WANT NO DIRECTOR GENERAL

Exposition Directors Decide Against the One Man Proposition.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT TO BE HIRED

Special Committee Makes Its Report Embodying the Suggestion and is Endorsed in Its Position by the Board.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the board of directors of the exposition to investigate and report on the desirability or necessity for creating the office of director general of the exposition made its report at the special meeting of the directors held yesterday afternoon for that purpose as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition: Gentlemen—Your special committee, appointed at the meeting of the board held on November 12 to investigate and report upon the question of the appointment of a director general or some other supervising officer, to promote the energetic completion of the arrangements for the exposition, begs to report as follows:

Your committee has held an extended conference with the executive committee and discussed the entire situation as fully as it was possible to do, the president of the exposition and all members of the executive committee being present, and is pleased to report that a substantial consensus of opinion was eventually arrived at, that the present situation does not seem to make it necessary that the office of director general be created at this time, but that the work of all the departments might be energetically pushed perhaps more satisfactorily than by any other arrangement by the appointment of a general superintendent, a practical builder, at a maximum salary of $200 per month, whose office and headquarters should be upon the exposition grounds and who should be placed in charge of all work in the line of construction of any or all of the departments, with the express duty of overseeing and pushing all such work to energetic completion. As the greater proportion of the work would be in the Department of Buildings and Grounds it would seem advisable to your committee that the nomination of such an officer should be conceded to the manager of that department, but that such nomination should be approved by the executive committee in the usual manner.

Your committee has had under consideration certain amendments to the by-laws touching the powers and duties of the president, but has not had sufficient time to conclude its deliberations on this subject, and would ask that it have further time to consider and report on the same.

(Signed) HERMAN KOUNTZE,
JOHN L. WEBSTER,
GEORGE F. BIDWELL,
C. F. MANDERSON,
I. W. CARPENTER.

This report was adopted without discussion and without a dissenting vote, twenty-six directors being present.

Just before it was presented the secretary read a communication signed by C. O. Lobeck, John Percival and Joseph Redman, a committee appointed at a meeting of the North Side Improvement club held last Saturday night, recommending that George W. Lininger be appointed as director general of the exposition. A resolution passed by the club was included in the communication, endorsing Mr. Lininger in the highest terms. The document was placed on file.

MANAGER KIRKENDALL'S REPORT.

Manager Kirkendall presented a report of his department, with the request that it be read. He stated that he had prepared it in accordance with the intent of the resolution adopted by the board at the last meeting, directing the manager of each department to make reports of the operations of his department at the regular meetings of the board. The report was a very voluminous document, covering the work of the Department of Buildings and Grounds since the commencement of active work on the exposition. It recited in detail the employing of the architects, superintendent of construction, engineers, and all the other employees of the department, the dates upon which the contracts for the various kinds of work had been let, including the contracts for the buildings, grading, etc. It was stated that the carpenter work for the buildings on the main court will be completed by March 1, the Art building being probably the last one to be completed, and it was estimated that the staff work on this building would be completed within fifteen days after that date, making sure that all of the buildings will be ready for occupancy not later than the middle of March.

The report also stated that the boiler house for furnishing power to operate the exposition would be commenced today, the building being located at the extreme north end of the bluff tract.

The details of the building contracts were stated at length, the total of the contracts for buildings already let being stated as $317,621.15. On this amount there has been paid in estimates to November 1 the sum of $68,562.66. For fencing, sewers and other work done on the grounds by day's work there has been expended the sum of $11,757. The general expense account of the department, including salaries, taxes on leased lots and other miscellaneous items was stated to be $46,134.36, making a total expenditure by the department to November 1 of $126,454.91.

Following the reading of this report General Manderson asked for a statement from the Department of Ways and Means. Manager Lindsey stated that he would have a full report ready at the next regular meeting of the board, but had nothing to add to the regular monthly report which had been furnished to all the directors.

MANDERSON'S COMMENTS.

General Manderson commented rather severely upon the showing made by that report, saying that it was very evident that some people who had subscribed for stock in the exposition were not paying the assessments which had been made. He declared that it was unfair to thus evade the responsibility which had been voluntarily assumed and charged that some people were sailing under false colors by subscribing large sums and then refusing to pay the assessments. He suggested that it might be well to publish in the newspapers the full subscription list, including the names of subscribers, the amount subscribed, the amount levied, the amount paid and the balance of the levy remaining unpaid. In conclusion the general said he would "serve divine notice" that at the next meeting of the directory he would introduce such a resolution, providing that such publication would be made at a certain date, set far enough ahead to allow all time "to get on the right side of the list."

Woman's Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board provided for in the plan of organization of the Woman's Board of Managers of the exposition is slowly forming, a great deal of time being consumed in corresponding with women in the different states to learn whether they will consent to serve. The latest additions to the board are two members for Utah, two being the full number to which each of the states is entitled, Mrs. C. K. Bannister of Ogden and Mrs. C. E. Allen of Salt Lake City being the representatives from Utah. Mrs. George L. Scott of Denver is one of the members for Colorado who has just signified her willingness to serve.

Native Nebraskans Interested.

In 1892 during the celebration at Lincoln of the quarter centennial of Nebraska's statehood on organization was formed of persons born in Nebraska. Prof. F. W. Taylor was elected president of the organization, but no time was fixed for holding meetings nor was any formal organization ever perfected. It was generally understood at the time that the president would call the members together whenever any event of great importance would warrant such action. President Taylor has decided that the Trans-Mississippi Exposition is of sufficient importance to all the members of the association to warrant the calling of a meeting to consider the matter of representation and participation in the exposition, and for that purpose he will shortly issue a call to all members of the society to meet at a point to be announced later.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Manhood Fully Restored, How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

MODEL BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

Plant to Be Constructed in Detail on Working Scale.

Hon. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture and chairman of the Board of Control of the Government Building at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, has written to the Department of Exhibits regarding the sugar beet exhibit which the writer is quite anxious to have form a part of the exhibit to be made by the Agricultural department. Mr. Brigham writes that Dr. H. W. Wiley, the government chemist, has prepared a plan for such an exhibit which has been submitted to Secretary Wilson for approval. This plan includes a model beet sugar factory in operation, together with an extensive exhibit showing the beet sugar industry in all its details, forming a most instructive and interesting exhibit. In order to carry out this plan Mr. Brigham says an additional appropriation will be necessary. He says a bill will be introduced in congress providing for the necessary appropriation and the exposition management is asked to render all possible assistance in securing the passage of this bill.

When the assistant secretary of agriculture passed through Omaha several weeks ago, after attending the irrigation convention at Lincoln, he expressed himself very forcibly as being strongly in favor of making the beet sugar industry a prominent feature of the exhibit to be made by the Agricultural department at the exposition. He said this was one of the most important industries in this entire section and should be fostered by the government in every possible way. His letter to the Department of Exhibits indicates that he is working to carry out the idea then expressed.

NEBRASKA'S DOME IS GOING UP.

Workmen Making Rapid Progress with the State Building.

The dome of the Nebraska building will soon be in place, the work of putting up the trusses for this portion of the building having been commenced. The roof of the State building will be put on at once, and the inside will be plastered. As the outside is tightly covered with sheeting, a coat of plaster on the inside will make a good storeroom for the grain and other material which will be stored there until the time comes to decorate the building.

Bids for the staff work, plumbing and roofing will be received at the headquarters of the state commission until November 20, and will be opened by the commission at its regular meeting, November 23. No attempt will be made to put the staff covering on the outside of the building until spring, but the contract will be let at once and the contractor given plenty of time to make the ornamental portion of the staff work so that it can be put on rapidly in the spring.

May Exhibit Hahnemann Monument.

It is possible that the famous Hahnemann monument, which will be unveiled the latter part of next year in Washington, will be exhibited at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. Dr. Henry M. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the national association that is erecting the monument, is in the city en route to his home in New York City from California. Sunday he visited the grounds of the exposition with Dr. Hanchett, and expressed his greatest pleasure at the progress made and suggested securing the large bronze monument of Hahnemann to be displayed at next year's exposition just outside the Art building.

The extreme dimensions of the monument are forty-six feet broad by thirty feet deep at the base, and twenty-two feet in height. Its total cost will be $100,000. The monument to be displayed in Washington will be built of gray granite, with the statue of Hahemann and the bas-reliefs of bronze. The form is that of the Greek exhedra and is elliptical in plan. Four steps in front lead up to a platform, at the back of which rises the large superstructure. A sitting statue of Hahnemann, heroic in size, on a granite pedestal, is placed in the central portion, which is composed of four columns. It is Dr. Smith's idea to get the Gorham Manufacturing company to exhibit here the bronze statue of Hahnemann and the bas-reliefs which they are making, and to substitute for the granite superstructure now being built at Washington a close imitation of staff work of the color and general appearance of granite.

Executive Committee Meeting.

The executive committee of the exposition held a brief meeting at the Commercial club rooms at noon yesterday.

Manager Rosewater was authorized to designate Manager Babcock to have charge of the Department of Publicity and Promotion during the absence of Mr. Rosewater in the east. Manager Bruce was authorized to act as manager of the Department of Ways and Means during the absence of Manager Lindsey.

Mr. Rosewater has gone to Chicago, where he will be joined by Manager Lindsey and Director Kountze, after which the three will proceed to New York to visit the representative of large corporations, which are under promise to make subscriptions to the exposition.

Manager Lindsey announced the appointment of Patrick R. Sullivan as a collector of subscriptions.

Manager Reed was authorized to make a contract with Fred T. Cummins for the concession for roller chairs, etc. Mr. Cummins had this same concession at Nashville, and is provided with the necessary paraphernalia for operating it.

Douglas County's Share.

The Board of County Commissioners met at the rooms of the Exposition directory last night to confer with that body regarding plans for a county exhibit. The commissioners state that it is their purpose to consider all the various interests in the disposal of the $100,000 voted by the county for an exhibit. The opinion of the executive board was invited and a general discussion of the matter followed. It was stated that nothing of a special nature was brought up and no announcement of action can as yet be made.

Teachers Taking Hold.

The list of Nebraska teachers who have signed the agreement to join the National Educational association in case the next convention is held in Omaha is constantly growing. Superintendent Pearse yesterday received the signatures of the teachers in the Pawnee City, Wisner and Scribner schools. The matter has been actively taken up in the Iowa schools and returns are soon expected from that state.

THE ARCHITECTS' CONTROVERSY.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11, 1897.—E. Rosewater, Esq.—Dear Sir: We desire to avail ourselves of your offer to make public through The Omaha Bee the facts regarding our employment, title, etc., called in question by you in an editorial last Sunday. Your article reads as follows: "First and foremost, there is no such position as architects-in-chief known to or recognized by the exposition, and the use of that title is a piece of imposture." Our letter of appointment reads as follows:

OMAHA, Neb., March 22, 1897.—Walker & Kimball, Architects, City.—Gentlemen: I have been empowered by the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to make the following proposition to you: To allow you at the rate of $3,000 per annum for your services as architects-in-chief of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, etc.

F. P. KIRKENDALL.

Accepted. WALKER & KIMBALL.

That you knew of the existence of this contract is proved by our letter upon the subject, written you some weeks ago and by your reply to that letter. Your article further reads as follows: "Nor do I know the object of assuming such title unless it be the shifting upon other shoulders of the responsibility for the supervision of the construction, etc."

That we "assumed" any title has been disproved. The only title we have used was conferred upon us in our letter of appointment. Three weeks before we were appointed architects-in-chief of the exposition Mr. Geraldine was engaged at a salary of $6,000 per year for the express purpose of performing the duties you now state we are trying to shift upon other shoulders. Mr. Geraldine continued to fill this position and perform these same duties up to within about two weeks of the present time—a period of nearly eight months.

Referring to the bird's-eye drawing your article reads: "It was placed at the disposal of Harper's without my knowledge or permission." That this is not true is shown by the following letter:

OMAHA, Sept. 8, 1897.—E. Rosewater, Manager Department of Publicity and Promotion, City—Dear Sir: Mr. Walker writes that he has submitted matter and illustrations to the Century Magazine for an article which will appear in the near future. He states that he thinks he can get Harper's Weekly to publish an article and give some illustrations, and, if thought proper, he will get them to publish a bird's-eye view of the grounds. He asks for this purpose that the bird's-eye view made by him be sent to him at Boston. If this meets your approval, will you kindly send it to him; his address is care Devonshire building. Yours truly,

(Signed) G. W. WATTLES, President.

That there can be no possible doubt of your understanding the above letter fully and having sent the drawing to Mr. Walker for the purpose therein stated, viz.—its insertion in Harper's Weekly—is shown by the following from the superintendent of the Exposition Press bureau:

OMAHA, Sept. 13, 1897.—T. R. Kimball, Architect, Omaha—Dear Sir: Referring to the letter of President Wattles, September 8, Mr. Rosewater directs me to send the drawing of the bird's-eye view to you for shipment to Mr. Walker, or, if you would prefer, to prepare it for shipment and send it without delay. Please let me know your pleasure in the matter. Yours truly,

(Signed) J. B. HAYNES.

Your article continues thus: "Instead of being a great advertisement of the exposition, the sketch belittles the enterprise and magnifies the architects. This is strikingly exemplified by the accompanying writeup, which is devoted not to the exposition as an object lesson to impress upon the world the magnitude of the resources and marvelous progress of the trans-mississippi region, but to the glorification of the alleged architects-in-chief and all they have done, besides much they have not done." In the Harper article there is one short paragraph, one-half of which is devoted to our firm. Whether your remarks are justified can best be ascertained by seeing the Harper drawing and reading the Harper article, which we earnestly hope many of your readers will be sufficiently interested to do. Yours truly,

WALKER & KIMBALL.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13, 1897.—Messrs. Walker & Kimball, Omaha.—Gentlemen: Your letter of November 11 was not handed to me until 2 p. m. yesterday. Should have responded promptly but for the tremendous pressure of business. Inasmuch as the points which you raise have been covered by the editorial which appeared on the 11th inst., I do not know whether you desire further ventilation of the controversy by publication of your letter.

You assert that I knew of the existence of a contract between yourselves and the exposition as embodied in Mr. Kirkendall's letter of March 22, 1897. I most emphatically deny any knowledge of such contract. As a matter of fact you had no legal contract as architects-in-chief before November 11, 1897. The authority granted to Mr. Kirkendall in March, 1897, was embodied in a resolution adopted by the executive committee designating Mr. Walker as supervising architect. Nobody in the executive committee excepting Mr. Kirkendall had any knowledge of any letter or contract signed by him bestowing the title. Months ago, when my attention was first called to the assumption of the title of architects-in-chief, I made personal inspection of the records and found no change or authority for change. At various times since then the matter was under discussion before the executive committee and each time Mr. Kirkendall positively assured us that the title was supervising architect. This fact is fully confirmed by his action two weeks ago, when he introduced a resolution to add the name of Thomas R. Kimball to that of Walker as supervising architect. At that time his attention was directed to the title and he reaffirmed that it was "supervising architects." Evidently Mr. Kirkendall had forgotten that he had ever signed the letter in your possession and was not aware of the difference between architects-in-chief and supervising architects when he did sign it. Otherwise he must have known that he exceeded his authority and that the contract was absolutely void so far as the title was concerned.

What I stated as to the shifting of responsibilities is now also confirmed by the position you have taken that your contract did not include such supervision of the construction of the buildings as is usual with architects where a superintendent of construction is employed, either by them or by the owner of the building for which they furnish the plans. This, in my judgment, is a very essential matter. It was my belief and understanding that as supervising architects you were exercising the usual supervision in conjunction with the superintendent, whether his name was Geraldine, Tamm or any other. Now that we know that you have not considered yourselves bound to do so, we want to have it done and are willing to pay for the service. We must have assurance that the buildings will be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications accepted by the exposition. The employment of Mr. Geraldine, or anybody else, could not and should not relieve the architects from the responsibility that attaches.

I still insist that the publication of the birdseye in Harper's was without my knowledge or permission. The letter from Mr. Wattles intimating that such a publication could be secured may be construed as giving consent, because we forwarded the bird'seye sketch to Mr. Walker. As a matter of fact, I did not so regard it. I directed the return of the sketch because it had never been adopted by this department. I certainly should not have had it forwarded to Boston had I known that it was to go to Harper's for publication at the very time when another sketch was being prepared by a special artist. That the Harper sketch does belittle the enterprise is manifest by a comparison between it and the official bird'seye view, which Mr. Walker himself pronounced superb. Very respectfully, E. ROSEWATER,

Manager Dept. Publicity and Promotion.

OFFICE OF WALKER & KIMBALL, ARCHITECTS-IN-CHIEF, TRANSMISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, OMAHA, Nov. 13, 1897.—E. Rosewater, Esq.—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of November 13, we have to say that we can still see no reason why the publicity offered by you should not at once be given to our letter of November 11. Kindly see that it is published on or before Sunday, November 14, and oblige, yours truly,

WALKER & KIMBALL.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Read "Simon Dale" in the Sunday Bee.

SLOT MACHINES BOB UP AGAIN.

Fire and Police Commissioners Consider Their Abolition.

The fact that slot machine gambling is constant and extensive has at length received a slight consideration at the hands of the Board of Fire and Police commissioners. A resolution to the following effect has been introduced:

Be it Resolved, That the chief of police be and is hereby instructed to order the immediate removal of all nickel-in-the-slot machines of whatever kind or description from the places where they are now being operated and to inform the owners and operators of such machines that the further operation of said machines by them will lead to their arrest and prosecution. The chief of police is further instructed to cause the arrest of all persons who do not comply with the above order.

This resolution was discussed at some length and laid over for a week for further consideration.

The old trouble at No. 12 engine house, which was supposedly settled by the dismissal of Captain Everett W. Watts and Pipeman Hardie, was also considered. Captain Watts claimed that he had been unjustly treated in his discharge and offered pressure and a good excuse with the result that he secured reinstatement.

The draft of Sergeant W. W. Cox for $152 on the sick fund failed to be honored for the second time and received a postponement of thirty days for further investigation. A request for reinstatement and notice of contest was read from ex-Officers J. F. Rector and J. Thomas and was likewise laid over, as were the applications for leave registered by Sergeant Cox and Turnkey Dibbern. Two leaves of ten days and one of five were granted respectively to Officers Klesane, Baldwin and Sergent.

OMAHA SCHOOL STATISTICS

Superintendent Pearse Makes His Report to Board of Education.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Daily Membership and Attendance Greater Than that of the Preceding Year, with an Increased Population.

The annual report of Superintendent Pearse of the public schools was submitted to the Board of Education last night. It presents a detailed exposition of the work of the schools during the year, the progress that has been made and the marked increase in membership, and includes a concise statement of the measures that are required, in his opinion, to maintain the standard of instruction that has been previously maintained.

The statistical features of the report are given the first place. Attention is called to the fact that the returns of the enumerators show a school population of 30,134. This is the largest number ever returned, and is an increase of 1,525 over that of the previous year. Most of the families to which these additional children belong seem to have come during the last months of the school year and their number is not indicated in the school enrollment.

The enrollment is 16,580, or only ninety-eight more than were enrolled in the preceding year. There is an increase in the average daily membership of 236 over the preceding year, and an increase of 122 in the daily attendance. The membership at the close of the preceding year, June 11, was 361 greater than at the close of the preceding year. The fact that the increase in the average membership exceeded the increase in the enrollment is cited to indicate that each child enrolled remained in school a greater number of days than a year ago. It is pointed out that while the increase in membership is gratifying, it has been materially reduced by the continued epidemics of children's diseases during the winter.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

The further statistical details are indicated in the following table:

Population of city (census of 1890)		140,152
Population of school age (6 to 21 years inclusive)		30,134
Population subject to compulsory attendance law (8 to 14 years, inclusive)		10,592
Enrollment of pupils within limit of compulsory law		8,668
Enrollment, total		16,580
In high school (grades 9, 10, 11 and 12)	1,224	
In grammar schools (grades 5, 6, 7 and 8)	5,265	
In primary schools (grades 1, 2, 3 and 4)	8,286	
In kindergarten schools	1,805	
Average number belonging, total		13,556
In high school	1,078	
In grammar and primary school	11,369	
In kindergarten schools	1,111	
Average daily attendance, total		12,762
In high school	1,037	
In grammar and primary schools	10,736	
In kindergarten schools	989	
Number of withdrawals during the year		3,164
Number remaining June 11, 1897		13,416
White pupils enrolled		16,117
Colored pupils enrolled		463
Number of teachers, total		322
In high school	30	
In grammar and primary schools	261	
In kindergartens	28	
Special teachers (music 1, drawing 1, kindergarten 1)	3	
Number of pupils per teacher:		
On enrollment		51.5
In high school	40.8	
In primary and grammar grades	51.9	
In kindergartens	62.2	
On average number belonging		42.0
In high school	35.9	
In primary and grammar grades	42.5	
In kindergartens	28.3	
On average daily attendance		39.6
In high school	34.6	
In primary and grammar grades	41.0	
In kindergartens	34.0	
Increase in total enrollment		98
Increase in total average number belonging		236
Increase in total average daily attendance		122
Decrease in number of teachers		132
		18
Decrease in high school	1	
Decrease in primary and grammar schools	20	
Increase in kindergartens	3	

LESS NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Referring to the employment of teachers the superintendent says: "The average number of teachers employed has decreased from 340 to 322 and this notwithstanding an increased number of pupils. In the High school the change was made by simply reducing the number of teachers and giving each teacher more classes in a day and a greater number of pupils in a class. The decrease in the number below the High school was brought about by introducing the plan of half-day sessions in the kindergartens and first grades and requiring teachers in those grades to teach one school during the forenoon and another, composed of different pupils, in the afternoon. So far as the grades were concerned the plan was abandoned at the middle of the school year, but in the kindergartens it remained in operation until the close of the schools in June."

He has this to say relative to the cost of education: "During the year just closed, as in the preceding year, the financial problem has not been easy to deal with. The utmost care has been necessary in expenditures in order to forestall an increase of debt or a lack of those things indispensable to the maintenance of the schools. The total expenditures, as shown by the report of the secretary, have been $261,694.59. A little adjustment is necessary to get a basis for comparison. Ten thousand, five hundred and forty-three dollars and forty cents was paid during the year for paving around the High school grounds. This bill was an old one which had been in dispute for several years and formed no proper part of the year's expenses. The sum of $8,000 was placed in the insurance fund. No money had been transferred to this fund for some time and only about $3,000 was properly a part of last year's expense. The cost of the enumeration of the school population for the past year does not appear among the year's expenses and should be added to them. Deducting the amounts mentioned above as paid for paving and insurance and as not properly belonging to the year's expenses and adding about $900 for making the enumeration, the cost of maintaining the schools for the year is found to be $247,051.19. The item of instruction for the year appears as $218,297.20.

DECREASE IN EXPENSES.

"These figures show a decrease in expenditures, from the amount in my report of one year ago, of $28,117.72; a decrease in the cost of instruction amounting to $6,161.10. By dividing the sum expended for the schools during the year by the average daily attendance, the total cost of education per child is found to be $27.19. This is $2.43 less than for the preceding year. Using the same divisor for the cost of instruction this item appears as $17.10, which is 67 cents less than for the preceding year. It should be noted, too, in this connection, that for the year just closed all the schools were in session nine and one-half months, while for the preceding year only the High school was in operation more than nine months."

In discussing further methods of retrenchment, the superintendent calls attention to the material difference between the cost of instruction in the large schools and that in the smaller ones. For instance the cost of instruction per pupil in some of the large schools was: Long, $16.25; Lake, $18.44; Leavenworth $17.54; Castellar, $17.23. In the Eckerman school, on the other hand, the cost per pupil is $57.12; Ambler, $41.88; Davenport, $44; Gibson, $31.70. In view of these facts he suggests that a large amount of money might be saved by providing some means of conveying the pupils of the small schools in thinly settled districts to one of the larger schools, where they would receive better instruction at a decreased expense. He contends that the plan is feasible on its face and recommends that a practical test be made with one of the small schools, with a view to extending the plan of operation if the results are satisfactory.

The necessity of additional room for the High school is considered at some length. The necessity for more space and more suitable accommodations is emphasized and two methods of relief are suggested. One is to secure plans for a new building, of which one wing might be erected at a probable cost of $100,000. This would furnish adequate capacity for several years to come, after which the remainder of the building could be built. The other plan is to erect branch High schools, one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the city. It is urged, however, that this plan would be more expensive than the other, although the total number of pupils might be increased by bringing the High school nearer to their homes.

The report also emphasizes the importance of the manual training department and the necessity for more adequate provision for its work.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING

Members Find that the Body is Financially Embarrassed.

The Board of Education began operations last night with the declared intention of transacting its business expeditiously. But the usual parliamentary wrangles intervened and the session was prolonged to the usual hour of adjournment. The finance committee presented a brief but significant report relative to the financial condition of the board. The report showed that the total expenses during the first four months of the school year had been $78,189.19, as compared with $59,919.84 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $18,279.31. The expenses for repairs during the same period were $19,093.07, as against $5,829.45 last year, an increase of $13,263.62.

It was also stated that the secretary estimated the expenditures of the next two months, including interest on bonds, at $120,000, and the receipts at $12,000. On November 1 there was $16,042.27 on hand, against which warrants amounting to $78,606.86 were outstanding, thus leaving a deficit on that date of $63,564.59. According to the secretary's estimate this deficit would be $171,000 January 1, as compared with a deficit of $150,733.31 which existed at the beginning of 1897.

With this situation in view the committee urged that the greatest economy must be observed. It contended that the expenses for repairs had been unnecessarily heavy and must be curtailed.

Some of the majority members took umbrage at the reference to repairs, but it was explained that the report was not intended to reflect on any member of the board, but simply to call attention to the necessity for retrenchment. The report was referred back to the finance committee without further discussion.

A communication from the Omaha Turnverein stated that at the last meeting of the society it had been decided to offer the free use of its gymnasium and apparatus to the pupils of the High school from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. It was stated that this offer was made for the purpose of popularizing physical training and to afford its benefits to the children who had no other opportunity. The matter was referred to the committee on special instruction.

Janitor Suchy of the Castellar school wanted an increase of $10 a month in salary on account of the distance between the coal shed and the building, and Janitor Djureen of Kellom asked for $5 a month additional. Both requests were referred to the committee on heating and ventilation.

On recommendation of the committee on buildings and property the contract for the construction of a permanent sidewalk adjoining the Comenius school was let to C. McWilliams for 10 cents per square foot. The material designated is Sergeant Bluffs repressed brick.

The board decided not to open a new room at the Davenport school at present.

The special committee which was designated some time ago to consider the question of a readjustment of the school boundaries recommended that no change be made at this time, as the work of the public night be seriously interfered with. It was suggested that the superintendent of buildings be instructed to repair the annex at the Kellom school and that the crowding at Lake be relieved by transferring some of the pupils to this annex. It was also recommended that forty or fifty pupils in the northwest section of the Long district be transferred to Omaha View. The report was adopted in full.

The annual report of Superintendent Pearse was placed on file and ordered printed in the annual reports.

On recommendation of the High school committee the superintendent of buildings was directed to construct a hood in the chemical laboratory at the High school at a cost not to exceed $100. The improvement is designed to secure proper ventilation.

There was a prolonged discussion of a report of the kindergarten committee, which recommended the election of Sadie Beam, Grace Weston, Jenevra West, Edith Moxhem, Lolin Shears and Elizabeth Allen as paid assistants. It has never been customary to elect teachers except at the beginning of the year and the departure from the regular procedure was vigorously opposed by the minority members. They insisted that these teachers were now on the assigned list and were being employed when their services were needed. If they were regularly elected the board would be compelled to pay them whether they were needed or not, and they contended that in view of the situation indicated by the report of the finance committee no unnecessary expense should be added at this time. The report was adopted by a strict majority and minority vote.

Ayes—Bandhauer, Dennis, Hess, Irey, Sears, Van Gilder, Welshans, Winter, President Lout—9.

Nays—Anderson, Grattan, Johnson, Jordan, Moore, Penfold—6.

The teachers named were then elected by ballot.

Superintendent Barker was given a ten days' leave of absence.

How to Prevent Croup.

"There is nothing in the market that equals Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as a preventive of croup," says Mrs. S. Fairall, Newcastle, Natal. "Once my baby was suddenly attacked with croup and it took only a few doses to completely relieve her. I have also used it in very severe cases of bad colds and inflammation of the lungs, and the effect was really wonderful. I keep it constantly in my house and cannot praise it too much for the good it has done my family in many instances."

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IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

State Great Council Assembles in Omaha Today.

The state great council of the Improved Order of Red Men will hold an annual meeting in this city today and probably tomorrow, as there is quite an amount of business coming before the body. The sessions will be held in the Red Men hall in the Continental block.

The delegates and visitors began to arrive in the city last night. The former will be about forty in number. Altogether about 100 people are expected to be called to the city as a result of the meeting. They will represent the 2,000 members in the order and in the Degree of Pocahontas at present in the state, who are distributed in some twenty councils and tribes. The degree has not as yet secured a sufficient membership to be placed in a separate jurisdiction and is therefore under the control of the Red Men. The degree is the feminine auxiliary.

The entertainment feature of the session will be a banquet to be given by the local members to the visitors at the Commercial club tonight. Some 200 plates will be laid and no expense has been spared in getting up the menu. One of the speakers of the evening will be Mayor Moores.

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Accident at Exposition Grounds.

The work at the exposition grounds has progressed with a noticeable absence of accidents until Sunday afternoon, when a painful wound was received by Herman Ellison, a workman on the pile-driver. The machine was reared over the foundation of the Fine Arts building and during its operation a heavy metal cap slipped from its fitting and struck the workman on the thigh. A long, ragged gash was cut on Ellison's leg and he was removed to his home in Council Bluffs.

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