FEW CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

Homeopaths Devote the Morning Session Largely to Society Business.

CONTESTS FOR ONLY TWO OF THE PLACES

After Nominations Had Been Made the Convention Starts in to Discuss Medical Topics.

Nominations for officers of the American Institute of Homeopathy for the ensuing year were made at the business meeting, which began this morning's sessions. The method of submitting names was by means of small slips of paper handed to the general secretary, while the other business was going on. Only two candidates were presented for the presidency, one of them being a Nebraska man, Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, and the other being Dr. Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati, O. Likewise there were two candidates proposed for the recording secretaryship, Dr. Frank Kraft of Cleveland, O., the present incumbent, and Dr. Wilson A. Smith of South Haven, Mich. These are the only two offices over which there are contests. For the office of first vice president, Dr. A. B. Norton, the chairman of the interstate committee, was nominated, and for second vice president, Dr. Sarah J. Millsop of Bowling Green, Ky. Like Recording Secretary Kraft, General Secretary Eugene H. Porter of New York and Treasurer E. M. Kellogg and Assistant Treasurer T. Franklin Smith, both of New York, were all named for re-election.

Those were all the nominations made. As none was offered for the office of register, Dr. Henry M. Aldrich of Minneapolis will hold over.

All the names were at once submitted to a committee on elections chosen just previously by the president and composed of Drs. A. P. Williamson of Minneapolis, Willis A. Dewey of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Eldredge C. Price of Baltimore.

President Wright also selected the following as the committee on next place of meeting: Drs. J. B. G. Custis of Washington, D. C.; O. S. Runnels of Indianapolis, William W. Van Baun of Philadelphia, Samuel S. Smythe of Denver and Claudius B. Kinyon of Rock Island, Ill.

Election Occurs Monday.

The polling for the election of officers takes place Monday forenoon in accordance with the by laws.

The committee on the materia medica conference was not ready to report. Preliminary reports were submitted by Chairman McClelland of the Hahnemann monument committee and Chairman Norton of the interstate committee.

On the favorable action of the Board of Censors eighty new members were admitted to the association, several new ones also being posted.

The convention then resolved into sections to discuss technical subjects. In the amphitheater the section on materia medica and therapeutics was resumed, and in one of the class rooms below that on clinical medicine. The subject of anti-toxins in the prevention and cure of disease was discussed by the latter, Dr. Charles Gatchell of Chicago, editor of the Medical Era, submitting the paper.

This section had by far the larger attendance, though in a sense, the point at issue was kindred to the questions being debated upstairs—the two latter of the four pathies, "isopathy and homeopathy."

The advisability of using anti-toxines was discussed pro and con by Drs. J. S. Allen, Joseph P. Cobb, C. B. Kenyon, Reuben Laidlaw, H. C. Allen, C. E. Fisher of Chicago, T. L. Hazzard of Iowa City, W. A. Humphrey of Nebraska, Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati, C. B. Kenyon of Ann Arbor, James H. McClelland of Pittsburg, J. C. Wood of Cleveland and a number of others.

Follows Hahnemann's Idea.

In his paper Dr. Gatchell argued as follows:

Hahnemann was quick to recognize the relation of serum-therapy to the therapeutic method which he did so much to establish and it has always been to me a matter of wonder that our school has not, as one of its tenants, accepted and promulgated the doctrine thus early announced by Hahnemann that the prophylactic action of vaccine virus in variola is but an exemplification of similia.

Owing to the present activity of the older school in the development of a system of serum-therapy involving the prevention and cure of disease by the action of the antitoxins we, as a school, as a school are not brought face to face with this problem.

The therapeutic action of the antitoxins is an exemplification of the homeopathic law of cure; it is an instance of the application of a medical substance to the cure of disease according to the indications of similia.

Immense importance attaches to this newly discovered substance. It is known to be the agent which primarily exerts an influence of the system that enables it to resist the disease producing effects of the toxin. Antitoxin possess this power whether generated within the system of the patient or introduced from without.

Therefore, antitoxin is a curative agent, and as such does not differ essentially from other therapeutic agents or internal medicines which are introduced into the system for their curative effect.

The consensus of opinion now is that the direct effect of antitoxine is upon the nuclei of the cells, stimulating them to the increased production of nuclein, or of nuclein of a more healthy and resistant tone.

I would make application of this explanation of the action of the antitoxins to the action of all homeopathic medicines in exerting their therapeutic effects in the cure of disease.

On these lines I would make like application touching the action of rhus in rheumatism, of arsenicum in cholera, of calcarea in so-called "scrofulosis," of iodine in affections of the glands, and so throughout the entire list of homeopathic medicines.

In their specific therapeutic action all homeopathic medicines are, so to speak, antitoxins; or, to use the preferable term, all are "stimulins."

But I would not have the fact overlooked that medicines are thus specific and curative in their action—after the manner of the antitoxins—only when applied according to the indications of similia.

What has already been said regarding the action of antitoxin, may also be applied to its prophylactic action. In this respect it may be likened to belladonna as a prophylatic in scarletina, or to vaccine in smallpox.

The analogy between the action of antitoxin and other homeopathic therapeutic agents is further illustrated in the matter of rapidity of action.

It is a familiar fact to us that many of our medicines, such as veratrum album, colocyth, belladonna and others, sometimes act almost simultaneously; that is, as soon as they can be absorbed and diffused through the circulation. In many instances with many medicines it is noted that the "improvement began after the first dose."

In conclusion I would say that antitoxin as a therapeutic agent, applied to the cure of disease according to the indications of similia, in its mode of action differs in no respect from that of other medical substances and it offers, therefore, still another exemplification of the homeopathic law of cure.

Supported by Statistics.

Statistics were produced from the London Homeopathic hospital for last year, by Dr. Gatchell, to show the effect of this treatment. Only one death resulted from seventeen cases treated with it, but two from thirteen not so treated. Also a table showing that since the beginning of the use of anti-toxine in 1895, the death rate for diphtheria had fallen in Berlin from 86 per cent in 1894, to 26 per cent last year; Paris, from 40 to 17 per cent, and New York from 155 to 86 per cent. This rate was based upon 100,000 population.

Those who took the other side in the discussion contended that the action of antitoxine on the tissues is not homeopathic at all, but purely chemical.

It Has No Friends.

In the amphitheater upstairs the "isopathic" relation betwen drugs and diseases found no friends, that is, as "isopathic," in the section devoted to materia medica and general therapeutics.

Dr. George Royal of Des Moines said plainly there is no such thing as isopathy. In psorinum, the serum of the vesicke and the trituration of the dry scale of psoriasis, and in all applications of serum theropry, he found reasons for the ground he took. The element of changeability precluded the recognition of isopathy as a separate pathy. Smallpox and its treatment by vaccine he alluded to in substantiation of his position. The effect of such a remedy as vaccine in his opinion is strictly homeopathic. He therefore considered "isopathy" as a "barnacle attaching itself to modern homeopathy," and at the same time protested against those physicians, who, through parading as homeopaths, make great pretensions to isopathy.

Likewise Dr. W. E. Leonard of Minneapolis discounted the whole system of the late Dr. Samuel Swan of New York, with its category of drugs "derived from disgusting sources," such as vaccinum, medernum and syphilinum. Such medicines he characterized as being never the same in their effects, and possessed therefore of the element of uncertainty—uncertainty in product as well as in action.

That the question of isopathy merely involved the principle of the homeopathic formula of the law of similars was also the position taken by Dr. H. W. Pierson of Chicago. The question might be entirely ignored but that it was being constantly revived as in the discussion down stairs of the value of antitoxins in the cure of pneumonia, diphtheria and other diseases. He referred to Hahnemann's declaration that "there is no such thing as isopathy," and observed: "If it be true that remedies which are the product of disease will cure it, then it must follow that this is simply the application of the homeopathic theory." He saw in isopathy nothing more than a fad on the one hand or a bugaboo on the other.

Does Not Embrace it All.

The last of the four pathies was fully covered by Dr. Pemberton Dudley of Philadelphia. He confined himself strictly to his subject, homeopathy.

"To assert that the simple formula, 'Similia Similibus Curentur,' embraces the whole that can be learned of the philosophy of homeopathy," said the paper, "would be much like asserting that the dogma of the atonement includes the whole body of Christian doctrine."

He enumerated the three factors in the formula, "Similars are cured by similars"—(curantur) if this form was preferable to that of "Let likes be treated by likes," (curentur)—as being: "The agent by which the cure is accomplished; the object upon which the curative action is exerted and finally the cure that is to be consummated." So he inquired: "What is Nature's curative agent? What is Nature's curable condition? What is Nature's curative process? No human intelligence can answer these questions except by first interrogating Nature herself."

Under the head of "What is Nature's curative agent?" he explained that, according to the general view, the homeopathic agent accomplishes its curative function only through that property which Hahnemann denominated its "dynamis"—its power to modify the functions.

He summed up the homeopathic method of cure in the following: "The homeopathic drug acts alone by its dynamic properties; its action is exerted only upon vital activities; it cures by changing abnormal into normal activity; the curative domain of homeopathy does not include symptom groups caused and maintained by mechanical, physical or chemical derangements of the organism, except when said derangements are themselves maintained by disorder of the vital action."

His paper was discussed by Drs. Hanchett of Sioux City, Wilson A. Smith and others and then Dr. Dudley closed by expressing his confidence that disease could easily be communicated to healthy persons—"he could give any well man the itch in his right hand"—and also expressed a strong doubt that there can be realized any such condition as an absolutely perfect state of health. Permanent cures of diseases he believed possible, of course, but not so permanent that they would give immunity from a recurrence of the very same diseases. The idea of immuneness as claimed for persons who had had smallpox, measles, etc., he scouted.

Antipathy a Principle of Hygiene.

Chairman Price concluded the entire section with a paper fully as liberal as his first. Antipathy, he reasoned, is quite as much a principle of hygiene as therapeutics (referring to Galen, the formulator of the maxim "Contraria Contrariis Curantur") as in giving food to the hungry, heat to the cold, rest to the overworked, blunting the sensibilities for the relief of pain, etc., all of which can be practiced by the homeopath as well as any member of the old school. He reviewed favorably the papers of Drs. Mitchell and Geohegan.

The committee on President Wright's address, Drs. Pemberton Dudley of Philadelphia, W. A. Dewey of Ann Harbor, Mich. and David A. Strickler of Denver, has several resolutions in accord with his suggestions, namely on expert testimony, a uniform state medical law, the preservation of American forests, the orthography of the word "curantur" and the other points.

Surgery Under Discussion.

The afternoon was given up almost entirely to the sectional work, the section in surgery occupying the amphitheater. Just before this section began, though, there was a brief business meeting of the institute in which various reports of a customary nature were received. The committee on materia medica conference reported in favor of a discontinuance of the conference in the future and that it be combined hereafter with the section in materia medica. The institute accepted this idea.

The opening paper of the section in surgery was by the chairman, Dr. John Kent Sanders of Cleveland, O., which covered the whole range of the question and which contained matter of more than ordinary interest, particularly that with reference to the effect of modern small caliber bullets in warfare, the efficacy of the Roentgen ray and the absolute and permanent removal of the stomach of an old man. Other papers submitted were by Drs. George F. Shears and C. E. Fisher of Chicago and James W. Ward of San Francisco, all with relation to hernia. The subject was extensively discussed by Drs. W. S. Briggs of St. Paul, C. W. Eaton of Des Moines, H. L. Biggar of Cleveland, C. B. Kinyon of Ann Harbor, Mich., W. E. Green of Little Rock, W. A. Forster of Kansas City, J. C. Fahnestock of Piqua, O., and others.

In his reference to the effect of the small caliber bullet, Dr. Sanders' paper contained the following:

"One of the most striking examples of the advance that surgery has made in the line of conservatism will doubtless be exemplified in the reports from the department of the surgeon general of the United States army, in connection with the present war. We as surgeons are interested somewhat in the theoretical part of modern warfare, in the question whether these modern bullets in the long run are as valuable for repulsing an enemy, as the old fashioned, larger calibered and slower going bullet. The modern bullet can go through a greater number of men in an advancing line, but the immediate disqualifying power seems to be less.

"The men who have the bullets going completely through the body are able to keep on advancing and fighting for hours without recognizing a disability, which would be almost immediate in the older bullet. The chances of ultimate death to the greatest number are perhaps increased by the modern rifles, but the immediate effect on an advancing column is lessened. That this is recognized as a general proposition by men who have already given the test was brought out in a striking manner by Bruns of Tuobigon at the last Berlin congress. He showed the effects on cadavers of bullet wounds where the point of the modern bullet had been filed off, called "dum-dum bullets," claiming that the English troops in the late Indian wars had filed them down on stones after they had found that they had a much more disastrous effect on the enemy. These effects were thoroughly illustrated by his many experiments, and he ended by appealing to his countrymen to use their influence at the next International Medical congress to urge that such bullets should be forbidden by proper state regulations by each nation represented; so that in case of a general European war those added horrors should be saved."

The Roentgen Ray.

As to the therapeutic action in the Roentgen ray, Dr. Saunders said:

"It has been proven by a number of tests in the last year that there is a therapeutic action in the Roentgen ray. To add to the statistics that have already been given relative to the matter, two cases have been under observation. Two cases of carcinoma of the breast that had reached the ulcerative stage and had been proven caroinoma by microscopical examination, showed a rapid change for the better after three months' treatment with the ray. The sittings being of ten minutes duration three times a week and applied through a dressing of gauze. In both these cases the healing up of the ulcer was very rapid, healthy granulation springing up and the zone of cancerous deposit that was not already broken down rapidly atrophying. In both cases relief from pain was very marked. In one case there was only a small nodule left, which is gradually disappearing, six months since treatment was discontinued."

The wonderful operation on the stomach of an old man, by which the organ was completely removed, resulted in some startling conclusions. Practically a new stomach was caused to be formed. The doctor related the case thus:

"Perhaps the most brilliant successful operation that has been recorded in the last year was that by Karl Schlatter in the surgical clinic of the University of Zurich, on September 6, 1897, who operated on a patient 56 years old, who was suffering from carcinoma of the stomach. He removed the entire stomach and then stitched the oesophagus at an opening made in the small intestine and about fifteen inches from the pylorus. The longitudinal slit was made into the intestine and the mucous membrane of the oesophagus was united with the intestinal mucous membrane by a continuous circular suture. Above this a second suture extending through the muscular and sorous coats, and above all a lembert. The patient made a most remarkable recovery, going into a speedy convalescence, and on the latest report, eight months after the operation, the patient was in excellent health.

The remainder of the paper was devoted to a resume of bacteriological cases, and the use of gloves in surgical operations.

A brief meeting of the intercollegiate committee was held shortly after noon. It accepted the report of its subcommittee on a uniform curriculum for the homeopathic colleges of the country.

A proposition made to the intercollegiate committee by the interstate committee urging that, in order to encourage students of homeopathic colleges to apply for appointments in the regular army, their last year's tuition fees be refunded to all who make such application, was voted down. The object of this idea had been to establish a plan by which it could be ascertained just who might be refused appointment to the regular army on the ground of his particular school of medicine.

No action was taken by this committee at this time regarding the proposed extension of the college term to five years.

Two Questions Disposed Of.

During the afternoon there was another important meeting of the interstate committee in which it finished up its business for this year and adjourned. The two questions disposed of were the need of a uniform state medical law and Senator Allen's resolution to provide against discrimination against homeopaths in the military service. Another matter came up, but it had to be deferred to next year for final action, being meanwhile referred to a subcommittee of three to report next year, the originator of the idea, Dr. Eldridge C. Price of Baltimore, being made the chairman. This was nothing less than a proposed bill in congress for a system of impartial federal governmental supervision of medical colleges for which the endorsement of the institute was desired.

The national medical bill drawn up by Dr. Price for securing this desired federal supervision of all the medical colleges of the country aims at a triune national board to be composed of co-ordinate boards to represent, respectively, the three dominant schools, allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic, each board to be chosen from nominations sent up through its own national body, the allopathic members through the American Medical society, the homeopaths through the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the eclectic through the National Eclectic Medical association, and the three boards to be appointed for five-year terms at a salary of $5,000 per annum. Its great object, the bill stated in its title, as being "to secure for any graduate of any properly qualified medical college the right to practice medicine in any and every state." This it hopes to accomplish by a thorough system of federal governmental inspection of the colleges, but each of the three boards to be confined in its particular province to its own particular school of medicine. They would arrange curriculums and set forth the questions candidates for graduation would be required to answer. The colleges would make the preliminary examinations of the graduates, but the final examinations would have to be made by three supervisory inspectors of the board, and the diplomas would be conferred by the board. Graduates would be required to pay a fee of $25, which would go into the national treasury. The national board would be divided into four sections, one for each geographical subdivision of the country, and personal inspections of the colleges would be made.

On the resolution introduced by Senator Allen of this state, May 24, at the request of Dr. Bailey of Lincoln, one of the two candidates for the presidency of the institute, to provide against discrimination against homeopaths in the military and naval service of the country, several amendments submitted by Dr. Eugene H. Porter, the general secretary of the institute, were adopted. Their effect is to have records of the examinations of applicants for such positions kept open to public inspection and to limit the requirements to successful examinations in their own particular schools of medicine.

A report from Dr. MacLachlan, chairman of the subcommittee which had been appointed to secure a plan of interstate work was adopted, recommending that homeopathic members of state medical boards be requested to work for a general interstate recognition of the licenses of all states, and that in those states and territories having no medical boards efforts be made to secure legislation for state medical boards and providing for such interstate recognition.

In the evening the Institute confined itself to the section in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and papers were read by Drs. D. A. MacLachlan of Detroit, C. Gurnee Fellows of Chicago and S. C. Delap of Kansas City. The last was something of an innovation, dealing with an atropia process of treatment for glaucoma.

A reunion of the senior members of the Institute—those who have been members for twenty-five years or more—was enjoyed at the Millard in the evening. Six new members were admitted, among them the first lady member, Dr. Corresta T. Canfield of Chicago. There were about twenty present and Dr. Reuben Ludlam of Chicago presided.

The alumni of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical college had a gathering at night at the Millard, at which college aids were discussed. Profs. J. S. Mitchell, N. B. Delamater, E. H. Pratt and C. T. Hood and many of the alumni made addresses.

DOCTORS AT A SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Attend a Reception Given by Dr. and Mrs. Hanchett.

The social feature of yesterday among the homeopaths was the pleasant informal reception from 4 to 6 p. m. at the residence of Dr. W. H. Hanchett, 821 Pine street.

Dr. Hanchett was assisted in receiving his guests by Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo, the president of the institute, Dr. Fred Teal and other members of the local committee. As the doctors arrived from the Creighton Medical college they were introduced to a refreshing punch bowl, over which Miss Hope Hanchett presided, and then led into a parlor where oranges, charlotte, cake and coffee from a tastefully decorated table were served, after which they found cigars awaiting them in the library. As everything about the function was quite informal, its main feature was the easy conversation enjoyed on rocking chairs out in the grass covered yard, extending around the residence. All the visitors were finally grouped for several photographs, and then they felt fully refreshed with the little respite they had managed to enjoy from their labors.

Among the guests were two of Dr. Hanchett's brothers, Drs. John L. Hanchett of Sioux City and Alfred P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs, both being graduates of the same medical college as the host, the Chicago homeopathic. There were a great many journalists of the homeopathic school philosophy also present, among them being Drs. Charles Gatchell of the Medical Era, Chicago; Pemberton Dudley of the Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Philadelphia; Eugene H. Porter of the North American Journal of Homeopathy, New York; C. Gurney Fellows of the Clinique, Chicago; John W. Anderson of the Critique, Denver; Wilson A. Smith of the Medical Visitor, Chicago; Frank Kraft of the American Homeopathist, Cleveland; William W. Van Baun of the Hahnemannian Monthly, Philadelphia, and Dr. W. R. King of Washington, D. C., the chairman of the press committee. Also several ex-presidents of the institute, namely: Drs. J. B. G. Custis of Washington, D. C., who was the president at Buffalo last year; Charles C. Fisher and A. C. Cowperthwaite of Chicago and L. L. Danforth of New York. There were, besides, Prof. J. S. Mitchell of the Chicago Medical college, Prof. T. C. Duncan of the National Homeopathic Medical college of Chicago, Dean Howard Crutcher of the Dunham Medical college of Chicago, Prof. George F. Shears of the Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, and Prof. William D. Foster of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical college. Others prominent in the affairs of the national body who were present were: Drs. N. B. Delamater, H. C. Allen, C. T. Hood, E. H. Pratt and Reuben Ludlam of Chicago, William Tod Helmuth, George F. Laidlaw and A. B. Norton of New York, the last named the chairman of the interstate committee; J. W. Le Seur of Batavia, N. Y., Carl J. Luyties of St. Louis, S. S. Smythe of Denver, C. B. Kinyon of Ann Harber, Mich., O. S. Runnels of Indianapolis and many others who came later.

THIEF AT GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Covets a Couple of Shooting Irons and Carries Away One.

A double-barreled shotgun was stolen from one of the racks in the War department exhibit in the Government building last Thursday by a man who probably thought he was getting a prize. When he got outside of the grounds with his plunder he found that the gun was an old-fashioned muzzle-loading affair, the barrels of which had been cut off until the weapon was about the length of a carbine. The trigger and hammer on one side were gone and the hammer of the other barrel was so rusty that one shot would have ended its usefulness. The inside of the barrel was eaten away with rust and the stock had been broken and repaired by binding a piece of deerskin about it. He threw the weapon in the grass, where it was found shortly afterwards by some boys and returned to the building.

The attendant in one of the lunch stands near the south end of the grounds recalled seeing a man carrying the gun away, but did not pay enough attention to the matter at the time to be able to identify him.

The gun was an old relic picked up on an Indian battlefield years ago and preserved in the museum of the War department.

At the same time the gun disappeared a revolver of the latest type, the style of arm now in use in the army, was also taken. It is presumed that the same individual took this and the gun. The revolver was fastened to a board, together with a number of others of different types, the collection illustrating the improvement in this class of arms during a period of several years.

Notes of the Exposition.

The total paid admissions for Friday were 6,967. The total exclusive of commutation tickets was 6,509.

The Department of Exhibits has been authorized to engage W. D. Colloyer of Chicago as juryman on butter exhibits. The employment of Miss Elinor Dutcher as hostess of the Press building was authorized by the executive committee yesterday.

A. J. Phillips, secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural society, telegraphed Superintendent Taylor of the Horticulture building that the Wisconsin society, in session at Appleton, had decided to make an extensive horticultural exhibit at the exposition.

Superintendent Wadley of the Department of Concessions was back at his desk this morning for the first time since he was taken into the custody of the equity court. He is still in custody, but will have until Monday morning to clear up the business that has accumulated during his enforced absence.

The railroads are making a flat $30 rate from Pacific coast points to the exposition. This will be in force continuously, and as it is practically a half rate, it is expected that it will bring a large attendance from California, Oregon and Washington during the summer.

Captain Mercer of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian agencies was on the grounds today to consult with General Manager Clarkson relative to the arrangements for the Indian congress which will be held as soon as the congressional appropriation becomes available. The location of the camp will be selected and other preliminary details perfected in order that the event may be pulled off without delay.

Arrangements have been practically completed for Educational day, which occurs next Tuesday. The Transmississippi Educational congress convenes in Omaha on that date and the first day will be devoted to seeing the exposition. In the evening there will be an interesting program in the Auditorium, at which Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City and President George A. Gates of Iowa college, at Grinnell, Ia., will deiver addresses.

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BIG WEEK FOR TEACHERS

All Ready for the Transmississippi Educational Convention.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAM IS PREPARED

Large Attendance Assured by Returns to Inquiries of the Local Executive Committee.

The current week will be made notable for Omaha and the exposition by the Transmississippi Educational convention, composed of teachers and others interested directly or indirectly in the progress of education in the states of the Transmississippi country.

The indications are that it will be one of the most brilliant aggregations of educators ever held in the west. Prominent people from all over the country are coming, and several thousand delegates are sure to be in attendance. The local committees have been busily engaged arranging the final details the last week, and everything is now announced to be in readiness. On the program for the three days' meeting there appear the names of over 160 persons and it is thought there will be very few vacancies in the list of participants.

The convention proper opens on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock at the exposition Auditorium. It will be presided over by Dr. A. F. Nightingale, superintendent of the Chicago High schools. The music will be furnished by the Thomas orchestra. On Wednesday morning at Boyd's theater the first of the down town general sessions begins.

The complete program which has been making for the last few weeks, is ready, and is now being printed and will be ready for distribution on Tuesday morning. The plan of the National Educational association has been largely followed, with the result that a program has been completed that will compare well with that of any similar convention that has ever been held in this country. The program includes addresses by men of high reputation in the educational world and from all parts of the United States. There are to be five sessions of the general meetings and thirteen conferences on special subjects, of two sessions each.

On the program for the general sessions are addresses as follows: Hon. J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, original founder of Arbor day, and who has made a careful study of tree culture, will speak on "The Conservation of Forests, Re-Afforestation, and Arbor Day." Arbor day has become a general celebration in the public schools of this country, and is a subject in which teachers are everywhere interested. President George A. Gates of Iowa college will speak on "The Training of the Citizen in a Democracy." Superintendent J. F. Millspaugh of Salt Lake City will present an address on "The Relative Value of Scholarship and Training for Teachers." Superintendent J. F. Keating of Pueblo, Colo., will discuss "The Ideal Grammar School." Miss Maud Summers of Chicago, representing the American Federation of Women's clubs, will try to impress the attendants with the necessity for the "Co-operation of Women's Clubs and Teachers." Superintendent A. B. Warner of Missouri Valley has an address on "What is the Teacher Problem," and Superintendent Aaron Gove of Denver one on "Do Our Schools Cost Too Much." At the evening session of the second day Hon. W. W. Stetson, state superintendent of public instruction of Maine, is down for an address on "The Condition and Needs of Rural Schools," and Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago will talk on "Education and the New Americanism." The speakers and subjects for the general sessions of the final day include addresses by Richard Waterman of the Kosminsky school of Chicago on "The Function of Manual Training in the Elementary School;" by Prof. Seymour Eaton of the Drexel institute of Philadelphia, on "Commercial Instruction in Our Schools;" by Superintendent F. Louis Soldan of St. Louis, on "Morality and the Public Schools;" by Mrs. L. F. Young, assistant superintendent of schools at Chicago, on "Ethics in the Teaching Force," and by President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown university, on "The Public School System as an Instrument of Social Advance."

The evening sessions of the general meetings are to be held in the Auditorium on the exposition grounds, which seats 3,500 people, and are to be opened with music by the Thomas orchestra, which is now playing an engagement for the exposition. The morning sessions are to be held at Boyd's theater, which is commodious and conveniently located. The conferences have been arranged by educators who have made special studies of the different branches to which their meetings relate. They will be held in thirteen different halls in the business part of the city and be more in the nature of discussions than the general meetings.

Conference Programs.

The conference upon Boards of Education has been arranged by Hon. G. H. Trewin of Lansing, Ia., and includes papers by William George, editor of the American School Board Journal of Milwaukee; by Hon. J. M. Chatterson of the Louisville, Ky., Board of Education; Hon. J. W. Garside of the Atchison, Kas., Board of Education; by Hon. John Schwaab of the Cincinnati, O., Board of Education; President Paul F. Coste of the St. Louis, Mo., Board of Education; President L. M. Mann of the Des Moines, Ia., Board of Education, and President B. Zimerman of the St. Paul, Minn., Board of Education.

The conference on rural schools has been arranged by Hon. John R. Kirk, state superintendent of schools of Missouri, in which he has enlisted the participation among others of county superintendents L. H. Knowles of Marion, Kas., George L. Farley of Plattsmouth, Neb., George A. Peairs of Lawrence, Kas., Ainsley L. Dayhoff of Hutchinson, Kas., T. S. Johnson of Beloit, Kas., S. M. Barrett of Independence, Mo., Jessie N. Galloway of Wahoo, Neb., and M. R. Howard of Leavenworth, Kas.

The conference on secondary schools and colleges is under the direction of President William F. Slocum, jr., of Colorado college, and among the educators who will discuss the questions presented are Dr. A. H. Daniels of the University of Illinois, Dr. Arthur Allin of the University of Colorado, Superintendent J. H. VanSickle of Denver, Chancellor George E. MacLean of the University of Nebraska, Principal Irwin Leviston of the Omaha High school, Dr. A. F. Nightingale, superintendent of the Chicago High schools, Prof. L. E. Holden of Beloit college, President W. S. Chaplin of Washington university, and President George A. Gates of Iowa college. The conference for science teachers under Prof. Charles E. Bessey of the University of Nebraska has been arranged for nearly every branch of natural and applied science. Among those who will participate in this conference are: Prof. Charles S. Palmer of the University of Colorado, Prof. F. E. Nipher of Washington university, President C. L. Mees of Rose Polytechnic institute at Terra Haute, Prof. H. T. Eddy of the University of Minnesota, Prof. Herbert A. Howe of the University of Denver, Prof. Thimas H. McBride of the University of Iowa, Prof. Albert S. Hitchcock of the Kansas Agricultural college, Prof. Henry B. Ward of the University of Nebraska, Prof. J. H. Powers of Doane college, Prof. H. W. Norris of Iowa college, Prof. Erasmus Howorth of the University of Kansas, Prof. R. H. Marbut of the University of Missouri, Prof. G. P. Grimesley of Washburn college, Prof. J. E. Todd of the University of South Dakota and Prof. E. H. Barbour of the University of Nebraska. The array of educational talent in the conference for teachers of English, arranged by Dr. Edwin M. Hopkins of the University of Kansas, is almost as impressive. Among those who will present papers or take part in the discussion are Dr. L. A. Sherman of the University of Nebraska, Superintendent W. M. Davidson of Topeka, Prof. George M. Marshall of the University of Utah, Prof. Albert E. Jack of Lake Pierce college, Dr. Charles Graham Dunlap of the University of Kansas, Prof. J. Scott Clark of Northwestern university, Superintendent W. H. Skinner of Nebraska City, Superintendent H. E. Kratz of Sioux City, Ia.; Dr. Edward A. Allen of the University of Missouri, Prof. W. F. Brewer of the Montana College of Agriculture, Prof. J. V. Denny of the Ohio State university and Prof. C. F. Ansley of the University of Nebraska.

The conference of history teachers is under Prof. F. M. Fling of the University of Nebraska. Prof. Fling has endeavored to make his conference the starting point for an organization of transmississippi history teachers and a part of one of the sessions will be devoted to the consideration of a plan for such an association.

The other conferences, while of no less importance, must be passed by with mere reference. That of teachers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations is under the direction of President W. M. Beardshear of the State Agricultural college at Ames, Ia., and will enlist the support of a large number of the most prominent professors and experts in the various experiment stations and agricultural colleges of the west. The conference for teachers of manual and industrial training, under Principal Gilbert B. Morrison of the Kansas City Manual Training High school, offers an attractive program. The same is true of the conference for kindergarten teachers, under Mrs. Orietta Shields Chittenden of the Omaha kindergartens, and the conference for drawing teachers, under Mrs. Matilda Evans Riley, supervisor of drawing at St. Louis. The conference for music teachers is under the direction of Mr. C. H. Cogdon, supervisor of music at St. Paul, Minn., and that for teachers of the deaf and blind under Prof. J. A. Gillespie of the Omaha School for the Deaf. The conference on child study is under the direction of Mrs. Grace Bibb Sudborough of the Omaha High school, who has been assisted in preparing the program by President G. Stanley Hill of Clark university.

Linnie Haguewood to Be Here.

Another feature of the program just announced is the appearance of Linnie Haguewood, the Iowa deaf and blind girl, who has been taught to do so many wonderful things and who will illustrate by exercises the work of deaf instruction.

There is a possibility that the convention will have the pleasure of hearing Dr. Albert Shaw talk on some educational subjects. The editor of the Review of Reviews will be in the city next week and has been invited to make an address.

With the assistance of the advisory board the list of participants has been made to include representative educators from something like twenty-five states and there will be visitors from still more. The local executive committee consists of Superintendent C. G. Pearse, J. M. Gillan, J. A. Utt, Victor Rosewater and State Superintendent W. R. Jackson. The advisory board of the states includes the following: Arizona, James McNaughton, State Normal school; Arkansas, Junius Jordan, state superintendent; California, Samuel T. Black, state superintendent; Colorado, Grace E. Patton, state superintendent; Idaho, Louis N. B. Anderson, state superintendent; Iowa, A. B. Warner, superintendent, Missouri Valley; Kansas, A. R. Taylor, State Normal school; Louisiana, J. V. Calhoun, state superintendent; Minnesota, W. W. Pendergast, state superintendent; Missouri, W. H. Martin, principal, Kansas City; Montana, A. E. Carleton, state superintendent; Nebraska, J. W. Crabtree, state inspector of High schools; Nevada, J. E. Stubbs, State university; New Mexico, Manuel C. DeBaca, state superintendent; North Dakota, Joseph Kennedy, superintendent, Grank Forks; Oklahoma, S. N. Hopkins, state superintendent; Oregon, G. M. Irwin, state superintendent; South Dakota, C. M. Pinkerton, superintendent, Lead City; Texas, W. H. Kimbrough, superintendent, Houston; Utah, J. R. Park, state superintendent; Washington, Frank J. Browne, state superintendent; Wyoming, Estelle Reel, state superintendent.

The management of the exposition has made arrangements for the concerts of the Thomas orchestra to take place just before the convention assembles each evening in the Auditorium and the opening music of the proceedings will be played by this grand organization of musicians. Miss Fannie Arnold has arranged the program of music for the convention.

The delegates will scarcely lack for entertainment. On Thursday evening a big reception will be given the teachers at the city hall building from 9 to 11 p. m. Tuesday is Educational day at the exposition.

There are increasing assurances of a very large attendance from immediately surrounding territory, partly by reason of the concessions made by the railroads in allowing of a flat one-fare rate to Omaha for a radius of 150 miles, which will generally be taken advantage of. A rate of one fare plus $2 has been made for the meeting by the lines of the Western Passenger association. This rate will be made in all the territory from Wisconsin, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis westward to and including Utah and Idaho. The Summer School of Methods, which is now in session in Omaha and which is being attended by about 400 teachers, is an additional attraction for the teachers who count upon being present. This school will practically use the convention—and quite fortunate it will be for those attending—as a supplementary course. The summer school in session at the State university at Lincoln has decided to adjourn for three days in order to come to this city and get the benefit of the instruction offered by the convention and to make the acquaintance of noted educators who are to speak.

Palms and Ferns from New York.

The exhibits in the Horticulture building have been augmented by a carload of palms, ferns and decorative plants, including a fine lot of bay trees from Seabrecht & Son of New York City and a car of rare varieties of palms and ferns from Henry A. Dreer of Philadelphia. These fine specimens have added materially to the appearance of the interior of the building, which is now completely filled with the exception of the large space in the southwest corner reserved for the Colorado horticulture exhibit.

CONVENTION OF ELECTRICIANS.

American Institute of Engineers to Meet Here During the Week.

The electricians of Omaha have made arrangements for the reception of the delegation of visiting brethren who will arrive here Monday morning to hold the fifteenth general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The three days' session will bring together a thoroughly representative body of men from all parts of the country. Papers will be read at the meeting which may be expected to attract widespread attention, besides being of great interest and profit to those present.

About 150 engineers are expected to reach the city on the early train on the Burlington from Chicago. The general headquarters of the convention have been established at the Millard, and those who stop there will be escorted by a committee appointed to look after them. A general committee on reception and entertainment has attended to all the details for the entertainment of the visitors during the daily meetings. This committee consists of J. J. Dickey, chairman; Andrew Rosewater, L. H. Korty, W. F. White, Frank Murphy, W. S. Dimmock, C. O. Fuller, Luther Drake, Hon. J. A. Creighton, C. E. Yost, H. Vance Lane, F. A. Nash, E. F. Schurig, A. S. Rogers, W. W. Umstead, Henry Rustin, Israel Lovett, Prof. R. B. Owens.

The convention will meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning in the Royal Arcanum hall in The Bee building. The outline of the local program will be as follows:

Monday—9 a. m., business meeting at convention hall; 2 p. m., visit to the smelting works and the Union Pacific shops; 7:30 p. m., complimentary visit to the Coliseum and complimentary initiation into the order of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

Tuesday—9 a. m., business meeting; 1:30 p. m., start for the exposition and spend the evening there.

Wednesday—9 a. m., business meeting; 1:30 p. m., trip to South Omaha; evening, trolley party.

Among the special points of interest for the visitors will be the electrical exhibits in the Machinery building at the fair and the scheme of lighting and decorations on the buildings and grounds. The feature of interest at the car shops will be the pneumatic plant.

The following papers will be read before the convention in succession until the conclusion of the institute:

Inaugural address, President Dr. A. E. Kennelly of Philadelphia.

"The Dielectric Strength of Air," by C. P. Steinmetz of Schenectady, N. Y.

"Two-Wire Distributing Systems and Lamps at 220-240 Volts," by John W. Howell of Newark, N. J.

"A Capillary Electrometer for Electrical Measurements," by Charles F. Burgess of Madison, Wis.

"Alternating Current Transformers from the Station Manager's Viewpoint," by W. F. White of Omaha, Neb.

"The Graphical Treatment of Alternating Currents in Branching Circuits, with Special Reference to the Case of Variable Frequency," by Dr. H. T. Eddy of Minneapolis, Minn.

"Some Phases of the Rapid Transit Problem," by Albert H. Armstrong of Schenectady, N. Y.

"The Evolution of the Line Signal," by Arthur V. Abbott of Chicago.

"The Commutated Curve of a Composite Wound Alternator," by D. C. Jackson of Madison, Wis.

"Alternate Current Working for Laboratory and Testing Purposes," by Harris J. Ryan of Ithaca.

"High Voltage Power Transmission," by Charles F. Scott of Pittsburg, Pa.

"Preliminary Report of Committee on Standardization," by Dr. Francis B. Crocker, chairman.

"Transmission and Distribution of Power for Railway Service," by Ernst J. Berg of Schenectady, N. Y.

"The Education of Electrical Apprentices and Journeymen," by Arthur A. Hamerschlag of New York City.

"Air Gap and Core Distribution—The Magnetic Flux and Its Effect Upon Regulation and Efficiency of Dynamo Electric Machinery," by W. E. Goldsborough of Lafayette, Ind.

"The Imperial Electric Light, Heat and Power Plant of St. Louis," by George A. Damon of Chicago.

"Some Tests with an Induction Generator," by A. F. McKissick of Auburn, Ala.

DANISH LUTHERAN CONFERENCE.

Annual Session Closes with Election of Officers.

The Danish Lutherans wound up the business of their annual session this morning by electing officers for the ensuing year. President Rev. P. Kjolhede of Alden, Minn., was re-elected and the other selections were: Secretary, Rev. N. P. Grarengaard of Brayton, Ia.; treasurer, C. Larsen of Central City; trustees for the Danish school at Des Moines, M. Rasmussen of Chicago and O. C. Olsen of Omaha.

Religious services, with a sermon, will be the program this evening, and tomorrow afternoon there will be a religious meeting at Riverview park.

Exhibitors Are Organizing.

A meeting of the leading exhibitors on the grounds was held at the Press building yesterday for the purpose of perfecting an organization and deciding on plans for the regulation of an exhibitors' club. W. H. Sutherlin, chairman of the Montana commission, is the temporary president of the club and C. W. Field of Minnesota, secretary. Nearly an hour was spent in discussing plans of organization, which contemplate a union of the exhibitors both for business and social purposes. It is proposed to secure space in one of the main buildings for the headquarters of the club. A permanent organization was postponed until after this had been attended to. Another meeting will be held Monday, at which the arrangements will be completed and permanent officers elected.

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