STATE TEACHERS TO MEET

Nebraska Association Will Meet at Lincoln Three Days Next December.

MANY SPECIAL FEATURES ARE PLANNED

Preliminary Work to Interest Teachers in the Meeting Has Been Commenced, and a Successful Sessions Is Anticipated.

The thirty-second annual session of the Nebraska State Teachers' association has been called to meet in Lincoln December 28 to 30, inclusive, and the preliminary work for the purpose of working up an interest has been undertaken. Many special features will be injected into this meeting in the hope of making it the most successful ever held. The address and musical carnival of the first evening of the meeting give promise of affording an occasion of rare enjoyment and profit to the teachers who attend.

Prominent educators from all over the United States are likely to be in attendance and take part in the deliberations of the convention. Among the leading men who will be present might be mentioned William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, who has a world-wide reputation. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford, jr., university, will be present and will take an active part in the proceedings.

The educational council will meet Monday evening and Tuesday morning to hear reports from special committees on country schools, normal schools, colleges and legislation. Tuesday afternoon the five branches of the State Auxiliary associations will each have a meeting to discuss programs prepared by themselves. The county superintendent's Round Table will also have a program for that afternoon.

The general session of the association will be held Wednesday forenoon, and in the afternoon the five sections of the association will each hold their annual meeting. These sections will hold another session on Thursday afternoon.

The evenings during the meeting will be devoted to lectures by the distinguished educators already mentioned and musical programs.

TRIBUTE TO GOOD DEEDS.

Philadelphia Memorial to the Founder of Girard College.

Last Thursday a statue of Stephen Girard, founder of the college which bears his name, was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, in Philadelphia. The statue stands in front of the city hall. It is made of enduring metal. The pedestal is of Milford granite, chosen with especial care, and thoroughly sounded. The center piece of the pedestal and upon which the inscription, "Stephen Girard, Mariner and Merchant," is written, weighs seven tons.

The statue is Philadelphia's tribute to a famous philanthropist. Girard was born in France, but emigrated to America early, entering the shipping trade at that period just after the close of the war of the revolution, when great profit was to be derived in carrying American merchandise. He settled in Philadelphia in 1777, and soon became not only the wealthiest man in that city, but in the nation, and his fame as a merchant of pluck and enterprise spread abroad. His great wealth enabled him during the second war with England to go to the aid of the government and render service equal to that rendered by Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution. His private acts shed equal lustre upon his name. His charity was of that unostentatious kind which does not allow the right hand to know the secrets of the left. The Philadelphia North American relates that in 1793, when the yellow fever epidemic appeared in Philadelphia, and hundreds of its people fled panic-stricken from the scene, husbands deserting their wives, children their parents and parents their children; when fever-stricken sufferers rent the air with their agony, appearing ashen-faced and ghastly at windows along the main streets of the city crying for aid; when the dead each day were numbered almost by the hundreds, and the dead wagon was the only conveyance which passed through the deserted streets; at this time, when all who had the means forgot honor, courage and pride, and abandoning all thought save that of self-preservation, fled from the city, leaving the poor to suffer and die and fill up the gaping trenches into which the victims of the plague were hastily thrown and covered up, Stephen Girard, richest of them all, calmly cast aside for the time the cares of his business, and not only placed his fortune at the disposal of the needy, but donned himself the garb of a nurse, and going into the blackest and the foulest hospitals set aside for the care of patients, drudged and slaved for their comfort, administered to their wants, soothed and comforted them, and in their dying hours whispered words to cheer and uplift them until the end was reached. Girard's heroic conduct during these dark days sheds more light upon his character than any act in his career, and it was all done with that sense of simple duty which characterized everything he undertook.

Again, in 1797, 1798 and 1799, he performed similar service during those successive visitations of the plague, and never with any other thought than that he was responding to the call of duty.

At the death of Gerard his estate was estimated to be worth $7,500,000. Of this amount he bequeathed to his relatives and friends $140,000 in cash, with annuities amounting to $65,000 more. His public bequests affected the rest of his estate. He gave to the city of Philadelphia for the improvement of the eastern front of the city on the Delaware $500,000. He bequeathed to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for internal improvements, $300,000. To the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans he devised 280,000 acres of land in Louisiana. This splendid gift was lost subsequently by an adverse decision in a lawsuit. To different institutions of charity in Philadelphia he bequeathed $116,000. To the city of Philadelphia he devised in trust $2,000,000 for the purpose of erecting an maintaining a college for the education of poor white male orphans, and lastly the residue of his wealth was devised to the city of Philadelphia for the support of the college, the improvement of the police system and the reduction of taxation. Eventually the estate did not turn out to be as large as was expected, not because the estimate of the value was too large, but by reason of various losses in diminution of the capital.

The heirs, mainly Girard's nephews and nieces and their descendants, attacked the devisees and bequests to the city by every available legal method. The lands in Louisiana were lost by one decision. Girard had bought considerable coal lands in the Schuylkill region and property elsewhere, after his will was signed and before his death. Under the law of Pennsylvania at that time it was held that this newly acquired property did not pass under the will, and the whole of it of very considerable value, was divided among the heirs. Finally a suit was brought to break entirely the trust to the use of the college, and it was taken finally to the supreme court of the United States. The invalidity of the devise was urged upon various grounds, technical and otherwise, among which the strongest was the allegation that the college was "an infidel institution," because in his will Girard had declared "no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose or as a visitor within the premises appropriated to the purpose of the said college. In making this restriction I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever, but as there is a multitude of sects and such a diversity of opinion among them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans who are to derive advantage from this bequest free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce. My desire is that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow creatures and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." The supreme court decided against the objection. Since then there has been little trouble, although at times essays toward bringing new suits have been made occasionally or proceedings threatened.

The amount bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of founding and conducting Girard college has grown into at least $25,000,000. For many years the annual income from the Girard estate has exceeded $1,000,000, and only about half of that sum is required for the maintenance of Girard college. This vast estate grows larger with the years, so that the institution which bears the founder's name is not only the greatest of its kind in the whole world, but by far the richest college in America. An army of 1,600 students dwells within those historic walls on the heights of Girard avenue. They are well educated and finely trained in all that makes for good and useful men. "No dream of the immortal Girard," says the Philadelphia Press, "could have pictured a more splendid seat of learning than that vast group of magnificent buildings, in the midst of which his ashes rest."

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Objections to the System—New Method Proposed.

Mr. William J. Shearer, superintendent of the public schools of Elizabeth, N. J., offers some objections to graded schools in a paper in the Atlantic Monthly. "The promotion examination," he says, "is a test of memory rather than of power. It may show some things that the pupil does not know, but it cannot show what the pupil does know; it destroys and prevents broad and intelligent teaching, makes of the teacher a grind, and turns out pupils by machinery. It forces pupils to go over far more work than they can grasp or understand, and it causes many to leave school. It brings senseless worry to the nervous, who often fail to pass, while the less worthy succeed. It is, moreover, a great temptation to deceit. It demands one-third more time than is necessary to impart the same knowledge and to give better training. It puts a premium not upon the work done day by day during the year, but upon the amount of "stuffing" that can be done at the end of the term. These are a few of the many reasons why it has been condemned as a moral injustice to pupils and teachers, and as one of the greatest of educational blunders." * * * "Another serious weakness in the present system, is that even the brightest cannot gain time, and if any except the brightest are absent but a short period, they are unable to pass to advanced work, and therefore lose a whole year when they may be only a month or two behind. Less than 1 per cent of the pupils of the public schools can successfully skip the work of a whole year. About 35 per cent fail to be promoted. Some claim that those who fail do better work the following year, but statistics that I have collected show that the large majority of the pupils do not return, and few of those who do return do good work. In a vague way everybody knows that there is an amazing loss of pupils' time, yet none but those who have studied the matter carefully can know how great the loss is. Statistics, gathered with much labor and care, show that 80 per cent lose from one to four years. For every 100 pupils in the schools that I myself examined, there had been from 125 to 370 years lost during their course of study. Such loss is inevitable whenever the teacher is forced to forget that the class is composed of fifty individuals, and to think only of the fact that all must reach a certain place by a given time. It is not too much to say that on all sides interested parents and thoughtful educators are dissatisfied with the usual system, which cuts short the school period of the majority, and menaces the intellectual life of every boy and girl in the graded schools." * * * The promotion examination having been abandoned, the teachers' estimate of the pupil's ability to do advanced work determines his promotion. As the teacher's estimate is shown in the report, the pupil and his parents with him know monthly what progress he is making toward advanced work. In the primary grades the teacher's judgment determines the record, and in the higher grades the teacher's judgment is corrected by written recitations and tests. This method puts a premium on the daily work, and gives a moderate but continuous stimulus rather than an excessive and spasmodic one. Tests given by the principal and superintendent show the proper completion of work, and are useful to direct and broaden the instruction, but have nothing to do with promotion. Pupils promoted prematurely are returned whence they came, and teachers become more careful thereafter.

It may be said that the teaching test is but another name for the promotion examination, but a moment's thought will show that there is a great difference between the two. One is a careful diagnosis at frequent intervals for the purpose of discovering the disease in its incipiency, in order to apply the proper remedies and to save the patient. The other is a blundering post mortem to learn the cause of death. Common sense and experience unite in declaring that every efficient teacher knows which pupils are ready for advanced work better than a superintendent can know. All who have had experience with this plan of promotion agree that never before were promotions made so satisfactorily, and never before did the teachers study individuals so closely.

Pictures for Lothrop School.

The Lothrop school, of which Mrs. Lemmon is the principal, has just hung in its eighth grade room a series of eight photographs of French masterpieces. Six of them bear the stamp of Adolph Braun & Co., Paris, and all of them are suitably framed and of good size. The subjects are as follows: "Morning," Corot; "Broken Pitcher," Greuze; "End of Day," Bretou; "Sheep," Rosa Bonheur; "Return from Labor," Dupre; "The Gleaners," Millet; "Madame le Brun," Le Brun; "Innocence," Bougereau. The pictures were purchased with the proceeds of a musical entertainment given by the eighth grade, assisted by Miss Arnold and other friends, and it is proposed to fit up a room each year in a similar manner, having a collection of Italian pictures in one, Spanish in another, etc.

DUNDEE PLACE PRODUCES A FREAK.

Citizen of the Suburb Has a Hairless Calf.

When it comes down to furnishing freaks, the little town of Dundee, Omaha's western suburb, does not propose to be outclassed. William H. Kirkendall lives out there and among his possessions he has a calf two months old. Many of the Dundee residents are possessors of calves, but this one owned by Mr. Kirkendall is of the hairless variety. When born it was as devoid of hair as an oak plank and is in the same condition today.

Sam'l Burns is closing out Jewett's refrigerators at cost—$4.95 to $10.00.

Notice to the Public.

On and after May 1 the city ticket and freight offices of the Rock Island Route will be located at 1323 Farnam street, southeast corner of Fourteenth street.

Chair Used in an Argument.

Music Blanton and her husband, Eugene Blanton, got into a little domestic trouble at their home on Twelfth and Dodge streets yesterday afternoon, and Eugene clinched the argument by hitting his better half over the head with a chair. Music was arrested for disturbing the peace and the police are still looking for Eugene.

Boys Arrested for Stealing.

John Mehan, Martin Mortenson and John Duesenberry, three boys, went into Kuhn's drug store Saturday night and stole half a dozen pen knives from an open show case. When searched at the station the property was found upon Duesenberry, also a large six shooter, which the boy had obtained from other place. They were charged with larceny.

IT MAKES RED BLOOD

WHAT UNCLE SAM EXHIBITS

Government Display at Nashville Centennial Attracts Unusual Attention.

NUCLEUS FOR THE EXHIBIT AT OMAHA

Appropriation for the Transmissisippi Exposition Larger Than that for Nashville, and Government Show Correspondingly Better.

The exhibit made by the federal government at the Nashville Centennial exposition is attracting great attention and persons who have seen all the exhibits made by the government at expositions during recent years are of opinion that the Nashville exhibit is the most complete which has been made. People in the transmississippi region are especially interested in this exhibit for the reason that it will form the nucleus of the collection which will be shown at the Transmississippi Exposition.

For the Nashville exposition the government of the United States made an appropriation of $130,000, which amount covered the expense of erecting the building and installing the exhibit. For the Transmississippi Exposition the government has appropriated $200,000.

The Nashville exhibit is divided into twelve sections, as follows: The executive mansion, the Department of State, Treasury department, War department, Navy department, Postoffice department, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, National museum and Fish commission.

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENTS.

The exhibit made by the executive mansion is small and for convenience is made part of the exhibit of the Department of State. It contains a portrait of the president and vice president, steel engravings of all the presidents of the United States conveniently arranged, and a photograph of the executive mansion. The official working of the president's office is summarily shown by a blank form of nomination to the senate, commissions issued for different offices, samples of stationery, the official seal, a warrant directing the secretary of state to place the seal of the United States upon an executive instrument, and forms of letters used.

The Department of State has on exhibition one volume of the "Washington Papers" containing manuscript letters of George Washington, including that of December 29, 1783, resigning his commission as general of the army. This collection comprises 313 volumes. There is one volume each of the following colections: The Madison papers, in seventy-five volumes; the Jefferson papers, in 131 volumes; the Hamilton papers, in sixty-five volumes; the Monroe papers, in twenty-two volumes, and the Franklin papers, in thirty-four volumes. The department has in its custody the original Declaration of Independence, but this precious document is so faded that it became necessary to protect it from the light. A fac-simile is exhibited with thirty-eight portraits of the signers. An artotype reproduction of the original constitution of the United States, with thirty-six portraits of the signers, makes an interesting exhibit.

HANDWRITING OF ROYALTY.

There is a fine collection of autograph letters from foreign officials and celebrities to the president of the United States, among them being Robespierre, Barere, Carnot, Louis, king of France, Napoleon I, Jerome Bonaparte, Queen Victoria, Alexander I of Russia; William I, emperor of Germany; President Diaz of Mexico; Ranavalmonicao, queen of Madagascar; Chulalongkorn, king of Siam. The autographs of the presidents are shown in original proclamations on various subjects, the only signature lacking being that of President William Henry Harrison, who died before signing a proclamation.

The workings of the various bureaus of the department are carefully outlined, particularly in the passport division, which is of great interest to those contemplating a trip abroad. It shows the forms of passports used by the department, the forms of application for a passport, those to be used by a native citizen, by a naturalized citizen, and by persons claiming citizenship through the naturalization of their husband or parent; instructions governing the issuance of passports and a pamphlet (for free distribution) showing the passport regulations of foreign countries.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

The administrative functions of the Treasury department may be divided into three branches—the accounting, the financial and commercial. The first of these, being purely clerical, cannot be illustrated by an exhibit.

The financial branch of the department is illustrated by a complete set of all the currency issued by the government, from a 10-cent shin-plaster to a ten-thousand-dollar gold note. The process of coining the money of the government is shown by operating a coin press, which has been in constant use in the Philadelphia mint for fifty-two years. It has a capacity of $90,000 per hour, and in coining a silver dollar strikes a blow equal to the weight of 100 tons.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will exhibit a plate printing press in operation, illustrating the manner in which United States notes are printed.

The Light House establishment exhibit consists in part of one large second-order bivalve lens, weighing over eight tons; one third-order lens, flashing red and white lights alternately, and one fourth-order lens.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The Marine Hospital service's exhibit will be illustrative of the functions of the government in preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases by the establishment of quarantine stations, where all vessels and passengers are examined by trained surgeons, and by the erection of government hospitals for the care and treatment of American and foreign seamen.

The War department exhibit represents four branches of the army, viz.: The quartermaster's, engineer's, ordnance and signal corps departments.

The quartermaster's department exhibits lay figures, mounted and dismounted, showing the uniforms of officers and men from 1776 to the present date, and that of a Puritan soldier of 1620; silken colors or regiments, battalions, armies, corps, divisions and brigades, and a silken guidon of the Seventh cavalry of Custer fame.

The engineer's department exhibits models of the Harlem river improvement, St. Mary's falls canal lock, pontoon bridge apparatus, mortar battery Hell Gate, block house and lift gun battery.

The ordnance department displays a light battery field gun, with carriage and limber complete; Gatling gun, with carriage and limber complete; field mortar and carriage; gun rack, with large collection of ancient and modern guns and revolvers, including those now in use in the army; samples of the different swords, sabers and scabbards used in the army; cavalry and infantryman's complete equipments; armor-piercing shot for eight, ten and twelve-inch rifles; shells for seven-inch Howitzer and five-inch siege guns; sample boards of fuses and ammunition, both reloading and non-reloading.

The signal corps exhibit includes the various apparatus used for day and night signaling.

MODELS OF ARMORED VESSELS.

The exhibit of the United States Navy department is assembled especially to show the present status of the navy. There is a full-sized model of the military mast of the gunboat Helena. This mast carries two military tops, in each of which are mounted two one-pound rapid-firing guns. On the platform, between the tops, a 30,000-candle power searchlight is mounted.

Leaving the mast, the first exhibit in the Navy department space is a full-sized model of a battleship's anchor, weight 14,000 pounds, attached to which is a short section of two and one-half-inch chain cable, with club link and shackle.

Following the ship models will be found a Howell and a Whitehead torpedo, and a main deck torpedo gun, used in firing Whitehead torpedoes. Adjacent to the torpedo gun is placed a full-sized half section model of a thirteen inch rifle. On line with bore of gun is a rough painting illustrating the penetration of a thirteen-inch projectile fired with an initial velocity of 2,400 feet per second, at a target consisting of steel, wood, granite and brick.

NAVAL AUTOMATIC GUN.

A nickel model of the Hichborn turret divides the heavier ordnance from machine guns and small arms. These consist of a Gatling gun and its successor, the Colt automatic gun, the latest and most approved adaptation of the navy. This gun fires the same cartridges (caliber six millimeters, about .236 inch) as the new navy rifle, one of which is mounted on a tripod, from which sections of boiler plates showing penetration and efficacy are suspended. In front of this case is displayed a Franklin life buoy suspended from a section of a ship's side.

Following these are seen a propeller blade of the United States steamship Maine and a section of crank shaft of the same vessel; a steam launch engine and its propeller.

A diving suit, with complete equipment of air pump, piping, telephone, etc., stands prominently against the rear wall of this exhibit.

The other seven departments of the government exhibit at Nashville also contain most interesting displays illustrating their several functions.

REMEMBER A FAITHFUL EMPLOYE.

Twenty-Fifth Year of Service in the Same Company.

It is rare that a railroad man celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with one railroad company. It is much rarer that a railroader serves a railroad company for twenty-five consecutive years stationed at one post of duty. The latter is the case of John Lonergan of the Union Pacific railway. Twenty-five years ago today he entered the employ of the company as station agent at Marysville, Kan., and he has been there ever since, in all kinds of seasons, watching the railroad grow into a vast system, then separate into smaller companies, and following the development of the territory about his station and the gradual increase in traffic.

The officials of the Union Pacific in this city, and those of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad in St. Joseph, have been watching for Mr. Lonergan's twenty-fifth anniversary to roll around for some time. They have had built by a Chicago furniture firm one of the most handsome desk chairs that was ever occupied by a Union Pacific employe. It is of rich mahogany, with a comfortably roomy seat, elegant arm rests, and a back of olive leather. Above the leather is a neat silver plate, reading, "John Lonergan, Union Pacific Railway, 1872-1897."

The chair will today be presented to Mr. Lonergan. It will be accompanied by the following letter, signed by officials of the Union Pacific and the St. Joseph & Grand Island, both of which roads he now serves in the capacity of joint agent:

Mr. John Lonergan, Agent, Marysville, Kan.: Dear Sir—Our records show that on the 24th day of this month you will have been agent at Marysville, Kan., twenty-five years. Your long and faithful service has prompted us to remember you with a chair, which we hope will be acceptable and accepted in the spirit in which it is given. "It is not the gift, but the giving."

We know how well you stand with the people with whom you have spent the best years of your life. An unblemished record in the community and with your employers is probably one of the pleasantest reflections you have at this period of life.

We shall ask you to sit down in this chair and be just as comfortable as you can possibly make yourself in the years that are to come. Yours truly,

S. M. Adsit, general freight agent; J. G. Drew, auditor; A. M. Morey, superintendent, St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad; P. J. Nichols, general superintendent; E. Buckingham, superintendent car service; L. H. Korty, superintendent telegraph; J. A. Foley, superintendent; R. R. Sutherland, superintendent; Charles J. Lane, assistant general freight agent, Union Pacific, and E. W. Hayes, superintendent machinery and motive power, Denver & Fort Worth railroad.

A Dangerous Lethargy.

The forerunner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

The retail dealer who advertises "We always give just what you ask for," and lives up to his promise, is certain of a good trade.

New York Passengers and Baggage

Are landed in the very heart of that great city, if the trip is made on either of the six daily trains from Chicago over the Pennsylvania Short Lines. They may take their choice of arriving at Cortlandt street, at Desbrosses street or at Twenty-third street. All are convenient to elevated railways reaching any part of New York. For particular information address, H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 248 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Summer Excursions

VIA WABASH RY.

Half Rates South Tuesday, May 18.

Reduced Rates to Nashville, Tenn., every Tuesday.

Reduced Rates to Chattanooga, Tenn., in July.

Reduced Rates to Toronto, Ont., in July.

Reduced Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., in August.

Tickets to and from all points in Europe via all lines. For rates, sailing lists or a copy of "To the Lake Resorts and Beyond," call at Wabash Office, 1415 Farnam street, or write G. N. CLAYTON, Agent.

A Quick Move

Between Omaha and Chicago on the flying trains of the Northwestern Line at 4:45 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. daily. Each arriving at Chicago fifteen hours afterward. Ala carte diners. Exceptional sleeping cars, parlor chair cars. Check your baggage at your house.

City Office, 1401 Farnam St.
Low rates this summer.

California

is best and quickest reached via the Union Pacific. 16 hours quicker than any other line.

City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

Rock Island Route.

City ticket and freight offices, 1323 Farnam street.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

W. T. March, Ceresco, is at the Mercer.

W. S. Cole, New York, is stopping at the Mercer.

J. E. Boyd left yesterday for Chicago on a short business trip.

Mrs. G. F. Bidwell left yesterday on a short visit with friends in Chicago.

W. C. Brown has gone to Denver, where he will visit friends for a fortnight.

J. O. Brown, I. J. Belnap and W. A. Faxon are registered at the Barker from Hastings.

Mrs. John M. Thurston left last night for Washington, where she will join her husband.

E. M. Andreesen, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Alice, left last night for the east.

Mark Thall, manager for Miss Georgia Cayvan, and six of the company are at the Millard.

A. B. Smith, general freight agent for the Burlington, returned home yesterday from the east.

Sixteen members of the Page's Dramatic company are making their headquarters at the Barker.

Winslow S. Pierce, New York, attorney for the bondholders of the Union Pacific road, was at the Millard yesterday.

A. W. Lyman, a prominent newspaper man of Helena, Mont., was in the city yesterday while on a short visit with friends.

Mrs. John McFarland, nee Schenck, formerly of New York, now of Detroit, Mich., was in the city yesterday on a short visit with friends. She left for the east last night, in company with her daughter, Grace.

F. B. Bridgeland, Lionel Barrymore, Albert Brown, Charles Thropp, D. Shea, James Logan, Miss F. Young, William Herbert and G. P. Wilson, members of the Georgia Cayvan company, are stopping at the Mercer.

Judge M. C. Brown, Laramie, Wyo.; George S. Morrison, Chicago; A. P. Damon, Boston; S. N. Weston, Chicago; H. C. Hansen, Hastings; R. N. Calhoon, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. L. M. Flint, Sioux City; J. I. Day and wife, Lincoln; M. Joe Meyer, Plymouth, Mass.; W. E. Bache, Chicago; J. C. Buchanan, Detroit; A. Levin, New York, are at the Millard.

Bits of Travelers' Lives

"I have always liked Omaha," said S. M. Hill the other day. Mr. Hill is treasurer of the Moline Plow company of Moline, Ill., and was in the city on one of his periodical visits for inspection of the company's affairs here. "I have always felt interested in the welfare of the place," he continued, "because I realize that it has a good location and is destined to maintain the position it now occupies as the leading city in this section of the country. For that reason I am glad to see so many improvements which are being made here. It is noticable that there are so many small repairs and improvements, which are the ones which count in the appearance of a city. I am sure that our company is more than pleased with the investment it made here last August."

Mr. Hill is one of the vast army of bicycle devotees, and he took a wheel while here and made a trip out to the exposition grounds, and along the streets which have been popular for wheelmen. In his previous visits he had little time for looking over the city, but he improved the opportunity on his trip last week. He is very much interested in the expoeition, and expressed the hope that it would come up to the highest expectation of its friends.

J. C. Yates of Peoria, Ill., traveling for a corn planter firm in that city, was in Omaha the past week. From 1885 to 1893 Mr. Yates lived in Nebraska and had this state only for his territory for the same house he is now with, but the panic came on and business became so poor that he had to take on other territory and was required to move to Peoria for convenience. But he has not lost his identity with Nebraska for his household goods are still stored in this state, and he rather hopes that trade will so improve that he may resume his residence here.

In speaking of the effects of the late panic on traveling men he said a few years ago it was no uncommon thing for a party of commercial men who had the same territory to travel together, the party remaining intact during most of the season. The result was that the boys were enabled to have considerable fun along with their work, in a great measure lessening the trials of waiting for midnight trains, and enduring the inconveniences of poor hotels. But when the panic came many of the boys were laid off, and those who remained had their territory so enlarged that the party system was broken up.

Theodore Hamilton, who took the part of Pudd'nhead Wilson after the death of Frank Mayo, arrived in Omaha last Wednesday evening, and he had a tear-producing hard luck story to tell. He was on his way to California, and stopped off here because he had run out of funds unexpectedly. He told the boys at the Millard that he had met a pleasant Englishman on the train who had made the time pass very nicely for him. In a burst of confidence he had confided to his new friend that he had a roll of $108 in his inside vest pocket, and the friend suggested that the pocket ought to be pinned at the top to prevent the money slipping out, and offered to pin it for Mr. Hamilton. "It was real kind of him, wasn't it?" said the actor; "but when I reached Omaha I found that the money was gone and the pin with it. I don't mind the loss so much as I do the knowledge that after being on the road as long as I have, and traveling with all kinds of people, I should allow myself to be buncoed so dashed outrageously."

Then Hamilton went out to a Douglas street philanthropist and exchanged his watch temporarily for some of the coin of the realm, and telegraphed home for a remittance to enable him to continue his journey. He spent that evening and night mourning his loss and self-assumed gullibility in his own peculiar manner.

He came down late the next morning burning up with a desire to go to war with England. He sought out a bell boy and again detailed the story of his misfortune, and opened his vest to illustrate how he had put the money in his left-hand pocket. The boy saw a pin in the opposite pocket and suggested that Mr. Hamilton might have been mistaken as to the location of the raiment receptacle. An examination was then made of the other pocket, and there the money was found, just as the friend had pinned it.

Hamilton's opinion of himself took another tumble at this discovery, and the war spirit which had at first shown itself quickly gave way to one in favor of arbitration. He expressed a longing desire to see his English friend again, promising to give him the greatest time he ever saw if they ever met. He telegraphed a countermand to his call for money, and left that afternoon for San Francisco, just one day behind as a result of his experience with a "confidence" man.

LATE SPRING FORTY YEARS AGO.

Joe Redman's Experience Here in the Early Days.

"People are complaining of the backwardness of the spring and saying that they never saw such cold weather during the month of May," remarked Joseph Redman yesterday. "Of course these people who are complaining of the weather are tenderfeet," continued Mr. Redman. "It was forty years ago this month that I landed in Nebraska and built my cabin upon the bank of the river, not far from where the sulphur spring comes out of the bank in the vicinity of the Missouri Pacific roundhouse. I had little to do after building my cabin that I completed about June 1. After that and for a number of days I devoted considerable time to going about the country. Up in the ravines about Florence there was plenty of snow, and on the first Sunday in June I hauled down a wagon load of ice and know that we used in making ice cream for a Sunday school picnic that was held in a little grove not far from the Woodman Linseed Oil works. I don't know what the previous winter had been, except by judging from what the Indians told me, but I guess that it was pretty severe, for during the middle of June, out northwest of where Forest Lawn cemetery is now located, I found buffalo, deer and antelope dead in the snow banks, apparently having frozen to death."

Standard, reputable articles are not dear at the prices asked for them. Substitutes offered by unscrupulous and irresponsible makers are costly at any figure. Be sure that no humbug is practiced on you when you go to buy.

INTEREST OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

Their Attorney Looks Into Union Pacific Litigation.

Winslow S. Pierce of New York, attorney for the first mortgage bondholders of the Union Pacific railroad, was in the city yesterday, and spent the day in consultation with Union Pacific officials and Judge Kelly in particular. He came from St. Paul, where he appeared in the hearing given the Credits Commutation company of Sioux City on application to be allowed to intervene in the foreclosure suits brought by the government against the Union Pacific road. He said the presumed object of the petitioners was to obtain the right to form a connection with the Union Pacific road at some indefinite point for a road which they might build at some future time. He said the commutation company would appeal from Judge Sanborn's decision denying the right to intervene.

He said the first mortgage bondholders were not especially interested in the possible segregation of the Union Pacific road and the Western Union Telegraph company which may be ordered this morning by Judge Munger in pursuance of the mandate from the supreme court. The interests of the two companies, it is said, would be looked after by the attorneys for the corporations.

On the question of the foreclosure suits he had little to say except that his clients having a prior lien to that of the government were amply protected. He anticipated no delay in the foreclosure proceedings, and thought they would move along smoothly until the matter was finally closed up.

Mr. Pierce left last evening for New York.

Bee, May 24, 1897.

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COOL SUITS--

For two silver dollars we will sell men's suits—coat, vest and pants—made from linen crash in stylish cutaway sacks, warranted to wash and to wear. These crash suits are the latest fashionable fad for summer wear. They are more sensible than some fads that we know of, for they are light, washable, comfortable, and at the same time hold their shape. We have a large line of them at different prices from two to seven dollars and we have taken all the nonsense out of the prices that usually goes with such things. This year we will increase our reputation for selling summer stuffs cheaper than any house on earth by offering fine serge and cheviot coats and vests for $3.00 and $3.50 and fine white duck pants with them for 65 cents and one dollar a pair. You may think that a good pair of duck pants can't be produced for 65 cents, but you'll be likely to change your mind after you have seen these.

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

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BOON TO WOMEN.

Turkish, Tansy and Pennyroyal Pills—most effectual FEMALE pills—will RELIEVE SUPPRESSED, EXCESSIVE, SCANTY OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION—Will bring menstruation sure to the day. Sent by mail securely packed, $1.00 a box.
HAHN'S PHARMACY, 18th and Farnam Sts, Omaha, Neb.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Paiges opened a return engagement at the Boyd yesterday with a matinee and evening performance. The company has been greatly strengthened since its initial appearance here, particularly in the specialties presented, and none of the familiar faces which were of value to the company are missing. Harry English, the leading man, is a really capable actor, better by far than those generally seen in repertory companies, and the same can also be said of Lillian Paige. At the matinee they presented "The Shadows of Life," an emotional drama in four acts, and in the evening "The Wages of Sin," an English melodrama. Both pieces were presented in a creditable manner. The work of the reorganized company serves to strengthen the good opinion it won during its previous visit. Between the acts some very clever specialities were presented, among them a turn by John Powers, and another by the Millar sisters, which were particularly good. The company will be at the Boyd all week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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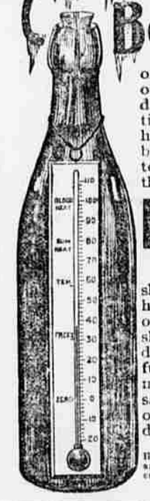

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and all kindred *Stomach Troubles*. A scientific combination of the best remedies known to medical skill,
A PERFECT CURE
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EVERY WOMAN
Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.
DR. PEAL'S
PENNYROYAL PILLS,
Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00—Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 1513 Dodge Street Omaha, Neb.

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TONIGHT AT 8:15—TOMORROW.
—GEORGIA : CAYVAN—
In her successful play,
SQUIRE KATE.
Wednesday matinee and Evening, "Mary Pennington, Spinster." Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
May 28-30—Otis Skinner.

BOYD'S NEW THEATER (PRICES, 10c, 20c, 30c.
L. M. Crawford, Mgr.
TONIGHT, 8:15.
One lady admitted free with each paid 30c ticket.
New Specialties. THE PAIGES NEW PLAYS.
SHADOWS OF LIFE.
THE SISTERS MILLAR, direct from the Hopkins circuit. JOHN T. POWERS, direct from the Eastern Vaudeville circuit.
See Edison's Vitascope.

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CENTRALLY LOCATED.
American plan, $2.50 per day up.
European plan, $1.00 per day up.
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THE BEST
$2.00 a day house in the West.
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THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS.
140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. DICK SMITH, Manager.

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Served on all Ocean and Lake Steamers.
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The Greatest Tonic, "Malt-Nutrine" the Food-drink, is prepared by this Association.