# MAN'S TENDENCY UPWARD

Light on the Destiny of the Race from the History of Mankind.

NO ROOM FOR DESPAIR AND DEPRAVITY

Human Aspiration that Will Yet Bring Every Soul Into the Light and Beauty Which Belong to It-Dr. Chapla's Sermon Yesterday.

'At the Universalist church Dr. Augusta 3. Chapin's topic yesterday morning was "The Covenant of God with Man." She said

As surely and as constantly as God sets the rainbow in the sky he is mindful from age to age of the joys and sorrows of his human children. As He ministers to man's taste for beauty He ministers to his need in all things. The same divine energy that maintains a changeless order in material things makes for righteousness forever in the realms of the spirit. This is the everlasting covenant, and is the sure ground of eternal hope.

There is given to all men this summer morning a perennial and most glorious hope. Our thoughts sweep over the history of our planet and we find man always advancing. Each succeeding age has found him invariably somewhat better than be was in the preceding one. History shows conclusively the method of the unseen en-ergy that control's man destiny. It shows that the controlling tendency of his nature is onward and upward.

Step by step since time began
We trace the steady gain of man.
Does this argue the total and inherent
deprayity of man or permit a belief in such depravity? We are asked to believe that our first parents, in the garden of Eden, instead of turning their faces forward, turned them backward. But the facts show that from almost the first hour of his existence man has been seeking for light and knowledge. The innocence and purity of Eden were those of the child of a day. When the first man and woman gained the power to discriminate between good and evil they made an advance step toward true man-hood and womanhood. There can be no doubt about it. They now became responsiscious purpose of good or svil. They had power to choose the good; and if sometimes they chose the bad that was better than no e at all. They suffered the painful penalty of wrongdoing, but that was better than to go on in sin unrestricted or ignorant that it was sin. When man has good he has been blessed the rewards of his goodness, when he has done evil he has blessed by the divine chastisement which in the shape of results recalled him to the fact that he was in the wrong road; and not unfrequently the retribution, in

We are asked by the old theology to be We are asked by the old theology to be-lieve that the tendency of man is downward and not upward.— The best refutation of that claim is found in the undentable fact that he has been from the beginning going in the upward direction. Had his controlling ten-dency been to evil he would not have been found, as age succeeded age, always in ad-vance of where the preceding one left him. This is not saying that he has not sinned and suffered, or that he has not wandered and suffered, or that he has not wandered countless days in the wilderness, but it is saying that sin and suffering as well as goodness and reward have been his teachers, and that in the wise providence of God they have been made a redeeming influence in his life. It is impossible to look over the fields of hisory and shut our eyes to this unassailable truth, which is set as a bow of promise in the clouds of our human horizon. Let it suggest and confirm in our minds the eyest and glorious hope that this divine tendent. great and glorious hope that this divine ten dency, deeply rooted in human nature, will yet bring each and every soul into the light and beauty which belong to it as the child of the highest. This outcome is as certain as that we shall see God's bow in the clouds when we look through the morning mists or the afternoon showers.

mercy given, has persuaded or enforced his

### REDEMPTION'S SIGN IS BLOOD Ministers Must Freach the Law in Judg-

ment and the Gospel in Mercy. Rev. T. W. Mathews at the Monmouth Park Methodist church preached an expository sermon yesterday morning on the eleventh charger of Revelations, his specific topic being "The Two Witnesses,"

spoke substantially as follows: This chapter opens with a vision of the measurement of the temple of God, the altar and the worshipers. What belongs to God is laid under his own measuring rule. Man's

rule will not do.
One says: "I don't like the orthodox One says: "I don't like the orthodox church. It is too narrow. Let me measure t." He takes his little reed and measures t, and with his infidel hammer knocks down the straight gate and widens the narrow way. He makes them as wide as good resolutions, as broad as science or reason or human benevolence. He makes the brotherhood of mankind the religion of the universe and his church becomes so spacious as to admit every creed, or ro creed at all, however false or fair. Every order and every oracle must have a place. This is man's measurement. God's measurement is different. He measures the gate and it is straight. He measures the way and it is narrow. The entrance is by the gate of repentance. The way is by

Another says: "I don't like the orthodox altar; it is too bloody. Let me measure it."
He measures it, but leaves out the blood.
He lays humanity in the temple, and bows at that altar as a humanitarian. He erects an altar out of natural laws and worships at the shrine, or enthrones reason above revelation and pays his devotion to it. This is man's measurement. God's measurement is different. He lays in this temple the chief cornerstone as the only altar. He has laid told by the Georgia papers it is a peach carnit in blood and covered it with blood from a fountain ever flowing and overflowing with blood. Hallelujah! This altar is the Son of Man and Son of God, and is measured, not by humanitatianism, nor rationalism, nor naturalism, but by divinity. It is an altar trees that grow fruit for shipment, something most holy, a world-embracing aitar to which may be known of the present magnitude of the presen man's measurement. God's measurement naturalism, but by divinity. It is an altar most holy, a world-embracing aitar, to which all who will may come. Leave it to the world's congress of religions to tacitly admit that the false religions of the world are parallels to the religion of Jesus in blessing and saving our poor fallen humanity, but tet the ministers of His proclaim, with underlying faith and forces. let the ministers of His proclaim, with un-dying faith and fervor, the power of a crucidying faith and fervor, the power of a cruci-fied and risen Christ as the only remedy for ville & Nashville railroad is via Mammoth the malady of sin. In the awful wreck, amid falling, flaming worlds, the only altar

that will stand is Christ.

Another says: "I don't like the orthodox worshipers. They are too exclusive. Let me measure them." And he marches forth a xast multitude, which no man can number:

\*\*Real Characterists\*\*

\*\*Real members of organizations and orders and companies and clubs with ritual and prayer-book and ceremony and paraphernalia, instituted, however worthy they may be, only for the social and pecuniary benefits of men and women in the present life. His measure in-God's is different. Note that only the wor-shipers come under the divine measurement. The outer court was not counted in. God counts those who, within his measured temworship Him in spirit and in truth. is the first witness-symbolized by the two candlesticks. Only in accordance with Gol's measurement can the church have the wit-

Christ. The ministry is the other witness-repre-scated by the two clive trees-witnessing in the two-fold aspect of the law and the gos-pel. Ministers must preach, not science nor politics (except by way of application), but the law in judgment and the gospel in mercy. This imagry is borrowed from Zacharish when the clive trees stand on either side of the golden candlestick with its golden bowl with seven lamps. Seven golden pipes supply the flames with golden oil, which is the word of life. Let these two witnesses be kept bright and shining.

Spirit Lake, Spirit Lake, Spirit Lake.

BEN ALI AT COURTLAND.

The Great Philion with His Spiral Tower and Pyrotechnic Display. Beginning with Sunday, Courtland Beach is to have one of the most marvelous and brilliant entertaining artistic novelties. Prof. Phillon, who was such a feature at the Midwinter California fair, will perform on his revolving aerial globe, going through the most wonderful feats. It is one of the strongest outdoor attractions known, and the press and people both give it all the praise possible

Philion, standing erect upon a globe, only twenty-eight inches in diameter, goes through his marvelous feats of rolling the globe up and down the spiral tower runway and then across a cable, in every conceivable way; forward, backward, sideways, turning and pirouetting, all the time propelling the globe with his feet, and using no balancing pole. After recrossing the cable to the tower the final descent is made under a most magnificent and indescribable mammoth fountain of fire, which completely envelops the spiral tower from top to bottom. The surrounding lights being instantly extinguished the moment this most grand pyrotechnic display begins, the effect produced is a most beautiful transformation tableau, which never fails to create he greatest enthusiasm. At this stage of this most remarkable exhibition a steam car-riage arrives at the foot of the spiral tower

Prof. Phillon then takes his sent and gives an exhibition of fancy riding with this wonderful mechanical carriage, riding it in different circles, cutting the figure eight and showing in numerous different ways how easily his new invention can be handled. An article of the property of the whistle of the property of t whibition of speed is then given, the whistle s blown and Prof. Philion retires. Manager Arthur, knowing the attracting

Manager Arthur, knowing the attracting qualities of this great novelty, has given Omaha people an opportunity to see the wonderful performance of this marvelous equilibrist, and it now remains to be seen if Omaha will give it the libral patronage due it. This is the first season at Courtland for Mr. Arthur. He is, however, well acquainted with the wants of the amusement going public, and promises, if his first effort for Courtland beach receives the encouragement it certainly merits, to give Omaha a series of the finest outdoor attractions obtainable.

Manager Arthur also announces for next Manager Arthur also announces for next unday a troupe of Arabian athletes—making combination unequalisd at any outdoor re-

ort in this country.

Sie Hassan Ben Ali and his royal Moorish roupe of Arabian athletes in feats of bal-ncing, marvelous tumbling, gun exercises, cing pyramids and other national sports and pastimes peculiar to athletic gladiators. This is the greatest aggregation of acrobatic and athirtic performers ever seen on any one stage. It was organized by Sie Hassan Ben Ali in the city of Fez, Morocco, February 22. 1892, with special permission of his majesty, the sultan of Morocco, and will be in attendance at Courtland beach next Sun-

## A Piente for a Dollar.

The Hayden Bros.' employes' picnic, which takes place at West Point June 23d, promises to be a very enjoyable affair. The features of last year will be greatly increased by foot ball games, base ball, sack races and a host of other pleasant pastimes. The ride itself to West Point and return for a dollar is enough inducement to go. Tickets can be obtained from any employe of inducement to go Hayden Bros.

### Closing Out.

The Buckeye Buggy company are closing out its stock at Fifteenth and Howard, stock in every way finer in quality and style than has ever been shown in Nebraska. Dealers and city buyers will save from 25 to 50 per cent on any prices ever made on so-called closing out sales of the past. The sale lasts only a few days. Mr. L. C. Hill, formerly of this city, is in charge. Prospective buyers should call at once.

A Count for First Prize.

These are the days of schemers. A Frenchman signing himself Comte de Clerico de Saint Germain has written a letter to one of the St. Petersburg journals, says the New York Tribune, proposing a lottery, with him-self as the prize. There are to be 1,000,000 chances, each ticket to cost one ruble. Any young woman who wishes to pay that amount in the hope of becoming a countess is entitled to one chance. The one drawing the "lucky" number Count Clerico promises to marry and install as the chatelaine of his French chateau. The proceeds of the lottery he proposes to divide as follows: Two hun-dred and fifty thousand rubles for himself, 250,000 for his bride, 250,000 for the journal which conducts the lottery and 250,000 for the poor of Russia. The count argues that this will be the lowest price—one ruble—ever paid by any woman for a bona fide title of coun-He declares that he belongs to one of the oldest families in France, has a comfortable fortune, unimpeachable character and in unsullied name, and that he will furnish documentary proof of his claims. His fortune, however, he says is not sufficient for him to live in the requisite fin de siccle style. Some of the French papers have treated the propodition seriously and express the fear that the oddity of his proposal will attract some one willing to pay 1,000,000 rubles outright for him rather than the one ruble at which he estimates himself

The glow of the tea rose is acquired by ladies who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. Try it.

# Ice Crack Thirty Miles Long.

A curious phenomenon is reported on Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin. In the middle of the winter the ice cracks open, the fissure extending lengthwise of the lake and almost exactly midway between the east and almost exactly midway between the east and the west shores. The opening averages from three to six feet in width and is nearly thirty miles long. It occurs every winter regularly, and those who are in the habit of crossing the lake on the ice make arrange-ments to construct a temporary bridge across the chasm. Teams hauling brick from the Calumet shore find that he crack is equally distant from both sides, and when a team starts from both shores at the same time the teams are sure to meet at the crack in the middle of the lake. The only explanation of the matter is that the extreme cold causes the ice to contract, and the contraction being equal to the whole mass, it causes the opening in the middle.

# Georgia's Peach Carnival.

Something unique in the way of an exposi-

cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and cave fees to holders of Epworth league tickets. famous battles of the war were fought. for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louis-ville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particu-lars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Atmore, gen-eral passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or George B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

# A Few Advantages

Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train, made up and started from Omaha. Baggage checked from residence to destina-tion. Elegant train service and courteous employes. Entire train lighted by electricity and heated by steam, with electric light in every berth. Finest dining car scruce in the west, with meals served "a la carte." The Flyer leaves at 6 p. m. daily from Union depot.

City Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam street, C. S. Carrier, city ticket agent.

Summer Tours. You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific system than anywhere else on this continent. See your nearest Union Pacific agent. Sum-

mer tour tickets on sale to Sept. 20.
E. L. LOMAX,
Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

DILL Through sleeper via the Northwestern Line.

commencing June 28, leaves daily for Spirit
Lake at 6:10 p. m. from Webster street depot.
The lake is the same, accommodations a little better, fare a little lower. City office, 1161
Farnam street. Depot, 15th and Webster
treets. J. R. BUCHANAN, G. P. A.

PASSING OF HORSE CARS

Last One in Omaha Was Taken Off the Track Last Evening.

DRIVER, CAR AND HORSES PHOTOGRAPHED

me Facts About the Blatory of Street Railways in the City, Showing the Evolution from Mule Cars to Modern Electric Trains.

At 6 o'clock last night Driver Christansan pulled his car. No. 54, up in front of the barns of the Omaha Street Railway company at Twenty-sixth and Lake streets, where he the horses and the car were photographed. After the artist had completed his work the car was driven into the barn and the bob tail car, so far as Omaha was concerned became a thing of the past. Horses had succumbed to electricity and the driver, like lago, was without an occupation.

In 1867, when Omaha had a population of less than 15,000, a number of the capitalists of the town went before the territorial legislature and secured the passage of a special act incorporating the Omaha Horse Railway company. The incorporators were Alfred Burley, Ezra Millard, George W. Frost, Joel T. Griffin, J. W. Paddock, C. A. Chase, G. M. O'Brien, J. R. Meredith, R. A. Bird, E. B. Chandler, John McCormick, Augustus Kountze, W. Ruth, J. F. Coffman, A. J. Hanson and David Butler. At the first meet-ing of the incorporators George W. Frost was elected president and E. B. Chandler sec-retary. This meeting was held in the Omaha National bank, a small frame structure that occupied the site where the Omaha National bank of today is located. This meeting was held on May 1, 1867. At this meeting it was decided to build from Cuming street, south on Twentieth to Cass, on Cass to Eighteenth on Eighteenth to Capitol avenue, on Capitol venue to Fifteenth street, on Fifteenth t Farnam, on Farnam to Ninth, and on Ninth street to the Union Pacific depot, a distance of three miles. Soon after this active oper-ations were commenced, and in 1869 a single track road was built from the depot, then at the foot of Ninth street, up to Farnam and as far west as Fifteenth street. Four double end horse cars were put into the service each carying a driver and a conductor. The fare was 10 cents, or eight rides for 50 cents. From 1869 until 1872 there were no extensions made, owing to the hard times

and the lack of travel, but in the fall of the latter year the town took on something of om and the company commenced to build the route mapped out in the articles of ncorporation. EXTENSIONS FOLLOWED FAST

In the fall of 1872 the line was complete and bob tail cars were put on, conductors being dispensed with and the fare boxes being put into place, the fare being reduced to 5 cents. Soon after this a number of ex tensions were planned and built as rapid! as stock could be sold and money raised This continued until 1874, after which there was a stagnation in street railway building until 1876. In 1876 the St. Mary's avenue, the West Farnam street and the Eighteenth line to Lake street were constructed. Thus matters ran along until 1884, when the road passed into the hands of Guy C. Barton, S. H. H. Clark and Captain Marsh, who at once put in the Creighton college, the South Thirteenth and the Hanscom park lines. About this time the Omaha Cable Tramway mpany was organized and given a charter to build on Tenth, Dodge, Harney and North Twentieth streets. In the fall of 1886 this npany had completed its cable road from a Tenth street depot to Cass street on the Dodge street line and to Twenty-fourth street on the Harney and West Dodge street ine. The road was popular, as it inaugurate the rapid transit, as well as bringing into vogue the first uniformed employes. A few onths prior to this time the old compan had been completely reorganized and sev-eral extensions made until the company was

operating seventy cars and using 600 horses. MERCER'S SUCCESS WITH MOTORS. In the spring of 1888 electricity as a mo tive nower was being talked and Dr S 1 Mercer, who believed that it was the rapid transit power of the future, secured the right of way over about all of the streets in th city, barring those over which the horse rail way company did not claim the right to operate. Using his own capital, he tried the experiment, and within ninety days he had electric lines running from Fortieth street and Ames avenue to South Omaha. For a few weeks there was an interesting street rallway war waged in the city, injunction following injunction in rapid succession as the fight to hold the right of way on certain streets progressed. Mercer's lines grew into copularity and people voted the old horse car too slow. In the fall of 1888 the old hors car company secured the control of the cable and soon after it consolidated with the Mer-cer company, but not until the latter comand built its electric line to Walnut Immediately after the consolidation there was a complete reorganization of the company, and, as a result, the Omaha Street Railway company came into existence. To keep pace with the town, horse car line after horse car line passed away, electricity taking the place of the animals which had been pull ng the cars. This continued until there was only one line in the city operated by horses this extending from Twentiel'n street west on Lake to Thirtieth, and north on Thirtieth

o Bedford Place, a distance of one and three-For nearly ten years horses have pulled the bobtail cars over the the bobtail cars over Thirtieth street line, which street railway parlance is known as the "Overland," but today the horses are stabled and as soon as the grade at Lake and Thirleth streets is cut down electric wires will be strung and electric cars will run from Twenty-fourth and Lake streets to the north ern terminal.

SPOILED THE HORSE MARKET. Yesterday, when speaking of the change General Manager Smith of the Omaha Stree

Railway company said that he hoped to have the line in operation within thirty days. Most of the old herse cars which were formerly in the service are stored in the com-pany barns about the city, though some have een converted into double ended trailers while others have been sold to small towns in this and adjoining states where horse car ines are still in operation.

In speaking of the introduction of electricity as a motive power. Mr. Smith remarked that it had played sad havoc with the horse market of the country. Ten years ago he said that scattered through all of the western states there were large ranches where the owners made a specialty of raising horses for use on street railways. The average life of a street railway horse was from four to five years, and hundreds of thousands of them were raised and sold each year. With the introduction of electricity the business of horse raising had been killed off and many of the horse ranches had been closed, the owners going out of business or engaging in other lines. other lines

Impossible to Live in This Country Without hearing about the Northwestern line's evening "Chicago Limited," for people WILL talk about its conveniences, tasteful-WILL talk about its convenience up-to-dateness.

Omaha, 5:45 p. m.; Chicago, 8:15 a. m. Vesdiners, Pintsch gas, EVERYTHING. No extra cost. Other Northwestern trains at 11:05 a. m

and 4 p. m. daily. Want your trunk checked City ticket office, 1401 Farnam street.

Ladies' Turkish Baths. Also medicated, sulphur, mercurial baths, oil rubs, hot milk, perlumed baths; mani-cure, chiropodist, pedal cure. We are pre-pared to do all we agree. Ladies, have your toe nails made to lot! One free treatment with every bath. cial attention to hair dressing.

109 Bee Bui'ding. Special Party for Spirit Lake Will be formed to leave Omaha Friday June 21, provided enough will go to fill a special sleeper. If you can go on that date and train, leave your name with G. F. West, city toket agent, 1401 Farnam street, not later than Thursday noon.
J. R. BUCHANAN.
G. P. A., S. C. & P. R. R.

Summer Tourist Tickets via the Wabish Are now on sale; for folders giving routes, rates, etc., call at Wabash office, 1415 Far nam street.

LABOR NOTES.

Denver people are forming a colony at Naturita, Colo. The Western Federation of Miners has \$500,000 in the treasury.

New York pumpmakers organized and joined the American Federation of Labor. It is probable that the upper house of the New Zealand legislature will be abolished. Garment makers in the east are preparing for their contemplated strike for shorter

Boston freight handlers withdrew from the Knights of Labor and joined the Ameri-can Federation of Labor.

Three thousand employes of the Pencoyd Iron company at West Manayunk have had wages advanced 10 per cent.

Canmakers' assemblies have withdrawn from the Knights of Labor to join the American Federation of Labor. Pennsylvania textile workers are voting on a proposition to inaugurate the benefit system in vogue in other unions.

The condition of the miners in the Pitts our district is improving. The mines are burg district is improving. The mines are pretty generally being started up. The Tallors' union of Pittsburg, Pa., find that five large talloring firms of that city get their work done in other cities. The national headquarters of the chinists' union will be removed from Rich-

mond, Va., to Chicago, Ill., on July 12. A co-operative novelty iron company is said to have been established at Canton. O. by moulders, machinists and other iron workers.

The California woolen mills at Petaluma. Cal., resumed work May 20, after being closed for four months. They will employ eighty hands.

Tobacco workers formed a national union at St. Louis. It is composed of strippers. It joined the American Federation of Labor.

The important proposition to make Pitts burg the central headquarters of all the naional and international trades unions and ederated bodies is being considered. The California State Blue Label League

of Cigarmakers has asked the Manufacturassociation of the state to Indorse a new label guaranteeing home production. The strike at the Bellaire, O., Steel works has been settled by a compromise, the firm conceding a 15 per cent advance in wages. Five hundred men have returned to work.

The 600 Home Riverside miners of Leavenworth, Kan., have decided not to accept the cut of 10 cents a ton. They will also demand semi-monthly payments in the future The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company has increased the hours of labor in its shops at Galesburg, Ill., to ten hours a day, The men have been working on short time since 1893.

It is officially stated that the Calumet and Hecla Mining company, employing 3,500 men at Calumet, Mich., and at Lake Linden, will estore wages to the figure paid before the 10 per cent cut in October, 1893. The Amalgamated association finished the

ensideration of the wage scale at Cleveland. The structural iron, wire drawing and provisions of the scale were adopted and a \$4 puddling rate was decided on.

The national convention of miners Columbus resolved not to call a general strike. The differential rate between Ohio and Pennsylvania has been the means of creating considerable strife in the ranks of

sued an order for the resumption of work at the shops in Hornellsville and some other points on full time. This order affects about 700 men who have been on reduced time for The cloakmakers' strike in New York, which has been of so much interest, has assumed a most pitiful state, since the strikers

are driven almost to desperation by want. The greatest destitution prevails everywhere, and now, instead of demands, as they started out with, they have issued an appeal to their former applicants. o their former employers to arbitrate. The recent advance in wages made by th rnegie company, which is said to involve 25,000 employes, is followed by an advance of 15 per cent in the Bellaire (Ohio) Nail com-pany's works, affecting 10,000 workers. Ad-

from the manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia indicate a general tendency to raise wages. An The Illinois brickmakers' alliance threaten to withdraw from the Trade and Labor as-sembly because it has not received the support from the Bricklayers union which it had expected in its strike. The brickmakers declare that their strike has not been lost, and promise to carry it on in a quiet way until they are successful. The strike, so far as it affects the union yards, has been called

Labor questions" in Rusia are decided by judicial process of even-handed just etween employer and employed. In t case of a strike the party who has broken the labor contract is imprisoned. If an employer finds it necessary to reduce the rate of wages or to dismiss a large numbe of workmen, he sends private information beforehand to the governor and factory in who endeavor to find employmen for the discharged workmen,

Thirteen trade unions, three co-operative sociations of consumers, nine association and provident society, fifty new friendly so cietles, fifty-seven new branches of existing friendly societies, and four new builling cleties have been added to the register of rdustrial organizations for the United King dom during the month of March. Thirty-six provident societies and one trade union ar-reported as having ceased to exist, or to have commenced "winding up."

The effect on labor of the introduction of new machinery forms a chapter in the report of the labor commissioner of New York. According to his estimate the number of men employed as carpenters in New York has been decreased 15 per cent by the introduction of new machinery, the number of buttonhole makers 50 per cent, of the shirtmakers 33 per cent, printers 41 per cent silk ribbon weavers 40 per cent, wood carvers 62 per cent, bakers and confectioners 20 per cent, furniture workers 35 per cent typefounders 50 per cent.

A special committee of the Michigan legis lature, after a lengthly investigation of the prison labor question, has recommended that the prisoners at Ionia reformatory be employed in raising flowers for market, manu facturing children's toys, raising such agri-cultural products and as far as possible manufacturing all such articles as can be consumed and used in the various state institutions. It also recommended that al state printing and binding be done in Jackso prison, and also that text books for the pub

lie schools be printed there. According to the figures of Joseph Gruenut, the city's statistic an, there are employe in the manufacture of clothing in Chicago at present about 15,000 persons, two-third of whom are women and girls. There are in the city about 800 sweatchers. Of these 330 are in the southwest section of the city and are filled with Bohemian workmen. On the northwest side there are 350 shops, where the work is done mainly by Poles and Nor-wegians. On the north and south sides there are probably 100 more, and in these the few Americans, Germans and Irish are employed. The 800 shops are owned by not

VALUE OF TRAINING SCHOOL

Members of Board of Education Differ Radically with Respect to It.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO ABOLISH IT

Some Action Expected at Tonight's Meeting-How the Experiment Has Worked in Omaha-Hinders the Selection of Competent Teachers.

Whether or not a teacher's training school will be included in the educational facilities of Omaha during the coming school year is a question which is scheduled for decision at the regular meeting of the Board of Education this evening. For a year or two past there has been a growing sentiment against the school, and several members of the board have arrived at the opinion that the expenditure of money for this purpose is not only illegal, but without any benefit commensurate with the expense.

The training school experiment has been in operation in this city since 1889, when a committee was appointed to ascertain its prospective cost and report to the board On its recommendation the school was established and rules were adopted for its regulation. On July 13, 1892, the idea seemed to prevail that the experiment was a failure, and the training school was abolished by a resolation of the board. But there was still an element which favored the school, and in the following January was re-established. The old rules, however were not again adopted, neither were ar new ones promulgated, so since 1893 th school has been running on a wide ope

basis, with no regulations governing it. Several opinions have been rendered by the attorneys of the board, in which is was stated that the school represented ar illegal expenditure of the school fun is This opinion was first rendered by Judge Baxter, and his opinion was reinforced by one from State Superintendent Goudy in which the same doctrine was laid down. The statutes explicitly state that the decision of the state superintendent shall be the law in such a case until it is set aside by the supreme court, but, notwithstanding these rulings, the training school has con-tinued to exist and the taxpayers have ooted the bills.

Since the school was established it has graduated fifty one pupils. Of these twentysix are now teaching in the public schools, nine were recently assigned for the coming year, three have resigned, nine have been dropped for incompetency, and four have taken the training school course without applying for positions at its conclusion. SAY IT DOES NOT PAY.

It is claimed by the opponents of the school that this does not pay for the amount ex-pended. The school is under the supervion of a superintendent at \$150 per month. he superintendent has four assistants at \$100 per month, making an actual expense for teachers of \$5,500 a year. Each of the four assistants has two regular school rooms under her control, which she tooks after with the assistance of the "cadets," or training school pupils. This makes eight rooms which are taught at a cost of \$4,000 a year. If there was no training school 4 tracher would be required for each room at an average school at 50 or 570 s. month. age salary of \$60 or \$70 a month. This would aggregate an amount slightly in excess of the salaries paid to the four teachers. From these facts the supporters of the train-ing department argue that it is not in reality an item of expense, since the four teachers practically do the work of eight. It is claimed, however, that the teacher who has charge of two rooms with cadet assistants cannot effect the results that are accom-plished by a teacher who is at liberty to give her entire attention to one ro

The controversy relative to the legality of the training school is the main issue at present in the board. Since the opinions of Judgs Baxter and Superintendent Goudy were received a law has been passed whi ports to permit the school boards of me ports to permit the school boards of merro-politan cities to expend the public funds for training school purposes. It was immedi-ately discovered, however, that there was a defect in the new law. Instead of being under a separate title, it was tacked on ta the general appropriation law, the fitte of which contains no allusion whatever to the school law. Since then Mr. Powell, the present attorney for the Omaha Board of Education, has examined the law and the lecisions bearing on the case, and has sub-nitted a written opinion, in which he takes he positive ground that the new law is renlered absolutely void by the failure to have mention made of it in the title.

ADVICE TO THE CONTRARY. During the past few weeks the members of he board who are making the fight for the raining school have obtained a number of pinions of their own which take issue with he attorney of the board. One of these is aid to bear the signature of Superintendent Corbett, and it will probably be submitted it the meeting tonight. The others are from ecal attorneys, who take the ground that he mention of the purport of a law in the itle is not mandatory.

Aside from the doubt as to the validity f the new law there are several members of he boad who assert that the training school s a positive detriment to the schools. They laim that it is the principle of home patron ge carried a little too far. There undreds of experienced and capable teachers who would like to obtain positions in the Omaha schools. But few of them can be secommodated on account of the number of raining school graduates, who have the prior claim to consideration. These teachers are totally inexperienced except for that which has been acquired during their cadetship. Out of thirty-five who have been elected since the establishment of the trainng school nine have been dropped, here are several more who are far sing strong teachers. This induced the memers to believe that the schools would be etter off if the training school system had ever been introduced and the board had been left free to select the best teachers obtainable without regard to their graduation rom any Omaha institution.

The Ladies.

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(Continued)

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