RESULT OF A SLIGHT ERROR

Nebraska's Mortgage Indebtedness Not Correctly Tabulated.

VISITORS COMING TO LINCOLN'S FAIR

Though the Exhibition Will Not Be Opened Until Monday the State Capital is Already Crowded—Mrs. Butler's Dower Rights.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Some time during the month of July Commissioner Andres of the state bureau of industrial statistics completed the tabulation of the mortgage indebtedness record of the state. The totals showed during the year which ended June 30, the aggregate amount of mortgages filed in the state was $22,460,-643, while the releases amounted to $17,094,-965.16. The accuracy of these figures was questioned at the time, and in order that there could be no question the entire work of the year has again been carefully gone over. The result changes the figures very materially. It is now ascertained that an error of over $1,000,000 existed in the original figures. The corrected totals are as follows: Filed, $22,460,643; released, $18,095,064.36. More mortgages were released than filed, although the releases were for smaller amounts.

Coming to the Fair.

Although the state fair will not be open for the reception of visitors until Monday morning, the city is already rapidly filling up with strangers. Every train brings a crowd, and improvised boarding and lodging houses are springing up on every hand. At the state fair grounds the activity of yesterday still continues, and work is progressing rapidly, despite the heavy showers which have fallen at intervals during the day. The program for the races as finally arranged is as follows:

Monday—Trotting stake, foals of 1891, society adds $200, ten entries; three-minute trot, purse $600, twelve entries; pacing stake, foals of 1890, three-minute class, society adds $200, five entries; running three-quarter mile dash, prize $150.

Tuesday—Trotting stake, foals of 1890, three-minute class, society adds $250, sixteen entries; 2:32 trot, purse $600, twelve entries; 2:35 pace, purse $500, eleven entries; running, mile dash, purse $200.

Wednesday—Trotting stake, foals of 1886, 2:50 class, society adds $300, twelve entries; 2:45 trot, purse $600, six entries; trotting, 2:28 class, purse $600, eleven entries; pacing, 2:20 class, purse $600, six entries; running, half mile dash and repeat, purse $200.

Thursday—Trotting stake, foals of 1888, 2:38 class, society adds $300, six entries; 2:50 trot, purse $600, twelve entries; trotting, 2:25 class, purse $600, ten entries; running, one and one-half mile dash, purse $250.

Friday—Free-for-all, foals of 1889, society adds $300, six entries; trotting, 2:35 class, purse $600, fourteen entries; trotting, 2:20 class, purse $600, nine entries; running, one mile and repeat, purse $300.

Reduced Its Capital Stock.

Amended articles of incorporation of the Nebraska Savings bank of Omaha were filed with the secretary of state today. At a meeting held last January the stockholders decided to reduce the capital stock from $400,000 to $200,000, and also to reduce the nominal value of each share of stock from $100 to $37.50.

A. H. Gale of the Nebraska Columbian commission was at the state house today. The commission will hold a meeting in this city Monday.

Having More Trouble.

The Rock Island is experiencing quite a little difficulty in securing its right of way through south from this city and has again been compelled to go into the courts. Condemnation proceedings were commenced against property owned by J. C. McMurtry and J. V. Wolfe. The McMurtry tract lies along the south side of the Burlington railroad, near the intersection of Twenty-seventh and Oak streets. The company also wants a strip 100 feet wide through J. V. Wolfe's farm southeast of Lincoln. The petition filed today alleges that the owners of the above described property and the regularly authorized agents of the company are unable to agree on the amount of damages that should be paid, and asks for the appointment of a right of way commission.

Demanding Her Dower Rights.

Mrs. Lydia Butler, widow of the late Governor David Butler, is seeking to have her dower interests in the property in this city owned by her late husband recognized and confirmed by the courts. It is a matter of history that at one time Governor Butler owned a great many lots in the city of Lincoln. These lots were sold at sheriff and private sale from time to time, but Mrs. Butler never signed any of the deeds, neither was she represented in any of the sales. Governor Butler died intestate and Mrs. Butler claims that upon his death she became entitled to a dower interest in all of such real estate. In her petition she alleges that she has never at any time released, conveyed or relinquished her dower interest in the property and that she has never been lawfully barred. The property in which she claims an interest is at present owned by Isaac and Jane Leming and W. V. Carveth and wife.

From the Police Court.

Elmer Scott is being detained at the police station to await the arrival of officers from Galesburg, Ill., where he is wanted for burglary.

Charles Allen was sentenced to ten days in the county jail for being without visible means of support.

Frank Miller, a colored man, was taken in by the police because he carried an overcoat which failed to compare with the rest his wardrobe. There was no evidence against him, however, and he was discharged.

John Shay was sentenced to the county jail for ten days for stealing a part of a suit of clothes from W. Kerpes at 842 P street.

Three inmates of the Weir dive were each fined $10 and costs this morning.

Lincoln in Brief.

The fire department made a long run on West O street at 9 o'clock this morning. A blaze had started at Boyer's slaughter house at West Third and K streets, but it was extinguished before the arrival of the department.

Next Monday will be duly observed as Labor day in Lincoln. C. D. Schrader, independent candidate for lieutenant governor, is booked for the address.

John Bruce, a colored soldier recently discharged, was arrested this afternoon on the strength of a telegram from Crawford, where he is wanted on the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses.

Fremont News Notes.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Wispell commenced an action in district court yesterday for divorce from her husband, Henry I. Wispell, alleging cruelty.

During the rain this morning the lightning struck and broke off about ten feet of the flag pole on the top of the court house. No other injury was done except to frighten some of the "boys." Judge W. H. Hunter said "he was ready to resign." Tom Killeen, the county clerk, said he thought it "was time to pray," while John Dere, the county treasurer, said "he did not feel the shock and was not ready to resign."

Rev. W. H. Buss, pastor, will soon occupy the elegant new parsonage which has just been finished by the congregational people.

Judge William Marshall held a short session of court this forenoon and granted a divorce in the case of Malmburg against Malmburg, cause, adultery. He rendered judgment in favor of Thomas McCleneghan against Union Pacific Railroad company for $850 and costs, and one against the same defendant in favor of Joseph McCleneghan for $250 and costs. He also rendered decree of foreclosure in the case of J. T. May against Mary Wortman for $543 and also in the case of David Stilson against Emma Bloom for $794.70.

Mrs. G. W. E. Dorsey and her mother have returned from their summer sojourn in Michigan, much improved in health.

Mayor Fried and wife have returned from Manitou, Colo. H. J. Lee has returned from his visit to Salt Lake City. Hon. J. Sterling Morton was shaking hands with many of his old friends here yesterday, returning from Antelope county. W. B. Lee has gone to his ranch near Wood Lake. C. E. Tebbetts and family have moved to Beatrice. Frank J. North and family of Columbus have moved to this city and will occupy the house vacated by Tebbetts.

Mrs. Peck, who resides in the western part of this city, is quite sick and her friends have cabled to her daughter, who went to Germany to complete her musical education, but thus far can receive no answer to their message and fear she is in the Asiatic cholera district.

Prof. Mullin, who made many friends while connected with the normal school here, will move to Lincoln this week, having become a member of the faculty of the Western normal school there.

Wanted at Grand Island.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A complaint has been made and officers are searching for William Deuton, who attempted to outrage his niece, Jennie Deuton, on August 17. So far he has not been apprehended. Jennie Deuton was a distant relative of Mrs. Sampson of this city, and not a sister, as previously stated.

Sentenced a Cattle Thief.

ALBION, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The celebrated Mike Lamb case, for stealing cattle, was disposed of today by Judge Sullivan, sentencing Mike to serve two years in the penitentiary.

ANTI-TIN PLATE LIAR ANSWERED.

Tom Cooke of Lincoln's Compliments to A (nanias), Roberts Anent Tin Plate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 3.—Mr. Tom Cooke, secretary of the republican state central committee, addresses the following communications to A. Roberts of this city:

A. Roberts, "esteemed and well known citizen," the Lincoln Herald of July 25, 1891, contained an interview with you relative to your visit to a tin plate mill at Anderson, Ind. After recounting the difficulties which you experienced in finding the mill, which are hardly equal to those a stranger in this city would have had to surmount in finding the office of the New Republic when you were its manager and editor, you proceed to describe what you saw.

The Herald of last week contained a communication from you, expressing your gratification because of the fact that this mill had been sold by the sheriff and calling on me for an answer. You rightly subscribe yourself, "Yours in tin!" that is correct—sardines come that way.

I am informed that the company which operated the mill at Anderson started with but little capital; that it ran behind in its finances and its property was sold by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment of $300. Doubtless when the company started it had great hopes of success and made extravagant estimates of success.

A few years ago a certain architect, long a resident of this city, forsook his vocation and embarked in the newspaper business as the managing editor of the New Republic. I doubt not, that, with "the iris pencil of hope," he figured out the vast sums of money he would make for the company as well as the extravagant estimates of converts to prohibition which he would bring in. The court records will disclose the number of suits commenced and judgments recovered against the company, whose business was conducted by this architectural managing editor. It might not be possible to state the time when his success as a complete failure in the newspaper line became so apparent that he resigned. His failure does not prove that the newspaper business could not be successfully conducted. I do not recollect that any person in or out of this state went into print to express his joy at the ill success of this enterprise. It remained for you to give expression to that kind of patriotism. The Hall Stove and Range company recently closed business here, and its property was sold under order of the court; if you ever heard of that lamentable fact it certainly caused a relaxation of the profane muscles of your face.

Up to date the expression of joy at the failure of the Anderson Tin Plate company have been confined to British manufacturers, the democratic party and yourself—an American citizen who feels a deeper joy over the failure of one tin plate mill than over five-and-twenty that succeeded.

The next time you go to Indiana stop at Gas City and examine the tinning works now in process of erection there by the firm of E. Morewood & Co., of Llenelly and Swansea, Wales. Then run over to Elwood, same state, and look over the works of the American Tin Plate company. Go through the rolling mill built of iron, 130 x176 feet in dimensions; the cold rolling mill of brick 135x60 feet; the tinning house of brick, 170x50 feet. Examine the engines, one of 1,000-horse power and one of 600. Look at five roll Morewood tinning machines. Go to Elizabethport, N. J., and view the works of the Morewood Tin Plate Manufacturing company there. Call on the Somerton Tin Plate works of Brooklyn. Visit the tin plate works in New York city, in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Apollo and Williamsburg, Pa., Piqua, Conneaut and Irondale, O., Baltimore, St. Louis, Hammond, Ind. Satisfy yourself that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, 13,646,719 pounds of tin and terne plates and 14,000,000 pounds of black plates which entered into the manufacture of tin and terne plates were produced in the United States. Learn the fact that up to June 30 last there had been shipped from Temescal tin mine in San Bernardino county, California, 282,628 pounds, or 141 tons of pig tin. Then, if your sorrow at this success in the manufacture of tin and terne plates don't kill you, come home, and in a letter the Herald express your wild grief, which will far exceed your present joy over the failure of the mill at Anderson.

CLOSED THE SUPREME LODGE.

Conclusion of the National Congress of Pythians at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias closed its labors today, after a session lasting two weeks. Never since the order has had a being has a convention of its national congress been so prolific of measures fraught with good and so calculated for the progress and advancement of the organization. Every state, district and territory in the United States was represented and also the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

The adoption of an entirely new ritual for the order was a high compliment to the ability of the ritual committee, composed of Hon. W. B. Ritchie of Ohio, R. L. C. White of Tennessee, W. A. Radcliffe of Missouri and E. E. French of Nebraska.

If this convention had done nothing else but abolish the "six dollar" clause in the constitution, it would have done well; by this act it at last removed a reproach against the order and relieved the order from the imputation of being a "cheap John" institution.

The case of Aldine lodge No. 129 of Chicago created a good deal of excitement, and there was a large lobby from Illinois urging the reversal of Supreme Chancellor Shaw in his restoration of the charter of Aldine lodge. Representative William D. Kennedy of Chicago had charge of the case for the accused lodge. He carried the day and the supreme lodge, by an almost unanimous vote, sustained the act restoring the charter.

Another important question also came up in regard to the right of two grand offices being held by one person, and it was decided adversely. This was strenuously opposed by George Hawkes of Pennsylvania but he was defeated and now he will have to choose between holding the office of grand keeper of records and seal and resigning the office of supreme representative.

Henceforth the ritual of the order will be in the English language only, as by the action of the body yesterday the supreme lodge voted that the language of the country was good enough for all Pythians.

Today the supreme lodge adopted most stringent and far reaching provisions against outside insurance organizations using the name of the order and providing for the expulsion of all members so using the order's name. The question of excluding from the membership of the order all saloonkeepers and bartenders was referred to the grand lodges of the various states, and the question of providing a home for aged members and orphans of members was postponed until the next biennial session of the supreme lodge.

Omaha Gets Her Share.

City Attorney Connell and Councilman Jacobson, of the committee on finance, held a consultation this afternoon with the county officials, relative to the city's share of the road fund. The consultation was satisfactory to all concerned. The county officials agreed to make up a statement showing the city's share of the money and also to turn over some $30,000 or $30,000 next week.

OF THE U. S. NATIONAL GUARD

Constitutional Provisions for the Establishment of a Citizen Soldiery.

RADICAL DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Original Intentions Have Never Been Realized and, Evidently, Cannot Be—Opinions of a Competent Military Authority on Federal Control.

Since the severe punishment of Private Iams by Colonel Streator during the strike at Homestead the attention of militia officers all over the country has again been drawn to the plan of placing the National Guard under the direct supervision of the secretary of war and establishing a bureau of the National Guard in the War department.

A prominent army officer now serving at the headquarters Department of the Platte has this to say regarding the matter:

The recent calls for troops in connection with the labor agitations and armed insurrections, notably in New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wyoming and Idaho, have once more directed public attention to those military organizations of the different states known as the National Guard. According to the latest returns from the adjutant general's office, the aggregate strength of these organizations is fixed at about 110,000 men. New York alone maintains 10,000, Pennsylvania about 8,000, Ohio 5,000; in the less populous states the numbers are smaller, the minimum strength for any state being 100 guardsmen for each senator and representative in the national congress. No state is entitled to share the benefits of the national appropriation for the militia unless it maintains an active militia to the extent of the minimum limit.

In nearly all the states annual encampments of the National Guard are held, and officers of the regular army are detailed to observe the work of instruction thereat. The official reports of these officers, published as inclosures to the report of the inspector general of the army, indicate that these troops have attained a fair degree of discipline and considerable proficiency at drill, but are almost entirely uninstructed in practical field work.

As an outcome of this co-operation by the War department, it is now proposed by Albert Pope of Boston to bring the National Guard still more directly under the influence and control of the regular army by seeking legislation by congress establishing a separate bureau of the War department to be known as the Military department, to be under the control of the secretary of war, and to have for its chief a brigadier general, with whom is to be associated a proper staff. It is expected that under the direction of the bureau the National Guard will become a homogeneous force with uniformity as to organization, drill and discipline, and of far greater value to the states and federal government than as at present organized.

The scheme proposed brings up the very important question of a proper military system for this country. It is here proposed to make the National Guard a prominent feature of that system, and involves in effect the abandonment of any idea of a proper increase in the regular army, and to a certain extent of the policy of raising large volunteer armies, under which all our wars have been fought. The proposition merits extended discussion and should be adopted only after it has received the favorable endorsement of the best military opinion of the country.

Our present military system is concededly weak. The forces legally authorized in time of peace are a regular army and a militia. The authority for these forces is found in separate grants of power in the constitution and they are separate and distinct forces. The regular army is maintained at such small numbers that it is not available even as a skeleton organization for the very large force which would be necessary in the event of war. Theoretically the reliance of the country is upon its militia, defined by law to consist of "every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, resident therein, who is of the age of 18 and under the age of 45." See section 1625, Revised Statutes. Practically, however, the country has never relied upon the militia in great emergencies. Under the constitution the general government can call upon this force only for the purpose of executing the laws of the union, suppressing insurrections and repelling invasion; that is, it is limited in the use of the militia to the purposes of a defensive war. It cannot legally be used for foreign invasions and if an individual organization of the militia desire to be incorporated with any army of invasion it must abandon its organization under the militia law and reorganize as volunteers.

A further defect of the militia is found in the provision of the federal constitution relating thereto, which reads as follows: "Congress shall have power to provide for organizing armies and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress."

Because of the reservation to the states of the power to appoint the officers of the militia the power given to congress to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia in time of peace has proven a nullity. In chapter 16, Revised Statutes, congress prescribed an organization and discipline for the militia. This legislation was enacted in 1792. It has never been carried into full effect in any of the states. As first attempts were made in some of the states to effect an organization under this federal law and stated seasons of drill were prescribed for all citizens coming within the provision of the statute. These attempts finally degenerated into a mere enrollment of those subject to military duty. Finally, at the outbreak of the civil war, there was not an efficient militia in any of the states, and the reliance of both north and south at this important crisis in our history was upon the raw levies which constituted our volunteer armies rather than upon the militia of the constitution, which was practically nonexistent.

Since the war no attempt has been made to organize the militia but a substitute known as the National Guard has found more or less development in all the states of the union. The idea of instructing in the military art all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 has been abandoned, and such attempts limited to the volunteer militia known as a National Guard. The National Guard is in fact a part of the militia, owes its existence to the same constitutional grant of power and has the same defects of organization as heretofore indicated. Its principal use is within the state to suppress insurrection against the laws. Its officers are appointed by the governors of the states and, it would seem, are not subject to the control of the general government except when called into the service. Congress may establish a bureau of the War department for the supervision of the National Guard but should any state refuse to accept such supervision it is difficult to see what coercive measures congress could employ for the purpose of enforcing such acceptance.

Governors of states might legally decline to carry into effect the provision of the general government and might even defy the general government in its attempts to enforce any prescribed organization and discipline for their National Guard.

It may be further stated by way of conclusion that the experience of the general government has not been encouraging. The refusal of the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut to furnish their quota of militia for the war of 1812, and similar refusals by states in our late civil war leads me to believe that should any of our future wars prove sectionally unpopular there would be numerous refusals by states to furnish allotted contingents just as there have been in the past.

The National Guard is primarily a state force. As such it has much to commend it. It is always unpleasant to say anything against it, composed as it is of citizens who, at considerable personal sacrifice of time and money, voluntarily devote themselves to the acquisition of military knowledge in order to render effective aid to the states in emergencies; but as a part of our national militia system it must be confessed that it has radical and fatal defects and I think it would be unwise for the general government to extend further aid to it than it now does.

They'll Chew if They Like.

The elevator men in the city hall building declare that it is not their fault that they are not placed in the cages to work the elevators. They state that they report for duty whether the cars run or not. When they are not handling the levers they are doing janitor work from the basement to the top of the building. As far as tobacco juice is concerned, they declare that the building is public property and that they have a right to spit where they please.

IN THE EBONY ELEVATIONS.

Captain Tom Russell Tells of the Wonderful Development of that Section.

Captain T. H. Russell of Deadwood is in the city with his son, George P. Russell, who is about to enter upon his freshman year at Creighton college. Captain Russell is one of the pioneers of the northwest, and is one of the best known of the early settlers in this section. In speaking of the marvelous resources of that wonderfully rich and comparatively little known territory embraced within the confines of the "Black Hills country," the captain said: "There never was a time when it looked so prosperous in the Hills as it does now. It is the center of the richest mining district in the world. In the past six weeks $300,000 in property in the vicinity of Deadwood has changed hands, and $500,000 is bonded to be taken in by English capital within the next ninety days. There are two chlorination plants now in operation there and paying dividends, and another is in course of construction.

"One 250-ton smelter is running day and night, and nobody knows just what it is doing, as it is a close corporation, and the amount that it is turning out is not made public. It is buying all ores that is offered and pays $3 more per ton than is paid by the Omaha or any of the other smelters.

"The mining now being carried on in the Hills is of greater magnitude than ever before. The Homestake company is just completing another very fine stamp mill and will soon be adding to the company's monthly output. The Homestake has paid $5,000,000 in dividends in the twelve years that it has been in operation.

"At Hill City the Harney Peak Tin Mining and Milling company has put in the finest 250-ton tin mill in the world, and a lot of the most improved tin machinery. Tin will soon be produced there, cheaper by far than was ever thought of in Cornwall, and of the most excellent quality.

"That is thirty-five miles south of Deadwood, but the Nigger Hill and Bear Gulch country, twenty-two miles northwest of Deadwood, will prove just as good and, perhaps, even richer in its tin mines than the Harney Peak district.

"The B. & M. and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley roads both run through Deadwood, and great ore trains pass every hour carrying ores from Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin to the reduction works.

"Deadwood is now a bustling city of 4,000 inhabitants and will have 7,500 within the next year. We have just let the contract for $40,000 worth of sewers, which is but the foundation of an extensive sewer system.

"Hot Springs is also booming, with its elegant new hotel, which is one of the finest in the country. Of course, the season there is nearly over for this year. I am not booming any particular spot or interest in the Hills, but like President Marvin Hughitt of the Northwestern I have for years foreseen a great future for that section. It is just as sure to come as the sun is to rise, and when it does come it will put an entirely new phase on the general appearance of things. We have plenty of power up at Deadwood. The Carbonate Flume company has 4,000 miner's inches of water with a 300-foot fall that would run your entire electric street car service here in Omaha just as easy as spinning a top. There is a narrow gauge road now in operation between Deadwood and Lead City, a distance of three miles. They have had a great many accidents on it, and it will be but a short time until it will be superceded by an electric road and the fare for the round trip reduced from 45 to 20 cents.

"You folks down here in Omaha want to keep your eye on the Hills, for when we strike our gait we are going to give you an awful surprise if you are not watching close."

The captain is a democrat, and shed a silent tear over the action of the South Dakota democratic state convention in nominating a full state ticket. "I wanted our folks to endorse some, if not all, of the independent ticket," he said. "But let me say that while I favored fusion I am still a democrat. I regret that we didn't fuse, because I feel that it would have been to our advantage, for with three tickets in the field the republicans are right in it. I didn't want it this way, but when wiser heads than mine in convention assembled say otherwise, I am still with my party, no matter what its action may be."

Captain Russell first went into the Black Hills country in December, 1874, at the head of the Collins and Russell expedition, before that country was ceded to the whites or opened to settlers, and built a stockade at Custer City, from which the party was marched out as prisoners by the United States troops and taken to Fort Laramie, in April, 1875. He was released on parole, and went east until the country was thrown open and then went back to Deadwood, where he has since resided.

BALLOON ASCENSION TODAY.

Prof. Belden Will Make Another Trip to the Clouds This Afternoon.

There will be an exciting time out at the intersection of Twenty-fourth street and the Belt line railway tracks this afternoon. Prof. Belden, who has the reputation of being one of the greatest sky scrapers on the face of the earth, has been engaged to make a flying trip to the clouds.

Two weeks ago the gentleman made a successful trip, but owing to the rain that set in just as he was about to leave the earth, thousands of people were disappointed, as they did not face the storm to go out and see the daring young man accomplish his dangerous undertaking. Last Sunday, just to please the Omaha people, he started on another upward trip, but at the height of 100 feet his balloon collapsed and he came to the ground, bruised and bleeding. It now turns out that Prof. Belden has a contract with the Omaha Street Railway company by which he is compelled to make two successful air voyages before he can draw any of his money. This fact, combined with the further fact that the professor is anxious to sustain his record, induces him to tour skyward again this afternoon. The ascension will be made between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock. The grounds can be reached by taking either the Twenty-fourth street or the Sherman avenue cars.

BRUTAL BOSSES.

Their Cruelty Causes a Riot Among Negro Railroad Laborers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—A riot occurred on the Wilkesbarre & Eastern Railroad this morning. The contractors have 150 negroes employed, which they had brought from Virginia. These men claim that they have been brutally beaten by the bosses frequently, and this morning twenty of them revolted and attempted to escape. In the riot which followed the negroes fought the bosses with stones and clubs. Two of the negres were shot, one seriously. The attempt at escape was successful.

The Bohemian Voice.

The Bohemian Voice is the title of a monthly journal, the initial number of which has just been issued in this city. It is the organ of the Bohemian-Americans in the United States. Its mission is to enable the english reading public to study the political question that most interest all Bohemians that there may be a correct and general understanding of Bohemian affairs, social, political and national. No such publication has heretofore been attempted. It will engage the attention of all those who seek the best information, untrammeled by governmental censorship, concerning a great people whose social and literary life is not familiar to Americans. In tone and general makeup the Bohemian Voice is fully up to the high standard attained by American periodicals. Its editorial page is in charge Hon. Thomas Capek, a gentleman of rare attainments. If succeeding numbers shall evince the same ability and good taste displayed in the first, THE BEE predicts that the Bohemian Voice will make for itself an abiding place among the literary journals of this country. The business management has been placed in the hands of Mr. John Rosicky, editor and publisher of the Pokrok Zapadu of this city. He is well known to the profession throughout the west. His connection with the new paper is a guaranty for its future.

Slippers of white quilted satin edged with marabout to accompany brides' dressing gowns of similarly trimmed white cassimere.

Continental Clothing House.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Great Popular-Priced Sale of Boys' Suits on Monday.

KNEE PANT SUITS.

$2.25, $3.00, $4.50
$2.50, $4.00, $5.00

Popular Prices. Guaranteed Qualities.

Big values on Monday in Boys' Long Pant Suits **At $5.50 to $8**

BOYS' HAT DEPARTMENT.

50 styles of Cloth and Felt Hats - **At 35c and 50c.**

Knee Pants 25c and 50c.

Another sale on Monday of Knee Pants at 25c and 50c, same as those sold on Saturday.

Don't miss this sale. Clothe your boys at popular prices at the

CONTINENTAL ON MONDAY.

OMAHA'S TRAINING SCHOOL

Probability That This Feature of the Omaha School System Will Vanish.

ON LEARNING THE TEACHER'S TRADE

Prof. Fitzpatrick Writes at Length Concerning the Supply and Demand of Pedagogical Talent and the Problems Involved Therein.

The Board of Education has not as yet seen fit to rescind its action with reference to the closing of the teachers' training school at the end of this year. If something is not done at the next meeting, which will take place Monday night, it will be impossible for beginners to enter the training school and none but the second year's class will be admitted. The intention of the board is to graduate this class and then close the training school. Quite a number of the High school graduates have already made arrangements to enter the Peru normal school, believing that the Omaha training school would not be open to them.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Board of Education to have the action looking to the school's abandonment reversed, but the results are still hanging in the balance of uncertainty.

Superintendent Fitzpatrick's Report.

Following is the full text of Superintendent Fitzpatrick's remarks upon the training school in his forthcoming annual report:

"The training school has done most excellent work during the year. Nearly all the graduates of last year are now teaching in the schools and in the main doing good work.

"One of the ends sought in establishing and maintaining a system of schools is to educate direction power. This direction power, if not educated at home, must be imported from abroad at a great expense. If we can, through our High school and other advanced institutions of learning, educate our own people to fill these positions of profit and trust we by so doing greatly elevate our own people and become independent of other sections.

"As our schools become better and the city grows in stability we shall have more and more demand for the employment of the graduates of our schools as teachers. In the main this is a rightful demand, for each year the product of the schools should show an advance in scholarship, and so far as scholarship is concerned the graduates of our High school and training school will average higher than the majority of the teachers whom we employ below the High school. Indeed the supply of teachers for our schools made possible by the existence of our High school is very largely a complete repayment to the community for the cost of supporting the High school.

"We already have in the schools more than sixty graduates of our High school, or nearly 25 per cent of the entire corps of teachers. It may be considered certain, therefore, that a certain proportion of the graduates of our High school should be added to our teaching force each year. If this be true, it is cheaper to give these young ladies the requisite training in our training school than to place them in the schools without this training. In this we escape with the minimum amount of damage at the outset.

Theory and Practice Compared.

"Theoretically a training school in a city where high salaries are paid is an abnormal development, because in reality such a city ought not to employ any teacher who has not had successful experience in other cities. In other words, such a city should be able to demand that the children in its schools should not be practiced upon by apprentices.

"Practically, however, such an end cannot be reached. Good teachers, like skilled workmen in any other profession, are not, as a rule looking for positions, the positions look for them. Hence the large majority of applicants from outside for positions in our public schools do not come from places noted for their schools, or from cities where similar school problems are being solved. Strange to say, too, the larger the city the less able are the school authorities to make the necessary investigation to prevent the employment of incompetent material. The system of examinations designed to protect the schools has, in the main, been an instrument by means of which objectionable material has been foisted upon the schools.

"It will be seen that this is another strong argument in favor of maintaining a training school, and in some cities such an institution becomes a necessity. With us, however, the training school will be subject to a great deal of criticism during the next few years. No training school pretends to turn out skilled teachers any more than a law school produces skilled lawyers or a medical school accomplished physicians. The graduate of the training school is simply well equipped to learn the business. There is lacking in discipline power, lacking in judgment, lacking in ability to do anything but the simplest work. As a rule, they can not be assigned to any position in the schools except to take the children in the latter half of the first grade, after the children have been well started by a skilled teacher, or some position in the second or third grade. But all school systems have always on hand a surplus of teachers who can do fairly well this class of work.

Chief of the Difficulties.

"The need of the schools of this city is not at the present time teachers who are fair primary teachers, but skilled and accomplished teachers for the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. No training school can supply this class of material. It must be purchased in open market at high prices. Now if the training school graduates twenty teachers per annum, and twenty teachers per annum is about our need, then the gradutes of the training school are numerous enough to supply the demands. The effect of such an arrangement cannot fail to be disastrous for a time at least. For a time, I will say, because after three or four years the stronger teachers of the training school graduates will become competent to fill some of these difficult positions. Indeed, in this city we can not at present assimilate, properly, more than eight or ten of these graduates in any one year. How can we maintain such a limitation? If we require a rigid examination of all applicants, we shall discredit the High school and inevitaoly force the High school to change its course so as to prepare these young people for this examination. This would be a very great evil. If we graduate these young ladies from the training school and then give them a rigid examination, we force the training school to prepare for this examination, a work which is foreign to the purpose of such a school. If the examination is the ordinary examination for teachers it would defeat its purpose by making scholarship the test when the real test is and should be teaching power. If we make a rule and say that only 50 per cent of the graduates are to be appointed in any one year the inevitable result will be the early death of the training school.

"All questions of school management pale into insignificance alongside of this problem of securing and maintaining a corps of able, active and efficient teachers. There is an irrepressible conflict between the interests of the 15,000 children in our schools and the large majority of applicants for positions as teachers. No American city has yet been able to reconcile this conflict. The training school has attempted to solve the problem, but without any flattering success."

SEWARD'S CAMPMEETING.

Great Crowds Attending the Session and Much Interest Shown.

SEWARD, Neb., Sept. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The great canvas campmeeting city is still growing. The eager worshippers are still coming. Every train is loaded with earnest seekers after truth and God. The interest is increasing, and the important subjects presented from the desk are such as to awaken in the hearts of the people a fervent desire and determined purpose to live nearer to God. At 9 a. m. Friday the conference met, and the president, Elder W. B. White of Lincoln delivered his annual address, taking a retrospective view of the past year's work, and the development of the cause in the great state of Nebraska during that time. Several new churches and some twenty-two new Sabbath schools have been organized during the year.

In addition to the ministerial force already in attendance Elder Eugene W. Farnsworth of Union college, Lincoln, and Elder Loughborough, president of the Illinois conference, came Tuesday evening, and their valuable assistance is highly appreciated. Elder Farnsworth delivered in the crowded pavilion Wednesday evening a powerful and eloquent address on "The Power There is in the Word of God."

In the afternoon Elder Loughborough gave a most interesting discourse on "The Soon Coming of Christ." He claimed to show from the scriptures, the fulfillment of prophesy and the events transpiring around us, that the great day of the Lord is nigh at hand.

There are now over 200 tents on the ground and more coming to accommodate the crowds of people.

There seems to be a desire to know more of this people and of the doctrines which they are so earnestly proclaiming to the world. They claim that a union is taking place between church and state; that a late decision of the supreme court of the United States, declaring this to be a Christian nation, favors such a union, and that the growing clamor for the enactment and enforcement of strict Sunday laws will result in religious legislation, and as a logical consequence will bring about, sooner or later, persecution for conscience sake. It was so during the papal supremacy in the dark ages, and it will be so in the United States of America as soon as these Sunday laws are enforced. And indeed, said the speaker, this is the case in the state of Tennessee, as also in other states of this free and enlightened republic.

Omaha Religious Work and Workers.

Mr. T. J. Hollander, who leaves next week for China to enter the missionary work, talked last Friday night to "men only" at the Young Men's Christain association rooms for the last time. He was very much affected by the occasion and the meeting was one that will long be remembered by all who attended.

Rev. Frank Crane, D.D., of Bloomington, Ill., has accepted the call from the congregation of the First Methodist church and will, if the bishops agree to his removal to this conference, become the pastor of that church toward the close of this month. He is a young man of exceptional ability both as a pulpit orator and a successful pastor.

The Young Men's Christian Association reception rooms will be thrown open next Tuesday evening after having been closed for nearly a month for repairs. An informal reception will be held for the benefit of all the members and friends of the association.

The Nebraska Christian Advocate has been enlarged and the name has been changed to the Omaha Christian Advocate. The paper is now one of the most attractive religious journals published in the west.

Evangelists Boyer and McCloskey of Illinois will begin a series of meetings at the First Christian church, corner Capitol avenue and Twentieth street, today. These gentlemen have a national reputation. Prof. McCloskey, the leader of song, has been teaching music and singing in a prominent Chicago institute for a number of years. The music will be a prominent feature of the meetings.

Buried Under a Caving Bank.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 3.—While working in Nimmo's stone quarry at Calgary, the bank, which had been undermined, suddenly gave way, burying and killing almost instantly two men named Ellis, father and son.

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Because they never spoil nice desserts.

Because the cakes, puddings, creams, etc., are made to please the most refined taste. Because they are extracted by a new method, from the true fruit, so that each has its own natural and distinctive character. That is why Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc., are wanted. To the connoisseur the difference between them and the common Flavoring Extracts is so great that it cannot be expressed in words. A trial will prove their superior excellence.