EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS

Dates Set for Hearing Candidates for State Certificates.

CONDUCTED AT TEN DIFFERENT PLACES

Applicants Must Present a First Grade Certificate from Their County Superintendent—Board of Examiners.

Hon. Henry R. Corbett, state superintendent of public instruction, has issued a circular detailing the time, place and scope of the state examination of candidates for teachers' certificates and diplomas. The state board of examiners consists of Mr. W. H. Skinner, superintendet of city schools, Nebraska City. Miss Anna Foos, principal of the Kellom school, Omaha; D. C. O'Connor, superintendent of the city schools, West Point. This board, together with the state superintnedent, will prepare the questions to be used at the state examinations, and pass upon the merits of the papers submitted.

Examinations for professional life certificates will be held at follows:

June 9 and 10, 1896, simultaneously, at the state superintendent's office, Lincoln; at the Kellom school, Omaha, and at the High school building in each of the following places: Nebraska City, Grand Island, North Platte, Crawford, O'Neill, Emerson, Super or and Oxford. A competent conductor will be in charge of the examination at each place. December 28 and 29, 1896, (just preceding the State Teachers' association meeting), at the state superintendent's office, Lincoln, beginning at 10:30 a. m., Monday.

The entire examination may be taken at once, or parts at different times, at the option of the candidate. No fees are required.

Unless otherwise announced, the program at each examination will be as follows:

First day—9 a. m., physical geography; 10:30 a. m., general history; 1:30 p. m., intellectual philosophy; 3 a. m., trigonometry; 4:30 p. m., Latin; 7:30 p. m., English literature.

Second day—8:30 a. m., chemistry; 10:30 a. m., rhetoric; 1:30 p. m., zoology; 3 p. m., geology; 4:30 p. m., German.

The conductor will arrange a time for solid geometry; and, at the December examination, for physical geography also.

The board of examiners will require about one month after the examination to inspect the manuscript and determine the results. As soon as this is done a report will be sent promptly to each applicant.

Each applicant must produce a first grade county certificate, issued in this state. This will be accepted as evidence of proficiency in the branches covered by such certificate; provided, however, that if the applicant's papers at the examination indicates a lack of scholarship in any of the elementary branches, the application will be rejected.

No other "grades" or "standings" will be accepted in lieu of an examination in any subject.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE'S NEW HOME.

Dedication of the Site of New York's Famous University.

With uncommon pomp and splendor and in the presence of a vast assemblage of distinguished citizens, the new grounds of Columbia university, on Morningside Heights, New York City, were formally dedicated and the corner stones of two buildings laid on the 2d inst.

The new site is a historical one, and its history dates from 1701, when Jacob de Key purchased his farm from the city. The battle of Harlem was fought on the very spot where were laid the corner stones of the Physics building and Schermerhorn hall. The battle was fought on September 16, 1776, and "what was once the buckwheat field, made memorable by the first battle in which the American troops faced the British and routed them, has now become the new site of Columbia." The grounds comprise the old site of Bloomingdale asylum, and are bounded by One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, the Boulevard, and Amsterdam avenue.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York delivered a notable address on the occasion, reviewing the growth of Columbia, its present condition and future possibilities. He said in part:

"This occasion and these impressive ceremonies are intended to recognize the trinity of religion, learning and patriotism. It is most fitting that such a conjunction should be celebrated on these glorious heights, consecrated by the blood of heroes in a conflict which first showed the ability of the continental militia to hold their own against trained British soldiers who had proved their valor on many a hard-fought field. It is meet and right that the ministers of the churches which are associated in the foundation of King's college, and the bishop and other clergy of the noble cathedral which hard by is slowly rearing its majestic proportions to heaven, should lend to this occasion the benediction of their presence and their prayers. It accords with the fitness of things that the presidents and faculties of other great sister institutions of learning, which are the pride of the closing, and the hope of the coming century, are here to rejoice with Columbia in the day of her rejoicing, and to renew with her the pledge to train up a free people in the virtue and knowledge on which their liberties depend.

"It is well for the governor and the regents of the university of the great state of New York, by whose wise and timely legislation Columbia college was reorganized and endowed with an estate which enables it at this late day to fulfill the expectations of the far-seeing legislators who declared that she was to become 'the mother of a university,' to witness the fulfillment of the prophecy of the fathers on a scale of grandeur beyond the dreams of the most sanguine friends of sound learning. But above all, the presence of the mayor of New York and of the members of the corporation, its aldermen and commonalty, in this great audience assembled is proof of the deep and abiding interest which the city of New York has in the final dwelling place of an institution, which, as I shall hope to show, has contributed most largely to its growth, is the most striking monument of its progress, and must be its guide in the development which promises to make it chief among the cities of the world.

"The feeling is rapidly spreading that the time has come for a new and nobler civilization. A spiritual wave like that which produced the crusades, erected the cathedrals and the universities in the middle ages, or the later movement which culminated in the renaissance and in the reformation, is plainly in sight and ready to usher in the advent of the next century, when the question will be, not as in the eighteenth century, 'What are the rights of man?' or in the nineteenth century, 'How these rights are to be made available for the production of wealth,' but, rather, what is the duty of society in regard to the use of wealth which has thus been created.

"Already we can see the effect of this coming movement. In the present generation there has been a sudden and wonderful outbreak among rich men to endow higher institutions of learning, which they instinctively recognize as the true saviors of society. Not only have large benefactions been made to the existing colleges by which Harvard and Yale and Princeton and Columbia have been converted into true universities, but new universities have been munificently endowed by Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Rockefeller and Stanford, thus perfecting the chain of higher learning from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

"The smaller colleges and the technical schools have not been overlooked in this avalanche of munificence, but its characteristic feature is the recognition that something higher and nobler is needed in order to save the coming century from the materializing influence of the great increase of wealth in the nineteenth century. It is a confession that the mere knowledge of facts is not sufficient for the elevation of character, but that the ethical and spiritual side of man's nature needs the nutriment which can only be supplied by scholars and teachers who devote their lives to the pursuit of truth without regard to its material rewards.

"Upon the university, then, we must build the foundations of our municipal glory and greatness. It will not lack the means of usefulness, nor the opportunity of expanding its influence when the rich men of our city realize the opportunity which it affords for making the millions which they control fulfill the duty imposed by the possession of wealth, and by which alone its possession can be justified. If liberty, science, property and labor are to continue to work together in the future as in the past for the advancement of civilization, the institutions of higher learning must be extended to the limits of their possibilities.

"So far as the city of New York is concerned the Columbia university must be made the fountain head of knowledge, the center from which will flow the conservative and recuperative principles of social progress. In association with all other beneficent influences it must be made to reach every household and to come into touch with every citizen. Against its walls the waves of communism and anarchy will then beat in vain. The city which is its home will feel its influence in every profession, in the walks of business, in its public institutions, in the conduct of its churches, in the execution and administration of the great undertakings which will be demanded by its continued growth. Its citizens will come to its halls for instruction, for guidance and for inspiration, and as they approach the portal of a higher municipal life, and are confirmed in nobler aims, they will feel the force of the prophetic motto of King's college, the mother of the Columbia university, in the city of New York, 'In lumine tuo videbimus lumen.'"

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO GRADUATES

Called to Discuss the Condition of Their Race in Cities.

Atlanta university at its approaching commencement will inaugurate a series of conferences of its graduates to discuss the condition of negroes living in cities. There are about 1,250,000 of such negroes, or one-sixth of the entire negro population of the country. Their condition differs widely from that of the plantation negroes and gives rise to a set of problems of great interest and importance, not only to themselves, but to the white race as well. These problems are being carefully studied by some of the graduates of the university and their investigations will form the basis of the proposed conferences. As a large majority of the graduates are working for the uplifting of their race in the cities and larger towns of the south, their opportunities for such investigations are unrivalled, and it is hoped that some valuable results may be secured.

The special subject of the first conference will be the reduction of mortality among negroes living in cities. Carefully compiled data as to the present high death rate will be presented, its causes will be sought and remedies suggested. The preliminary direction of the conference is in the hands of one of the trustees of the university, Mr. George G. Bradford of Boston, in consultation with Prof. Edward Cummings of Harvard and other specialists in sociology.

Standing of High School Freshmen.

The freshman class of the High school reports the following members whose average scholarship for April is above 90: Ralph Libby, Zola Campbell, Alice Field, Phoebe Atkinson, Nellie Hopper, Nathan Kassal, Annie Kruze, Jean Campbell, Albertha Eiser, Carrie Kramer, Dorothy Toft, Ida Henning, Howard Johnson, Nellie Neilson, Mary Byles, Lillie Johnson, Clara Blumer, Alice Crowell, Ludia Shearer, Anna Goldstine, Clara Weidensall, Edith Craven, Robert Shields, Martin Knode, Adolph Swoboda, Mabel Stephen, Eva Bell, William Wherry, Wood Pickering, Ala Neville, William Fairchild, Clara Engler, Irene Hamilton, Sophia Graf, Courine Paulson, Pearl Riley, Fred Allen, Leonora Smith, Gertrude Caswell, May Smith, Charles Squires, Flora Kindler, Maud Sunder, Nathan Post, Glenn Wharton, Carrie Nelson, Fannie Keniston, Lottie Henninger, Ethel Morrison, Sherman Smith, Bessie Jeter, William Tindell, Noyes Spafford, Nettie Turnbull, Adele Ryan, Clara Mackin, Alice Weller, Fred Sweeley, Mary Jensen, Ethel Burns, Phoebe Smith, Blanche Rosewater, Mina Edwards, Jennie Logasa, Reno Magney, Florence Cook, Annetta Cory, Lillian Van-Cura, Cassie Roys, Newton Buckley, Effie Merrill, Leone Eller, Grace Staebell; total 73.

School Notes.

The drawing exhibit is to open May 19.

Next Thursday is class day at Lothrop school.

Miss Ambuster of Castellar school expects to sail for Europe early in June.

The pupils of the Central school in the rooms of Misses Bergland, Turner, McDonald, Eveleth and Mrs. Perrine went to Riverside park for a picnic on Saturday. They got wet, but patriotic Nebraskans do not object to that.

Gibson school has a valuable specimen of Nebraska products. It is a bull snake that measures four feet in length and several inches in circumference. It was killed in the school yard. A small boy came in to tell the teacher that there was a big fat snake out by the fence, and they killed the creature with a broomstick.

When the eighth grade pupils pass on to High school work there is often heard a complaint as to the lack of ability to speak clearly and with self-possession in the large rooms before the large classes of pupils. To overcome this trouble Miss Mason of the Farnam eighth grade interested her pupils in a declamatory contest in which every child in the room took part. Two afternoons, last Thursday and Friday, were given up to the programs, and a large gathering of visitors was highly entertained by the good work done by the pupils. Every one who came Thursday came on Friday and brought their friends. Rev. Cramblet and Jonathan Edwards of the school board acted as judges, awarding to Isabelle Baker the prize. This prize, a copy of "Sir Joshua Renolds," was presented by a friend of the school. Miss Baker's selection was "Vashti," by Julia Dow. Many persons present thought August Herbert's rendering of "The Famine" especially good. Ten pupils were awarded "honorable mention." These were: Agnes Herbert, Maggie Gavin, who gave "Mrs. Caudle on Spring Clothing;" Josephine Rose, "The Singing Lesson;" Edith Partridge, "How He Saved St. Michael's;" Rosalind Hull, "A Day in June;" Mercy Salisbury, "The Fall of Pemberton Mill;" Katharine O. Donaldson, "A Little Harebell Blue;" Helen Lynch, "An Order for a Picture," and Millie Kellner, "The Jiners." All pupils expressed themselves conscious of the benefit derived from the exercise, although some tried hard to be excused and a few gave evidence of great trepidation.

General Educational Notes.

Mr. Charles H. Hackley of Muskegon, Mich., has added $25,000 to his original gift for a manual training school in that town, making his total gift $155,000.

Andrew D. White will deliver the oration before the literary societies at the commencement of Roanoke college, Salem, Va., on the evening of June 9, and on the following day Secretary J. Sterling Morton will deliver the commencement address.

Miss Lydia Bradley of Peoria, Ill., who has already given that city a hospital, a home for aged women, a church and a park of 145 acres, has declared her intention of immediately erecting a polytechnic institute, which, with its endowments and appurtenances, will represent a cost of $1,000,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, the mother of the well known New Yorker, Robert Center, who was killed while riding a bicycle on the Western boulevard in New York some months ago, has given his entire estate, valued at $150,000 to endow in his memory a fund for instruction in music at Columbia college.

The newly elected president of Kenyon college, at Gambier, O., W. F. Pierce, is but 28 years old. He has been professor of philosophy at Kenyon for the last three years, and was graduated in 1888 from Amherst—an institution which has done its full share in giving professors and presidents to western colleges.

Dr. William H. Wahl, secretary of the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, has received from the French government the decoration of officer of the academy, in recognition of his merits as a scientist, brought to the notice of that government by services rendered to it, as well as by his connection with the Franklin institute, which is held in the highest esteem in France, and all other European nations. Dr. Wahl has published several technical books, one of which, a work on electro-metallurgy, is regarded as a standard authority.

If You Don't Sleep Well

Take a book and read in the electric lighted berths of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. City ticket office, 1504 Farnam st.

OMAHA OFFERS INDUCEMENTS

Tenders the Next Session of Women's Clubs Free Entertainment.

NEBRASKA'S DELEGATION TO LOUISVILLE

General Outline of the Work Laid Out for that Session—To Take Up About All Social, Literary and Economic Questions.

The second biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Louisville, Ky., convening on May 27, and continuing in session for three days. It promises to be the most important meeting of the federation thus far in its history, to be of exceeding direct edification and pleasure to the women who are present, of notably indirect value to the hosts of women who will be absent in body, but who will be present in spirit and represented by delegates, and to be an impressive gathering from the point of view of those who stand outside the federation and merely look on as spectators.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs represents the women of America. Therefore, a meeting of the federation cannot fail to be a notable event. There is not an interest of modern life, within the home or outside of it, that is not represented in the women's clubs of the country, and the convention of the ablest representatives of these clubs is meaningful. Each club in the federation is expected to send two delegates, and, besides these official members of the convention, alternates and many club women will be present at the meetings. There are so many matters of vital import to the convention to be considered that there will be several meetings going on at the same time during the formal session, after the plan of the Woman's congress at the World's fair.

Literature will be the main topic for the first day, and finance and philanthropy will each be considered in small halls. On the second day of the convention philanthropy and social economics will be the chief interest, and education and home will each be considered in smaller meeting places. On the third day education and literature will have the chief place on the program, and finance and social economics will each come in for treatment in the smaller halls.

RECEPTION TO THE DELEGATES.

On the evening of May 27 a reception will be tendered the general federation by the Women's club of Louisville. On May 28 and 29, two evening meetings will be held, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. At these two meetings each department will present its subject in an address of half an hour.

The first evening the departments of literature, education and finance will be presented, and the second evening, Philanthropy, social economics and the home. The chairman of the committee of each department has selected a woman to give the evening address, who, in the opinion of the committee, is fitted to present the work from the best and latest point of view.

The chairmen of departments are as follows:

Literature—Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, 910 Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Education—Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, 1401 North Seventeenth street, Philadephia, Pa.

Home—Mrs. John Vance Cheney, San Francisco, Cal.

Finance—Mrs. Edward Longstreth, Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philanthropy—Mrs. J. M. Flower, "The Virginia," Chicago, Ill.

Social Economics—Mrs. W. E. Fischel, 2647 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The business sessions of the federation will convene at 9:30 on May 27, 28 and 29. The department meetings will convene at 11 o'clock and adjourn at 1.

The report of committee on revision of charter and by-laws will be made the special order of business the morning of May 28. The nominating committee will report Friday morning, May 29, at 10:30.

At the business meetings the states will be seated in alphabetical order, the chairman of state correspondence at the head of the delegates, the president of the state federation seated next to her.

During the sessions at the head of each state will be placed a banner bearing the name of the state. If the state federation has selected colors, the banner will be of those colors; otherwise the colors of the general federation will be used—light blue ground, lettered with silver.

INITIAL MEETING IN THE SOUTH.

This will be the first large meeting of club women in the south, and the club women of Louisville have undertaken with enthusiasm to uphold the reputation for gracious hospitality that envelopes themselves and their part of the country.

The committee of arrangements from the Women's club of Louisville, Ky., includes: Miss Mary Lafon, chairman; Mrs. C. J. F. Allen (printing), Mrs. George C. Avery (railroads), Mrs Charles Pettet (hotels and homes), Mrs. C. F. Smith (halls), Miss Lucie Norton (reception).

The credential committee consists of Mrs. James Leach, 1735 First street, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Charles Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. E. B. Horton, Cranford, N. J.

The committee of the biennial includes corresponding secretary of G. F. W. C., Mrs. Philip N. Moore, 1520 Mississippi avenue, St. Louis; Mrs. Lucia E. Blount of the advisory board, G. F. W. C., 3101 U street, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Samuel McKinney, also of the advisory board, 604 West Main street, Knoxville, Tenn.

The women of Louisville have offered to entertain in their homes the officers of the federation, the chairmen of state correspondence, the presidents of state federations, the chairmen of departments, the evening speakers, and, as far as possible, the delegates wishing private entertainment.

All clubwomen are requested to wear, upon arrival, a knot of light blue ribbon on the shoulder, for identification by the reception committee, members of which will wear the colors of the local club, white and gold.

All members of the biennial, and delegates, are requested to arrive by noon of the day preceding the first meeting, and to report during the afternoon to the credentials committee, whose address is Mrs. James A. Leech, chairman, 1735 First street, Louisville, Ky.

NEBRASKA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Omaha will be represented at the biennial meeting by Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, chairman of the state federation; Mrs. H. H. Heller, delegate and vice president, both of whom will have a vote in the council; Mrs. H. S. Jaynes, Mrs. W. T. Halford and Miss Mary Fairbrother, editor of the Woman's Weekly. Those who will go from the state are Mrs. A. W. Fields of Lincoln, president of the State federation; Mrs. B. M. Stoutenborough, Plattsmouth, and Mrs. M. L. Allen, Beatrice. In addition to these it is thought that a number of members from the several clubs throughout the state may possibly attend.

The first biennial meeting of the federation was held in New York and was largely attended by women from the eastern states, only a very few western representatives being present. This time it will be different and the indications are that every western state will be represented. Omaha will make a strong effort to secure the location of the next biennial meeting, and with this end in view the Nebraska delegates will go armed with a proposition to feed and house, not only the officers, but all of the delegates to the meeting of 1898. The proposition will be accompanied by a guarantee, and as an additional inducement the women will point to the fact that during the summer of 1898 the Transmississippi exposition will be held in this city; that the exhibit that will be made will be equaled only by the World's fair.

The location of the biennial meeting is not entirely in the hands of the members attending the sessions, for by the terms of the constitution it is left to the executive committee, yet the members are allowed to indicate their preference and that preference has much to do in governing the action of the committee.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

CROWDS TO HEAR CAPTAIN JACK.

Poet Scout Moves Them Alternately to Laughter and Tears.

Captain Jack Crawford gave one of his original and interesting talks at the afternoon meeting at the Young Men's Christian association rooms yesterday. This was the second time that Captain Jack has spoken to the young men, and as a consequence of his first appearance, the large auditorium was crowded to hear him. He spoke for an hour, and in spite of the fact that the occasion was presumed to be a religious service, his remarks were greeted with marked enthusiasm. He brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers as he related anecdotes bearing a pathetic strain, and at other times he had to pause for several seconds while the applause which he had inspired subsided.

In beginning, Captain Crawford spoke briefly of the pernicious effects of the circulation of blood and thunder literature. He declared that 99 per cent of the convicts in the western prisons were men who had been directly or indirectly led into evil ways by a morbid desire to emulate the achievements of the heroes of these narratives.

In speaking of his recent trip to the east, he referred to the erroneous ideas which many eastern people had acquired of the west. He said that while in the parlors of one of the handsomest homes of New York he was much amused at the ignorance which people of high social standing displayed of the real cosmogony of the west. He had told them that there was not a mining camp in the west, nor had there been for thirty years, in which a woman could not walk the streets with less danger from insult than on Broadway, in New York. In his own state of New Mexico there was a greater number of church members in proportion to the population than in any of the eastern states.

In continuing his talk, Captain Crawford made a most effective temperance argument by relating the story of his own life in a few words. He declared that the controlling influence in his life was the promise that he had made to his dying mother never to touch a drop of intoxicating liquor. He had kept that pledge, even when he had to declare his refusal in the muzzle of a six-shooter, and it was this that had saved him from falling into the rut that had ruined so many men on the frontier.

In conclusion the speaker recited two or three of his poems, and concluded, at the request of the audience, by giving a cowboy sermon, which was received with equal approval.

Rev. Edward Hungerford, with Mrs. Hungerford and daughters, are stopping at the Paxton. Mr. Hungerford is proprietor of the Catholicon Spring sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota, which gained a reputation last summer as the best kept establishment at the Springs, and one in which the social life of the guests was made peculiarly attractive.

NEW TIME CARD

Via the Missouri Pacific Ry.

On and after Sunday, May 10, the Missouri Pacific will put on a Fast Limited Train leaving Webster street depot, Omaha, at 3:45 p. m., via Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Atchison, Kansas City, reaching St. Louis the next morning at 7:20, making direct connections to all points south and east in the Grand Union station. No change of cars. Through Pullman service. Night train for Kansas City leaves at 9:30. For further information call at company's offices, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Farnam streets.

THOMAS F. GODFREY, P. & T. A.
J. C. PHILLIPPI, A. G. F. & P. A.

The "Train on the Second Track."

Is the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer" for Chicago.

You don't have to climb over car platforms or fall over baggage trucks to get to it.

"It's "the train on the second track."

Easiest to reach. Best to make the trip in.

Leaves Omaha—5:00 p. m.—EXACTLY.
Arrives Chicago—8:20 a. m.—NO LATER.
Sleepers—Chair Cars—Diner.
Tickets at 1502 Farnam street.

Monsters.

The enormous engines that haul "The Northwestern Line" OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL east at 6:30 every evening (Union Pacific depot) and into Chicago at 9:30 next morning—well worth taking a little time to see them—nothing in this country like them—nearly as high as the Union depot, but not quite as long. City office, 1401 Farnam St.

Chicago,
MILWAUKEE
& ST. PAUL RY.

Train No. 4 leaves at 6:30 p. m. Arrives at Chicago at 9:25 a. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
1504 Farnam Street.

Just Out.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway's book of Summer Tours, showing routes and rates to the eastern resorts. One of the handsomest publications of this character ever issued. Sent free on application to B. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.; C. K. Wilber, A. G. P. A., Chicago.

For Rent.

One-half of our store building, corner Fourteenth and Farnam streets.

MILTON ROGERS & SONS.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

M. A. Hartigan of Hastings is in the city.

J. H. Ames has gone to Chicago to be absent a week.

Charles J. Buell of Rapid City was in the city yesterday.

Prof. V. C. Minnelli and wife are stopping at the Barker.

E. A. Cudahy left for Chicago last evening to be gone a fortnight.

Murray and Mack, the comedians, are stopping at the Barker.

Mr. John G. Sparks is registered at the Barker from New York.

M. W. Clair of North Platte was among the Omaha visitors yesterday.

W. E. Krause and W. A. Black of West Point were in the city yesterday.

Judge Samuel Maxwell of Fremont was in Omaha for a few hours yesterday.

Fourteen members of the "Finnigan's Ball" company are quartered at the Barker.

Sixteen members of Peter F. Dailey's "The Night Clerk" are domiciled at the Barker.

Dr. Cumings of Plattsmouth, who has been in the city for a few days, left for Chicago last evening.

Sherman Canfield of Sheridan, Wyo., is in the city on business and renewing old acquaintances.

Morris J. Jones and Palmer Clark, horsemen from Red Oak, Ia., were in Omaha between trains yesterday.

Dr. George L. Miller left for New York City last evening and will visit other points in the east before his return.

W. K. Jerome, general western passenger agent for the New York Central, was in the city yesterday and left for San Francisco in the evening.

George H. Daniels, general passenger and ticket agent of the New York Central, who has been in the city for a short time, left for California last night.

George M. Winkleman, accompanied by his wife, left for Chicago yesterday. Mrs. Winkleman will continue her journey to New York and Washington on a visit to relatives.

Thomas Sweeney and wife of Rapid City were in the city last evening. Tom has been in the hardware business up in that country for many years and is rated a royal good fellow by all of his acquaintances.

Nebraskans at the hotels: W. S. Clapp, Kearney; Robert Byers, Holdrege; W. L. Edwards, Columbus; P. L. Haworth, Ord; J. A. Sutherland, Battle Creek; W. C. Jolly, Tecumseh; F. E. Holston, Alliance; B. E. Fields, Fremont; C. L. Towle, Schuyler.

At the Murray: A. Adler, Philadelphia; Frank R. Roberson, Evalyn Stickney, New York; Miss N. A. Nichols, Lincoln; A. P. Ardee, E. B. Osborne, New York; James D. Draper, Marion; T. C. Russell, New York; John B. Cooley, Chicago; E. F. Nettleton, Chicago; A. DeLand, New York; C. Kall, Saline; W. F. Pardee, Syracuse; H. W. Knight, H. E. Gates, William Snyder, Cleveland; J. M. Robinson, Boston; William L. Rosa and wife, M. Horton, Chicago; C. E. Schoff, Chicago; S. H. Plummer, Chicago; H. P. McKnight, Philadelphia; H. C. Mathison, Baltimore; I. B. Webb, Portland; E. H. Stapp, Des Moines; J. T. Davidson, Muscatine; E. J. Hazen, Chicago; C. H. Greer, Lincoln; E. Pomeroy, Newark; H. F. Johnson, St. Louis.

REMEDIES FOR PUBLIC ILLS

General Coxey of Industrial Army Fame Gives His Prescription.

FREE COINAGE WILL NOT SUFFICE

Start Public Improvements for Unemployed Labor and Pay for Them with Non-Interest Bearing Bonds.

General J. S. Coxey of industrial army fame arrived in Omaha yesterday while en route to the Pacific coast. He was met at the depot by Paul Vandervoort and a number of local labor leaders and escorted to the Paxton hotel. Mr. Coxey was accompanied by his wife.

It had been announced that in the afternoon Mr. Coxey would deliver an open air lecture at Jefferson square. About 2:30 a good sized crowd gathered around the door of a carriage factory south of the park and the speaker was introduced to his auditors by Paul Vandervoort. The speaker had barely opened his address when a passing shower scattered the crowd to all available doorways, and an adjournment was taken to Fuller's hall at Fourteenth and Douglas streets.

Mr. Coxey took the platform and once more resumed his discourse. He prefaced his remarks by stating that he was an enthusiastic exponent of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without relation to any other nation. He added, however, that he did not consider the silver question as being at the bottom of present financial troubles, but that prosperity would never return to America until the method of handling the coin of the realm had been entirely reconstructed. He recommended that there should be "direct legislation through the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate." This remedy was a trifle heavy of comprehension by some of the people in the rear of the hall, but as soon as the applause had died away the speaker continued by saying that the non-interest bearing government bond should be used; the control of municipal and other public corporations might be gained; that immigration to this country should be restricted; that there should be public improvements inaugurated which would give employment to all idle men; that all working days should be computed on an eight-hour basis, and that there should be a service pension of not less than $8 per month accorded to all soldiers, with an addition of 1 cent per day for each day spent in the service.

POOR OPINION OF BANKERS.

Mr. Coxey contended that the present financial troubles of the United States had largely arisen through the banking system. He illustrated this by saying that he considered the average banker not far removed from a confidence man. In 1893 there was in circulation $1,500,000,000, of gold, silver and paper money issued by the government. Two-thirds of this amount was in the hands of the people. When they had paid their debts the residue was placed in the banks at a small rate of interest. The bankers had in turn loaned the money to the manufacturer and in one sense had received interest on something that did not belong to them, or in other words, upon their debts. This system had also brought into vogue another practice which had helped to undermine the financial condition of the country and this was the issuance of commercial paper in the form of thirty, sixty and ninety day notes.

"Our bank reports show that in the spring of 1893 they had discounted $4,500,000,000 of these notes," said the speaker. "As quick as it was discounted it was subject to check. The manufacturers were then drawing upon the deposits of their employes. In this state of affairs the business of the country depended upon the employes allowing their money to remain in the banks, for as quick as they would draw their money out of the bank the bankers would have no money to discount notes with, the manufacturers not being able to get their notes discounted, could not get money to pay their men and consequently the factories were shut down, throwing out of employment the thousands of men who today are begging for work.

"The causes that paralyzed our business in 1893 were the placing upon the market of $108,000,000 of American securities held in England, the converting of them into gold and the withdrawal of the gold from our country. The newspapers then commenced the agitation of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver bill. The papers went into every home and the people, becoming frightened at a fancied money crisis, withdrew their deposits from the banks. These runs being made upon the banks, the financial heads had not he requisite amounts within command and consequently the doors closed and things went on from bad to worse."

As to the remedy recommended for the present difficulties that beset the laboring man, Mr. Coxey was of the opinion that the adoption of the one law that the commonwealth army marched 400 miles to appeal to congress to pass "was the true one." The laws shoul dbe so formed that every man laws should be so formed that every man should be given an opportunity to sell his labor in beautifying and improving his country. We see products stored up that people cannot buy, therefore we do not want to produce more surplus products. We want to start the idle and unemployed to producing something that cannot be placed upon the market to come into competition with the surplus products already stored. They should be started to work in building good roads and various public improvements, and while they are doing this they are creating value. Then let the government issue money on the value created and pay these men for services rendered, the same as they did during the war, and in this manner the men will have a purchasing power to buy products that are now stored away. This will substitute a cash system that will take the place of a credit system, which has twice failed in the last twenty-two years."

The speaker concluded by saying: "Relief will come in only one way and that is in education first and political action second. The adoption of the non-interest bearing bond will bring this about and give immediate relief."

NEW TIME.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

No. 4, leave Omaha 6:30 p. m.; arrives Chicago 9:25 a. m.

No. 2, leave Omaha 11 a. m.; arrives Chicago 7:15 a. m.

No. 1, leave Chicago 6 p. m.; arrives Omaha 8:05 a. m.

No. 3, leave Chicago 10:25 p. m; arrives Omaha 3:25 p. m.

The "MILWAUKEE."
City Office, 1504 Farnam Street.

EXCURSIONS EAST.

To Pittsburg and Washington.

Low rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Short lines from Chicago, May 24th, 25th and 26th, account prohibition national convention; also June 6th, 7th and 8th for North American Saengerfest. To Washington, D. C. July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, for Christian Endeavor convention. Get details of Dering, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Omaha-Chicago-Special.

A
Special
Train to
Chicago
for
Omaha
travel exclusively
NORTHWESTERN LINE.
6:30 every night.

Change of Time.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The ELECTRIC LIGHTED OMAHA-CHICAGO LIMITED of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul now leaves the union depot daily at SIX-THIRTY (6:30) p. m., arriving Chicago at 9:25 a. m. City Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam street.

DIED.

Entered into life May 9, at the age of 20 years and ten months, Bradley Ayres, youngest son of the late Horatio L. and Ella Budington Seward. Funeral service at residence, 1616 North Nineteenth street, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment, Forest Lawn. Friends invited.

Bee, March 11, 1896.

"Onto his job."

About two months ago our buyer went into the office of a swell clothing manufacturer in New York and looked over his line of new spring styles. The line was elegant—very elegant; but the prices were still more elegant and our man walked leisurely back to his office and waited for them to come down. They came. The first shipment of these suits will be ready Monday morning and the prices will be $7.50, $9.50 and $10.50 a suit instead of $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00 which we would have to get for them if our buyer wasn't "onto his job." The $7.50 suit is made from as handsome a piece of Scotch cheviot as ever went into a suit, and the $9.50 and $10.50 suits come in hard woven worsteds in pin-check and hair-line effects. We will bank our reputation that these suits are as fine materials and as well finished as you can buy anywhere else for $15.00 to $20.00 and we are a little curious to know what sort of a "jolly" you will get in the stores where they paid 30 per cent more for the same suits.

Keep your ear to the ground for news of the balance of this shipment. The whole deal involved over 600 suits.

Nebraska Clothing Co.
Cor. DOUGLAS & 14TH STS.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS

This evening the members of the city council will make another attempt to confirm a councilman to fill the vacancy in the First ward. It was reported on the streets yesterday that the name of John F. Roberts would be sent in and that the mayor would ask that Roberts be confirmed. Notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the councilmen appeared to be satisfied with Roberts some of the democrats whose names were voted on at the last meeting were out hustling and appeared to have some hopes of inducing the mayor to present their names again.

The resolution prepared some time ago in regard to taxing the gambling houses $50 a month will in all probability be introduced, also the rules for the government of the police and fire department.

It is expected that the committee on public buildings will report in regard to locating the mayor's office. It is thought by some of the committee that it would be much cheaper to pay the $15 a month allowed for rent for mayor's office toward paying the rent of the mayor's present office. If this is decided on the city will save considerable in the way of furniture, lights, heat and telephone.

HAS HAD HARD LUCK IN HIS TIME.

Story Which Has Never Failed to Procure Bed and Breakfast.

An odd looking man giving the name of Timothy Thompson called at the city jail last night and asked for supper and lodging, which was furnished. While eating his supper he told a story of hard luck. His home, he said, was formerly at Carlisle, Pa., where he lived until last fall, being employed at the Mount Hope paper mills. In October his wife died of quick consumption and was soon followed by his two small children. After the funeral, he sold the furniture in his modest dwelling, and after paying some debts, found he had something less than $3 in cash left. With this capital he struck out to walk to Pocatello, Idaho, where he has a brother who is employed on a cattle ranch. At Warren, O., he was taken down with fever and was cared for by the county until well enough to continue his journey. He claims to have walked every step of the way. Some times, he says, he gets a couple of days' work at a farm, but not often. He has made it a rule to apply to the police at every city he has passed through for lodging and something to eat, and by doing this and telling his story he has so far escaped arrest on the charge of vagrancy.

Confirmed a Large Class.

Yesterday afternoon at St. Agnes' church, 138 boys and girls were confirmed. Bishop Scannell officiated and was assisted by Fathers Jeanette, Koppen, S. J., English, Mara, Walsh, Colanari, Moriarty, McDeavitt and a Franciscan monk. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sheehy acted as sponsors for the children. The class marched into the church at the beginning of the service, making quite a long procession. The girls were all dressed in white. Bishop Scannell was seated before the main altar during the confirmation and the confirmants marched up two by two and were confirmed with the sign of the cross. Miss Nora Brown of Council Bluffs sang the solo parts, assisted by the young women's choir. Miss Jennie Keating of Council Bluffs presided at the organ.

Dedicated a Statute.

Yesterday afternoon the St. George Knights, St. John society, St. James society and Bohemian Catholic turners came down from Omaha and participated in the services of christening a statue of St. Aloysius, which had been presented to the Bohemian Catholic church by the South Omaha Catholic turners. The visiting societies came down on the cars as far as J street, where they were met by Franek's band and marched to St. Mary's church, Twenty-third and U streets, where the ceremony was held. Rev. Father Zak, pastor of the church, officiated.

Magic City Gossip.

The socialist labor party gave a basket picnic at Syndicate park yesterday. While the attendance was not what was expected those present enjoyed themselves at different games until the rain stopped the sports.

This morning in the district court the suit of the city against ex-City Clerk Ditzon is to come up. The city seeks to recover $240 which it is asserted Ditzon collected as dog tax while city clerk and which amount was never turned into the city treasury.

The funeral of Thomas Conroy, who died Saturday afternoon at St. Joseph's hospital, was held at Heafey's undertaking rooms on Twenty-fourth street yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. W. Moriarty, pastor of St. Agnes' church, conducted the services. Interment was at St. Mary's cemetery.

This evening a meeting of South Omaha republicans will be held at Pivonka's hall, Twenty-fourth and L streets. A number of matters of importance will come up and every republican in the city is requested to be present. The republican flambeau club will also meet at the same time and place.