SCHOOLS OF THE PEOPLE

Chicago's Struggle to Meet the Wants of Trooping Children.

COST AND GROWTH OF SCHOOLS

Practical Application of the Agricultural College Idea in Minnesota-Continuous Development of the Faculties-Notes.

The annual report of the Chicago Board of Education for the year ending with June last, presents an instructive view of the public school system of that city, and the herculean task of providing accommodations for the increasing number of school children. During the fiscal year sixteen new school buildings were opened and the erection of twenty-one begun, yet it seems there is an imperative demand for at least fifteen more new buildings. In addition to this there has been for a long time an urgent necessity for the accommodation of 12,600 pupils now occupying rented quarters, for whom fourteen schools will be necessary, making twenty-nine buildings of 900 scholars each, which ought to be erected. The enrollment of children during the year was 201,380, or 12 per cent of the population, and the increase was 16,022 over of pupils per teacher in the primary and grammar school grades was forty-four and dally membership of 165,216. The cost of tain his full excellence in any department tuition alone per pupil was \$8.66, against \$7.53 in 1893-94 and \$8.47 in 1892-93, and for all current expenses \$10.10, against \$8.86 in 1893-94 and \$9.97 in 1892-93. The total expenditure for the year was 16.34,328, of which performs the year was 16.34,328, of which wither task \$2.84,628. Half a million of this beyond this if he cherish the convelous aim. tuition took \$3,614,078. Half a million of this secured from rentals of property, the balance by school fund property.

The president of the board, while pronouncing the training school for teachers an unqualified success, recommends that "a por-tion of the teachers be selected from other localities and trained in other methods, thus degeneration and the adoption of routine methods and contracted habits of thought

and work."
Fifteen truants agents were employed by
the board, at a cost of \$14,675, and through their efforts 3,700 children were brought to the schools by persuasion. The value of school property aggregates \$17,273,490.

COLLEGE FOR FARMERS' WIVES. The Girls' School of Agriculture at St. An thony Park, Minn., midway between St. Paul and Minnespolis, is probably the most unique educational institution in this county. There farmers' daughters are taught to cook and can and sew, how to raise fruits and flow-ers, the sciences of dairying, household chemistry and entomology, and many other useful things, which will make them valu-able aids to the farmers lucky enough to

win their educated hands and hearts.

The school was founded seven years ago, but only last summer was the experiment made of admitting girls for a course of four weeks. This was so successful that the course this summer was extended to six weeks, and the regents of the university are now planning to admit girls for the full term

The plan is to have the boys and girls in classes together except in such lines of prac-tical work as will fall to them separately in life. In such subjects as botany, bookkeep ing, civies, chemistry, mathematics, language, dairying, poultry, entomology horticulturs, physics, physiology, music, drawing, etc., they physics, physiology, music, drawing, etc., they will work together, but while the girls are busy with cooking, sewing, millinery and the like, the boys will work at blacksmithing carpentry, animal industry, etc.

In domestic chemistry the girls are in-

to domestic chemistry the girls are instructed in the chemistry and economy of foods, the purity of the water supply for household purposes and the chemical changes that take place in the making of butter gives the falling off in the college proper.

It is proposed in Boston that take place in the making of butter and cheers. Simple tests for the detection of the adulteration of foods are also given. Many other topics, as the chemistry of sewer gases, disinfectants, soaps, dyes, etc., receive due attention and some laboratory work is done Later the girls study the nutritive value f foods and their purity from adulteration,

and how to analyze water. The analysis of soils and the testing of illuminating oils will likewise be a part of the future housewife's Two forencons a week are devoted to cook

ing and other household subjects. The girls listen to a demonstration lecture and then engage in practice work to put their newly acquired knowledge to the test. Mainly the common foods are treated. Baking bread. common foods are treated. Baking bread, boiling, broiling, frying and roasting meats, canning and pickling fruits and vegetables making pastry, puddings and dressings, the preparation of salads, soups and gravies, and the best methods of carving and serving are discussed. When it is remembered that the prevailing diet of the farmer during the winter months is sall pork and potatoes, it will be seen that the future holds great possibilities when these "new women" become queen In sewing these girl students are taught

various stitches used in basting, seaming, hemming, mending, etc. Then comes instruc-tion in the making of underwear and other plain garments, after which follow dressmaking, millinery and var o s forms of art need e-work. In connection with sewing are taught the qualities of various fabrics, the harmony of colors and the principles of aesthetic taste. The school is conducted upon the principle that character makes labor honorable As much labor, therefore, at the home and on the farm as can be distributed among the students is given them, and they are paid a fair rate of wages. This enables those of small means to get through the school year at an infinitesimal cash outlay for board and

The attendance has increased from fortyseven in 1838-89 to 360 in 1894-5. The build-ings have multiplied, so that where two wooden structures stood in 1888, three wooden and five brick buildings now stand. During the seven years of its existence the school has graduated 106 students, twelve of whom are continuing, in the agricultural college course, and the rest-with but two or three exceptions—are following some line of agri-culture. Most of these own their own farms, some serve as foremen on large farms, and two as foremen on state experiment stations. CONTINUOUS EDUCATION.

Education, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was once supposed to consist mainly in the acquisition of knowledge, but modern ideas have included in it the development of the faculties. The mind is no longer treated like an empty vessel, to be filled as speedily as but as a conscious personality to be led to self-development. Many of the studies now pursued are chosen with the direct object of mental discipline; and the imparting of knowledge itself is held to be a fallure unless sufficient curiosity is awakened to induce the pupil eagerly to seek for more. Nor is the mind alone thus rationally treated. The senses are taught to work actively and accurately; the hand also is made skilful. and the faculties generally are aroused and set to work. Science and art go hand in hand now in our best systems of education, and wherever they are divorced the effects recognized as lamentable.

These two departments of education, the acquirement of knowledge and the develop-ment of the faculties, are now wisely united in every system of instruction worthy of the name; but the truth that they should occupy a preminent place all through life has not yet received the attention it deserves. It is curious that, with all our advanced ideas about education, we should still practically limit it to a few years during childhood and We speak of an uneducated man, of a half educated man, of a well educated man, as if educated man, as if education were something which could be begun, continued and finished—something in which one man may have no share and another can have the whole. There still lingers among us a conception of some definitely laid down course of instruction to be carried through to this end, and the phrase "his or her education is finished" is not yet quite out of date. If it were merely this it would not so much signify, as phrases, like other forms often live on after their real significance has passed away. The transition which a youth experiences when he leaves school or college to enter what we superficially call life, is so great that it is per-

haps not strange that he should bid fare-well to the past and welcome a future which, to his mind, seems to bear little or which, to his mind, seems to bear little or no relation to it. Hitherto his attention has been mainly directed to his own self improve-ment; now he is expected to entertain far different aims. Instead of any longer ac-quiring knowledge, he is now urged to ac-quire wealth or fame or high position; in-stead of exerting his mind for the sake of its discipline and power, he must exert it for external and material results. Previously having been absorbed in taking in, he must having been absorbed in taking in, he must now be equally absorbed in giving out. Gen-erally, too, having hitherto depended on others, he is now expected to depend upon himself. This wholly new view of life nat-urally turns his thoughts away from what he has regarded as education, and while he may nominally admit that his education can never be finished while his powers last, he yet plans his life without any direct purpose of continuing it. To be sure it will be incidentally continued, even without his intending it. ing it. Whatever be his pursuit, he cannot follow it with energy and conscientiousness without acquiring further knowledge, nor car he avoid developing his faculties by their constant use. Still this is undesigned and cannot have the same kind of influence that

conscious and determinate intention would It should be realized, not in mere words but in practical action, that education must never stop; that although a transition lime comes, when further aims than self-improve ment must be recognized, they are added to supplement, not to obliterate, Among the various objects of life, that of continuing the education should be always kept prominent, with no thought of bring-ing it to any terminus short of life itself The acquirement of knowledge in some form the preceding year. The average number and the development of faculties, apart from their external results, should be another. This will not interfere with the life work grammar school grades was forty-four and nor with any of the social or domestic rein the high schools forty. The average daily lations we may be called upon to fill, for attendance was 154,216 cut of an average the progress side by side. No one can at-

is happily inevitable, as we have said. But beyond this, if he cherish the conscious aim if he determine that he will continue own education in the broadest sense of the direct taxation. The city has fourteen high schools, with an average daily attendance of 6,631, and twenty-three kindergartens, with be a more efficient worker in his special de partment and a more valuable member of the community than would be possible without It is sometimes objected that those who

are absorbed in business and other pursuits have no time for deliberate self-culture, but when it comes to be recognized as one of localities and trained in other interiors, the giving variety and rivalry in the methods of instruction, as it is found that where home talent is alone used the tendency is to Mr. P. G. Hamerton says on this point: "There is great danger in apparently un-limited opportunities, and a splendid compensation for those who are confined by cir-cumstances to a narrow but fruitful field.

To supply our own need, within the narrow limits of the few and transient hours that we can call our own, is enough for the wise everywhere. Let us resolve to do as much as that, not more, and then rely upon the golden compensations."

Educational Notes.

George Vanderbilt has agreed to contribute the greater part of \$1,000,000 to found an Episcopal college in Washington.

General J. Watts De Peyster of Tivoli, N. , will contribute the money to establish a college of languages for the new Methodist university in Washington. The subject of text books also receives at

tention, and the sensible rule laid down that the only standard by which books should be valued should be "not how cheap, but how

One of the few cities in the United States of more than 3,000 stereopticon slides, which she uses in her lectures.

Has a tendential years missionally experienced by Bishop Handy.

The number of students at Yale this year somewhat smaller than usual. Both the cademic department and the Sheffield Scientific school show a falling off. That for th academic department is but slight, from 1,159 to 1,139, but for the Sheffleld school it is from 577 to 505. This marked decrease for the scientific school is attributed to the rais-

noney for the public schools by selling liq-for licenses at auction. The uniform li-cense fee in that city is \$1,500, but as some saloons are much more valuable than others it is contended that they should pay more. The Boston Advertiser c'aims that if all license were put up at public auction the city would get from \$150,000 to \$200,090 a year more than it does now. This would be a very wel-come addition to the school fund, Boston needs over \$2,000,000 to bring its public schools up to the demands made on them.

Miss Moriarity is promoted to the eighth

Miss Graig has been changed from Central Park to Druid Hill.

Dr. A. P. Marble and family leave within few days for Philadelphia. Superintendent Pearse recommends spell-

ng as a part of the 1B work. Mrs. Points of Mason has been spending a few days visiting schools in Kansas City. Several of the Comenius corps are devoting part of the noon intermission to the study

of the French language. Superintendent Pearse has removed hi family to the city. They will reside at Forty-second and Farnam streets. Miss Kate Foos has charge of the second

grade at Mason, having been exchanged with Miss Duncan, who takes the fifth grade at Miss Lida Schallenberger, for several years principal of the Vinton school, was married Wednesday afternoon, October 2, to Mr. William L. Drew, an attorney of this city.

ion of Woman's Clubs, where she read an excellent paper on "Opposition to Realism."

ject for study is Hawthorne. The Principals' club met last Wednesday

evening, but adjourned at request of the superintendent, and attended the second grade meeting. They will meet on the third Wednesday of the month to discuss "Na-Mrs. Emma R. Neldig, ex-principal of Ban-

croft school, after several weeks visit with friends, has returned to her home in Los Angelos. During her sojourn here Mrs. Neidig organized a hive of Ladies of Mac-cabees, in which order she helds the position of supreme lieutenant commander. Park school is just taking up the vertical

writing. To create a lively interest they had a little contest between the pupils of the fifth and sixth grades. Each child's slate was carefully prepared, the name and grade being upon the reverse side of the siate. Then the slates were arranged upon the stairs. The children viewed them by going up one flight and down another. On every step was a state, and the fifth and sixth grades all mingled without distinction. After the children had had a good look the judges proceeded to select the best five states. By reference to the back of the state it was revealed that three of these were from pushis in the sixth grade and two from the fifth. So the sixth grade won.

Steam's Up! The Moorings Cast Off. Majestically the great ocean gray hound eaves the dock and steams down the river Majoritearly the Majori The Hitters is the staunch friend of all who travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely remedies nauses, billousness, dyspepsia, that matic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

October Sth and 22nd the ROCK ISLAND will sell dickets at one fare for the round trip (plus \$2.00) to points in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Indian Territory, Okiahoma and Texas. For full information call at ROCK ISLAND ticket office, 1602 Farnam St.

Dr. Bailey, dentist, Paxton block.

Sermon by Bishop Handy at First Methodist Yesterday.

POWER OF BELIEF IN A LIFE BEYOND

s the Corner Stone of the Christian Religion and the Vital Motive in All Christian Effort and Living.

At the services held by the First

Methodist church yesterday Bishop James A. Handy of the African Methodist Episcopal church preached. The delegate to the African Methodist conference now being held in this city. Rev. Frank Crane followed in a short introductory speech, saying that there was no race distinction in the Methodist church. He said there had been riots in China against white missionaries, troubles in California wherein the miners had risen up against the Chinese and the lynching of negroes in the south wherein the victim had been found innocenwhen it was too late to make restitution. Many of these race troubles had been waged in the name of religion, such as the late Armenian outrages in Turkey, but by far the majority were caused from a lack of region. Religion knew no race distinction. Rev. Frank Crane then introduced Bishop landy, who spoke on "Immortality." He said that Paul liked to preach in large cities, liked to address large audiences and convince them of the fruitionness of living in the world by the manner in which they had been existing; that there was something beyond, something greater to be attained than the luxuries of this earth. While at Phillipl incuries of this earth. While at Phillipi Paul succeeded in emptying all the temples and synagogues of the Jews. They came first to scoff and deride the new religion, but were held spelibound by the eloquence of Paul. He was not a Demosthenes nor a Plato, but his words were heaven born and carried conviction with them. They assaulted him when he would not desist, but were finally convinced that he was inspired, and adopted the religion of which he and adopted the religion of which he preached. Everything in nature showed the fleeting character of life on this globe, showed the power of God and the indestructibility of the soul. The bishop then drew a picture of the difference of feeling at a pagan death

bed and that of a Christian. He had at-tended the funeral of a brother of Colonel tended the funeral of a brother of Colonel Ingersoll's while living at Washington, and had observed the deep sorrow of the mighty orator and wondered if a belief in Christ would not have enabled him to bear his bereavement with greater fortitude. When the silvery-tongued speaker had bid goodby forever to all that remained of a brother he had loved and cherished in life, would be not have fell hander sould be have believed. not have felt happier could he have believed that they would meet again in the great beyond? He thought so. The bishop said that the belief in resurrection was the great tie that kept all Christians together, that made them work and strive for something better than anything on this terrestrial footstool; that the love of God was far greater even than that of a mother, and that to Him everything was possible. The death of an infidel was indeed a terrible thing to wit-ness, and the bishop concluded his remarks by exhorting all to embrace the religion that

was the only saving factor to humanity be fore it was forever too late. An announcement was made by Rev. Frank Crane that Rev. Richardson of the conferwhich employ a special instructor in geo-graphy in the public schools is San Francisco.

Crane that Rev. Richardson of the confer-ence would address members of the church for next Thursday, describing his fifteen Miss Hattle B. Steele. She has a collection years' missionary experience while in Africa.

FAULTS OF THE CHURCH.

significant. "What Is Wrong With the Church?" was he topic of Rev. Asa Leard's discourse at the Knox Presbyterian church yesterday

morning. He said in part: This has been the cry of the pessimist for is proposed in Boston to raise more about 1,800 years. "O, the inconsistencies of the church," says the skeptic. "Yes, and other, the heartlessness and tyranny of the church," says the anarchist. So it goes. "Mine herbirds are against her." It is about the most fashicable thing in the world today to abuse the church. This has pretty nearly until the millennium dawns.

There have been times when the church seemed to be pretty nearly all wrong. No doubt a good deal could be found in the church today that would not seem to be in the line of God's plan for it. What are some of these things, and how are they to be set right?

These questions ought not to be very hard tles. That church was surely right. That church would be right today. Have we that church? If not, in what do we differ from 11? Now I know there are some people who the Holy Ghost has to be consulted and obeyed ganization in the church today. They cry out, "All wrong! All wrong!" The trouble is these people will persist in seeing only the errors and then characterize the church by these. If a man chance to have a wart his nose it would hardly be right to call the man himself a wart. About as reasonable are some of these denunciations of the The church of the anostles was above all hings an evangelistic church. The apostles

had just one great theme, and that was "Jesus Christ, the promised Savior." They believed that without Him all men were lost, Miss Irene Byrne had leave of absence on Friday to attend the Nebraska State Federation of Woman's Clubs where she reached the preached it. If they preached the preached it. holy living it was the holiness that comes Mr. and Mrs. James Hodge of 2118 South they preached a resurrection it was a research through Jesus Christ. If they preached a resurrection it was a research days the street have welcomed to their home a urrection through Jesus Christ. They were Mr. and Mrs. James Houge of all home a bright treet have welcomed to their home a bright treet have welcomed to their home a bright treet have welcomed to their home a urrection through Jesus Unrist. The barden of one idea," not afraid of being called "men of one idea," capecially as that idea was turning the world capecially as the capecial was turning the world capecially as the capecial was the capecial wa Mrs. Keysor's class in American literature, of which several of the teachers are members, has resumed work. They meet on Saturday morning at 10:30. The first subspace of the same ignorance, vice, and immorally that meets us, only in a greater degree, and this one truth was the panacea for it all. Paul desired to elevate the morals of the people of his day, so he preached to them Jesus Christ, and then ex-horted them to "walk worthy of their call-ing" in Him. Is it not a fact that this same rith is the theme of the pulpit today? Of course we occasionally find a pulpit given over to poetic effusions, fiddle strings and an-thems, but in the course of nature these exceptions must soon give way. Jesus Christ will honor but one thing with ultimate pros-perity and that is the steady, sturdy, earnest preaching of the good news of salvation through His shed blood.

Current topics and organ recitals like brass bands may draw a crowd, but only the preaching of the gospel will build up the church, save men, and reform the world.

The church of the apostles was a Holy Ghost church. It had a bible that men recognized as having been revealed by the Holy Ghost. The bible was therefore to the apostolic church as the audible voice of God. There was an intelligence in it, a personality back of it. Every decision of the church was from the Holy Ghost. They went where the Holy Ghost directed them. They said what the Holy Ghost gave them to say. They believed in Him, consulted with Him and followed Him. Have we such a church today? To the outside world the church may seem to be all machinery, because the world can only see that which is without, but the praying Christian knows that all this mach would be as motionless as a dead engine were it not for the power of the Holy Ghost within our comforter, guide and strength. If the church today would consult and follow the guidance of the Holy Gheat there would not be so many congregations groaning under the mortgage on their building or blushing

carry the gospel to the "regions beyond."
The spirit of missions is the spirit of the church today. It washed be hard to find a church that did notabelieve in foreign missions, and if such contains found today you would find in it a dying shurch. The church is called a brackering shurch. is called a kingdom in the new testament, and the first thought in the kingdom is conuest. No branch of the church today is satisfied, neither ever can be satisfied, until the nations of the earth have accepted our

King.
This, then, is the church of the apostles and the church of today, the gospel of a crucified Redeemer for a theme, the Holy Ghost for a guide and the world for a field.

"MARTYRS OF ARMENIA." Plea for Christians Under the Power

of the Turk. "The Christian Martyrs of Armenia" was the subject of a very practical discourse by Rev. Vrooman at the First Congregational church yesterday morning. The theme served opening prayer was by Rev. Richardson, a to introduce an interesting narration of the Armenian outrages and the previous history of Christianity under the despotism of the Ottoman empire. The preacher took a radical position relative to the policy of the Turkish government and held that it was high time that the Christian nations of the world united to secure to their brethern of the Ottoman empire the undisturbed enjoyment

of equal privileges with the Moslems. Rev. Vrooman spoke from the text "Am I my brother's keeper?" from which he drew an application as to the duty of all Christian copie to do all in their power to develop nd crystallize a public sentiment that should ultimately result in inducing the powers to assert themselves in the interests of the Armenian, Mecedonian and Greek Christians. He held that the Mohammedans of the Ottoman empire were far more cruel of the Ottoman empire were far more crucial and bigoted than the Morlems of other nationalities. He charged the United States consul at Constantinople with being in sympathy with the Turkish outrages and assembly with the Turkish outrages and assembly to the constant of Returning to the story of the sufferings

general massacres and drew a vivid picture of the daily outrages to which they were subject. They were taxed for the privilege of living; they were not permitted to testify in court and they had absolutely no recourse against the outrages which the emissaries of the sultan perpetrated on their homes and families. The speaker stated that he had heard these stories from the lips of those who had themselves experienced these sufferings, and that he had access to the correspondence of 250 Christians who had been espondence of 250 Christians who had been esidents of Turkey for from five to forty years. Without one exception all these writers agreed that the reports which had been obtained in this country through the diplomatic correspondence of Consul Tyrrell hend the were grossly incorrect and utterly falled to and who do justice to the real situation. He maintained that this question had within itself the life or death of Oriental Christianity, and at the close of the regular service he requested the members of the congregation to sign a petition which represented their sentiments and was designed to aid in the work of crystallizing the sentiment of the English speaking people in favor of foreign intervention for the protection of the Christian

UNION IN CHURCH WORK. of Rev. Dr. Everts at the

subjects of the sultan.

The pulpit at the Beth-Eden Baptist church occupied yesterday morning by Dr. W. W. Everts, jr., of Haverhill, Mass. The minster, who is a son of the late Dr. Everts, who for more than twenty years was pastor of the First Baptist church of Chicago, is a speaker of quiet force, whose words are delivered with no attempt at great oratorical effect, but resc', directly the minds of Dr. Leard Finds They Are Quite In-

listeners with their in pressiveness. Dr. Everts' sermon was an extemporaneous

The preacher said that the first man, says the anarchist. So it goes, "Mine her-itage is unto me as a speckled bird, all the and showed the perfectness of the human time, with the dissemination of the human abuse the church. This has pretty nearly always been the case and doubtiess will be until the millennium dawns.

In the human body, continued the speaker,

the various organs are necessary to each other—one helps every other. The eye helps the ear and the ear helps the nose, and they all work together to make up the faculties to answer. We have a full record of the church as organized by Christ and his apostiles. That church was surely right. That the church was surely right. That various members should combine these facul-ties for the good of the church in the same way as the organs units to make the man.

If, on the other hand, the organs of the human body refused to assist each other as nature requires them the organization would be more or less broken un. be more or less broken up. In directly the same way if some member of the church re-fused to help by not donating his gifts for the good of the church, that church was more or less injured. Very frequently a member did refuse assistance from the fact that some desire on his part had been thwarted; per-haps he failed to obtain some office in the church that he wished, and falsely arguing that the church did not need him, he arrived at the conclusion that he did not need the church. Especially did it often happen that when some man was elected to some high position the other members envied him and b came dissatisfied, to the injury of the church. The speaker went to length in show-ing the uncharitableness of such conduct, although he said it was very prevalent.

In your blood is the cause of that tired, languid feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes rich, red blood and gives renewed vigor.

SPECIALS. CUT THIS OUT.

The Missouri Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets at very low rates for the follow-

KANSAS CITY.
Half rates from September 30th to October 6th, limited for return October 7th. ST. LOUIS, MO. Half rates from October 5th to October 11th,

imited for return October 14th. ST. LOUIS, MO.
One and one-third fare on October 1st, 3rd, 8th 10th, 15th and 17th, limited for return five days from date of sale. ATLANTA, GA.

Very low rates for round trip. Tickets on sale until December 15th; limited for return January 7th, 1896. For further information, time tables, maps, etc., address or call at company's office, N. E. corner 13th and Farnam, or depct, 15th and Webster streets. Omaha, Neb.

THOS. F. GODFREY, P. & T. A. J. O. PHILLIPPI, A. G. F. & P. A. Welcome Ball.
Given by Omaha lodge No. 5 in honor of

delegates to the second annual national con-vention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, Creighton ball, corner of Fifteenth and Harney streets, Monday evening, Oc-tober 14, 1895. Tickets admitting gentleman and ladies, 50 ceuts. \$11.50 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN

Via the Wabash R. R. For the St. Louis fair and exposition the Wabash will sell at above rate October 5

to 12. On Tuesday evening, October o, grand-parade of the Velled Prophet. For tickets and sleeping car accommodations call at Wabash office, 1415 Farnam street, or at union depots, Omaha and Council Biuffs, or write

G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agent,

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Homeseekers' Excursions. October 8 and 22-south, southwest and rest. Just about half rates. Call at 1324 Farnam street and get full in formation, or write to J. Francis, G. P. A., the spestolic church was a missionary church. The command was ever upon it to Omaha, Neb.

Columbia Metal Polish. Cross Gun Co.

IT IS NO GUESS.

But a Well Authenticated Fact. The general advantages of the place and the chances for a successful career for a man of moderate means, but plenty of pluck and energy, are so well established and authenticated by the testimony of all those who have had the good fortune to see for themselves the beautiful Orchard Homes region, that it is no wonder we have all we can do to answer the anxious inquiries of those who are determined to locate their and better their own condition in life and give their families all the advantages with which this favored Orchard Homes region abounds.

A wonderfully fertile soil, one that never fails you, and a climate that Italy itself cannot rival, makes Orchard Homes one of the most delightful places in the world in which to live. When you add to this the fact that for every acre of land there that you cultivate nature cnables you to harvest not one, but two to four crops each year, and crops that pay you all the way from \$200 to \$400 for each and every acre so worked, it is not strange that the people are determined to go south just as soon and just as fast as they can get themselves in shape to do so and se cure a home there. The abundance and pro-fusion of the fruit that grows there and the facility with which you can sell that same fruit for cash is only equalled by the ampl and sure crops that the market gardener i sure of who gives to his vegetables the same amount of attention and care that any prudent man gives to whatever business he may chance to be engaged in. Plenty of mild, refreshing showers and a generous and kindly soll make it possible in conjunction with the long mild seasons of the Orchard Homes country, to raise two, three and four crops of paying veg-tables each year, and what is more, to get your cash for them. No man in that section who wishes to get the very best results from the marvelous and seried that the only thing Consul Tyrell had done to entitle him to an appointment was the fact that shortly after the war he had written a poem in eulogy of John Wilkes Booth. country in the way of living and the making of money easily are unequalled in this country and render it just the place for those of limited means to settle in and build up a prosperous home, live nicely and independently and have a snug sum to put in the bank cach year. of the Armenian Christians, Rev. Vrooman briefly outlined the history of the various

the bank each year.

The deprivations and discomforts of frontier life are not to be encountered in Orchard Homes. On the contrary, you have good churches, fine schools, a state uni-versity and also a state college for the separate education of women, a class of society that welcomes every new comer that is worthy of a welcome, and makes as pleasant a home for you socially as you can imagine. To all these good qualities add that you have good roads, good water, beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees to embellish and adorn the landscape, and the finest climate under the sun to enjoy and thrive in. It will pay any thinking payon, who does here yet come. thinking person who does not yet comprehend the great advantages of Orchard Homes and who does not realize why so many people are going there to at once see or write to George W. Ames, general agent, 1617 Far-nam street, Omaha, Neb., and get all the particulars as to how to get there, cost of trip and when the next party will start for Orchard Homes.

UNION PACIFIC ENGINEERS.

Blennial Convention of Brotherhood Beginning today a biennial meeting of the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the Union Pacific system will be held in this city. The sessions will be at Royal Arcanum hall About sixteen delegates will be in attendance. Those who arrived yesterday are: W. J. Ingling, Peter Grant, Pocatello; Frank Ginnell, Evansten, Wyo.; W. S. McGuire, Cheyenne; Albert Flood, Rawlins; P. Mathison Laramie; A. Preece, Salt Lake; J. C. Strahn North Platte. Chairman George W. Vremar and other delegates will arrive this morning The convention will last two or three day Headquarters for delegates are at the Arcade As a matter of convenience the biennia meeling of the grievance committee of the Order of Railway Conductors for the Union discourse on "The Church," the principal idea conveyed being the great need of more unity among church workers. The entire sermon was an illustration, the church being compared to the human body, the branches of one to the members and functions of the other.

Graer of Railway Conductors for the Union Pacific is held coincident with the engineers' meeting. Its deliberations will be at the Delone hotel. Chairman E. D. Woodmansee of Cheyenne, Secretary N. R. McBride of Grand Island, J. H. Sullivan of Rawlins, W. G. Lane of Pocatello, Ed Boyd of Ogden, and other. Mr. Stone of North Platte, are here. Mr. Hinckley of Denver will arrive this morning.

The officers say that no special matters are t come up. Diphtheria Discovere When a case of diptheria is reported th chole town is in an uproar. It is wise to b ization like the church bring their faculties together so harmoniously that they form a unit. when it is used. It is a preventive medicine—disinfectant, deedorant and germ killer, and has a remarkably agreeable taste and oder. It not only prevents disease, but is cleansing

and healing. Refined people everywhere use it

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. Attorney Ira D. Marston of Kearney is at the Millard. Attorney E. F. Warren of Nebraska City s at the Dellone.

is a Paxton guest. William L. Melley, agent for Conroy and Fox, is at the Barker. Joseph Keaus, cigar manufacturer of New York, is at the Dellone.

J. L. Brush, stock shipper, Greeley, Colo.

The Rush City company are making the Barker their headquarters. W. S. and E. R. Griffith of the Mexico company are at the Barker. S. Mathews and Harry Bulger of the Rusi City company are at the Barker.

Sidney Wilmer of the Salt Lake Stock ompany is a guest at the Barker. United States Senator Warren of Wyoming was seen inspecting the union depot yesterdas morning. R. W. Rosenegk of Milwaukee, with the

Pabst Brewing company, is at the Paxton, accompanied by Mrs. Rosenegk. Dr. B. T. Whitmore of Chicago, formerly with the Mercer Chemical company of this city, is registered at the Paxton. Charles Barton, son of Guy C. Barton, re

turned to this city yesterday afternoon to spend a few days at home. For some time he has been looking after mining interests in President S. H. H. Clark, General Manager

Edward Dickinson, General Passenger Agent E. L. Lomax, of the Union Pacific, accompanied by a party of friends, arrived in Omaha yesterday. They came from Chicago and will be here a few days looking after the interests of the road. Colonel R. M. Fraser and wife of St. Louis

are in the city visiting Mr. Frazer's sister, Mrs. E. P. Roggen. Colonel Frazer is general freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway company, and has been with the present system since 1868. He is much pleased to find Omaha interests prospering.

Nebraskans at the Hotels. At the Millard-Carleton Saunders, Her-man. the Paxton-F. J. Nugent, Lincoln. At the Merchants-John S. Kay, Ewing; J. S. Berger, Rushville; R. E. Rogers, Grand Island; W. S. Cornutt, Culbertson.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, DR



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HYGIENIC ... FLEECED-LINED UNDERWEAR

A picnic is not a success unless there is pie to throw away. Many a good thing is thrown away here that would make good food

That 35c underwear-for instance. Take a sample, go anywhere and everywhere, where underwear is sold, and compare it side by side with anything as nearly as possible. Find it for less than-say at the cheapest store-60c, then we'll supply your underwear free of charge.

Same thing last winter, 50c-2 winters ago, 65c

Fleeced-lined, warm and durable, wash splendidly, of the hygienic patent; color, light brown.

Come along all of this week if you want any. Plenty for everybody. 400 dozen are here, and a couple of hundred to come.

Some cheaper underwear if you want any. A line of mixed gray cotton, extra heavy, at 25c, that are cheap at 40c. Better grades are 45e-60e-75e-\$1.00-\$1.25 and \$1.50.

Let us show you how much cheaper we sell.



Not So Convenient.

Physicians indorse Ripans Tabules by prescribing the remedies they contain, but often in form not so convenient, inexpensive and accurate as in Ripans Tabules.



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NO PLACE ON EARTH

Offers greater advantages to the intelligent settler. One-half the work Oners greater advantages to the litteligent settler. One-half the work you now do here will give four times the results in this wonderfully productive country. Twenty to forty acres in this land of pleny is enough to work and is sure to make you money. Do the work and the results are secured; there is no such thing as failure. The people are friendly; schools, charches newspapers, are plenty; railroad facilities fine and a soil whose richness is unsurpassed, all invite the enterprising man who wants to better his own condition and that of his family.

Two and Three Crops Can be Successfully Grown the Same Year Timber is abundant-Lumber is cheap-Fuel costs nothing-Cattle are easily raised and fattened-Grazing is fine all the year.

CLIMATE

Is healthy and delightful; land and sea breezes and cool nights. The mean temperature is 42 to 66 degrees. The average rainfall is 56 inches. No extreme of heat or cold; sufficient rain for all crops. **20 TO 40 ACRES**

properly worked makes you more money and makes it easier than the best 160-acre farm in the west. Garden products are a wonderful yield and all bring big prices. Strawberries, peaches, plums, apricots, grapes, pears, figs, early apples, in fact all small fruits, are sure and profitable crops.

NO DROUTHS. NO FLOOD, NO BLIZZARDS, NO LONG COLD WINTERS. NO CROP FAILURES.

NO HOT WINDS, NO HEATED TERMS, NO COLD SNAPS,

The great fruit growing and vegetable raising district of the South. A soil that raises anything that grows and a location from which you reach the markets of the whole country. Your fruits and garden truck sold on the ground and placed in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans markets in 12 to 24 hours.—In this garden spot of America.

The Most Equable Climate in America.

Orchard Homes

The most carefully selected lands in the best fruit and garden sections we now offer in tracts of ten to forty acres at reasonable prices and terms to those who wish to avail themselves of the wonderful resources of the country now attracting the great tide of immigration.

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in that marvelous region with its perfect climate and rich soil if properaly worked will make you more money and make it faster and easier than the best 160-acre farm in the west. Garden products are an immense yield and bring big prices all the year round. Strawberries, apricots, plums, peaches, pears, early apples, figs, oranges—all small fruits—are an early and very

GO SOUTH

This is your opportunity. The people are friendly; schools efficient; newspapers progressive; churches liberal. The enterprising man who wants to better the condition of himself and his family, should investigate this matter and he will be convinced. Carefully selected fruit growing and garden lands in tracts of 10 to 20 acres we now offer on liberal terms and reasonable prices.

GEO. W. AMES, General Agent

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