bottle fittings, nasal douches, physician's syringes, etc., are made right here in the city but such appears to be the case. The Omaha Rubber company, in addition to their wholesale and retail business, are manufacturing goods of the above class quite extensively, and would be glad to increase the number of employes if the people of Omaha would encourage it. Here is an opportunity for the physicians to do the city a good turn by encouraging this branch of manufacture.

The Omaha Basket Manufacturing company have a plant at West Lawn employing sixty hands during the summer with a weekly pay roll of $500 to $600. There are enough baskets used in Omaha and vicinity to keep this number employed during the whole year, which would result in the distribution of $25,000 to $30,000 per year in wages. They manufacture baskets and fruit boxes of all kinds, market baskets, bushel baskets, etc., such as are used by gardeners and fruit growers. One of the interesting features of the factory is the eleven-ton machine, which will take a log seven feet long and cut it into thin strips from the thickness of paper up. The quality of the goods turned out is first class and the shipment of baskets to this point from other cities should be stopped at once.

What Business Men Say.

W. A. Page, soap manufacturer—Our business in the city of Omaha has been increased 50 per cent since THE BEE commenced to agitate home patronage. Dealers who have absolutely refused in the past to handle our goods, send in orders now unsolicited.

P. J. Quealey, soap manufacturer—During the twenty years that I have been in business in Omaha, I never saw a time when it was so easy to sell my goods as now.

L. M. Ream, Manager of the American District Telegraph—As a citizen of Omaha, anxious to see the city prosperous, I am deeply interested in this movement for home patronage. The manufacturers must organize and help push forward the work commenced by THE BEE. All my influence will be thrown on the side of building up the manufacturing interests of Omaha.

O. H. Curtis, president of the Omaha Rubber company—The members of our firm will all be present at the manufacturers' meeting. A strong organization of the manufacturers will be the making of the city, besides being of great advantage to the manufacturers themselves.

Charles R. Lee, hardwood lumber dealer.—It looks to me like poor policy on the part of any business man to send away for goods which can be made in this city, even if a few dollars can be saved by so doing. Take it in the matter of clothing—every few days there is a drummer for some eastern house around with samples and they all claim that they can furnish goods for less money than the local houses and they give a good many reasons why they are able to do it. It stands to reason, however, that they must slight the work or put in a poorer quality of goods, or in some way make up the difference in price, for they have the extra expense of the drummer, which the local house does not have. When Omaha clothing merchants build houses we expect them to buy their lumber in Omaha and we ought to give them our trade in return. The same line of argument can be applied to all kinds of business.

Frank Dwork, retail grocer at 1318 Williams street—I have no trouble in selling Omaha made goods, which my customers have found to be just as good as anything made in eastern cities. I sell Omaha soap, pickles, crackers, syrup, baking powder, yeast, etc., and have never had a customer complain of the quality. I believe that all grocery men ought to do this for the sake of the laboring men who need work.

An Omaha teacher who would perhaps not care to have her name mentioned makes a good suggestion: While reading from week to week your articles on "Patronize Home Industry" I have wondered why you did not suggest that the teachers help in the matter. From experience I know that in the course of study a large amount of time is allotted to Omaha and Nebraska. In my Sixth grade we are using the 1891 Board of Trade statistics.

H. Hardy, Dealer in House Furnishing Goods, Etc.—A great many retail dealers have the idea that it looks big to go east for goods when they could buy of the local jobbers to just as good advantage, and by so doing help build up the jobbing business of the city. I am pleased to see the growing sentiment in favor of patronizing local factories and hope the manufacturers will avail themselves of the opportunities to bring themselves more into notice. Too many of them have failed to inform the public what they were making, and people have bought eastern goods that they saw advertised, never suspecting that the same thing was made in Omaha.

Hon. John Rush, city treasurer of Omaha, says: Owing to catarrh and a malformation in my nose, caused years ago by a hurt, I was induced to undergo treatment with Dr. Birney. I am glad to report that his delicate and dexterous operation was productive of the greatest good, and I am entirely cured. I can recommend Dr. Birney as one of the best specialists in the west for the treatment of throat and nasal troubles.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers for the liver

SCROFULOUS SORES

Lady Badly Afflicted Three Years Tries Many Doctors Here and in England Without Benefit, Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from scrofula sores on the back for three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she tried all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to try and be cured there, all of them failed, and told her they could do nothing for her; and having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and to-day she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back is as clear as person living, and I for one can recommend CUTICURA REMEDIES as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. W. JONES, Constable,
28 Sayles Street, Cleveland,