Easy Payments

are all right if you don't have to pay two prices for

the goods. Much depends on where you trade-

OUR prices are just the same—whether you pay cash

or take time, and we challenge comparisons with

any store in Omaha. The largest and best selected

stock of House Furnishings in the west at one price

and if you are not satisfied with what you buy

here, come and get your money back-that's how we

do business. Complete lines of Furniture, Carpets,

Stoves, Crockery, Lamps, etc., fresh from the best

OUR TERMS:

\$50.00 worth at \$1.75 per week.

THE OMAHA FURNITURE

and CARPET COMPANY

FARNAM STREET BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS Chicago. A prominent feature of the convention will be an exhibit of appliances.

Plans of the Local Committees In- day School association; Prof. E. O. Ex-

ginning this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Krelder, president; W. P. Harford, vice

There will be sessions Tuesday afternoon president; J. Fred Smith, treasurer; W. B.

evening, Thursday morning and evening and Sunday School association: George G.

in the west or, for that matter, in the country.

Rev. George R. Merrill, D. D. of Chicago, will have charge of Bible study. He is one of the foremost instructors of Bible in the

give a popular evening address on "The Bib e ter considers a dangerous building just and the Child." Marion Lawrence and Hugh i north of his place. Foster says Hobbie in-Cork, general secretaries of Ohio and Minne- in stills and that if crowded with people

Cork, general secretaries of Onlo and Siline on Stills and that if crowded with people sota, will talk of "Home Department" and it might collapse and endanger his place of

"House to House Visitation Work." "Pri- | business. Judge Scott issued a temporary

will be in charge of Prof. E. O. Excell of just what is wanted. It acts at once.

\$75.00 worth at \$2.00 per week.

\$100.00 worth at \$2.50 per week.

publications and helps.

tional Evangelist.

Many of those who are to take part in the religious gathering

have already arrived. Among them are:

Charles G. Trumbull of Philadelphia, asso-

clate editor of the Sunday School Times;

J. Arthur Johnson of the business depart-

ment of the same paper; C. L. Weaver of

Chicago; R. H. Pollock of Beatrice, Neb.,

field secretary of the Nebraska State Sun-

cell of Chicago; Rev. George R. Merrill, D.

D. and Mrs. Merrill; Miss Mabel Hall of

Chicago; Marion Lawrence of Toledo, O.,

and W. J. Semelroth, editor of the Interna-

The officers of the associations under

whose auspices the congress is held are:

Of the Omaha Sunday School union: H. L.

Waddell, secretary. Of the Nebraska State

W. R. Jackson of Lincoln, vice president;

E. J. Wightman of York, recording secre-

tary; W. A. Heimberger of Grand Island.

treasurer; R. H. Pollock of Beatrice, field

The committees in charge of the congress

are: Promotion-George G. Wallace, W. P.

Harford, J. L. Pierce, R. H. Pollock and

H. L. Kreider. Arrangements-W. P. Har-

ford, J. V. McDowell and Mrs. H. J. Pen-

fold. Finance-W. A. DeBord, J. V. Me-

Dowell and J. A. Sunderland. Printing-

His Hat Was Pawned.

While H. Chapman sat on the curb at Fifteenth and Dodge streets in a preoccupied

search. He suspected that the thief was an acquaintance who had perpetrated the lar-

ceny by way of a practical joke and when

he discovered his friend in the rear of the

saloen he pursued him for several blocks

with murderous intent before he was in-

tercepted by an officer. Chapman is charged

Foster Seeks to Restrain Hobbie.

ranter, against George C. Hobbie, to pre-vent the latter from putting up what Fos-

order and set September 30 as the date for

A stubborn cough or tickling in the threat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless

in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and

A restraining order is sought by Samuel Foster, a Tenth street viaduct restau-

with being drunk and disorderly.

J. L. Pierce, Mel Uhl and R. B. Wallace.

Omaha,

president:

of

\$15.00 worth at \$1.00 per week.

\$30.00 worth at \$1.50 per week.

manufacturers.

Convention of Western Teachers and Leaders

Meets in Omaha Tuesday.

PROGRAM PROMISES MUCH OF INTEREST!

clude Papers and Addresses by

the Best Known of Work-

ers in the Field.

The Transmississippi Sunday School con-

gress will hold a four days' convention in

the First Methodist Episcopal church be-

and evening, Wednesday morning and

arranged that the visitors will have the

The congress will be held under the aus-

the Nebraska State Sunday School associa-

tion. It is not a delegated body and every-

one interested may attend the sessions. The

program for the meeting includes papers on

school instruction and management by

workers who have national reputations

The most interesting and instructive ques-

tions will be thoroughly discussed, and it

is hoped that the value of the meeting to

those who attend will surpass that of any

similar gathering that has ever been held

northwest. B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, chair-

man of the executive committee of the inter-

national association, will speak on associa-

tion work in its various branches. Rev.

Jesse L. Hurlbut of New York, editor of the

Sunday School periodicals of the Methodist

church, will speak of "Sucess in the Average

Sunday School." and give suggestions on how

to teach. Prof. H. M. Hamill of Jackson-

ville, Ill., an international field worker, will

offer suggestions as to how to organize for

work in state, county and township and will

mary Work" will be discussed in its various

known writer on this subject, and Miss

Mabel Hall, instructor in primary methods

in the Moody institute, Chicago. The music

Specially Fine Pianos—

phases by Mrs. Roxana B. Preuszner, a well a hearing.

pices of the Omaha Sunday School union and

afternoons to see the exposition.

Friday morning. The program has been so Wallace,

Has Advantage of Diplomatic Service Abroad to Fit Him for the Highest Position in the Cabinet.

Henry Macfarland in the Independent None of his thirty-seven predecessors had better preparation than Colonel John Hay for the office of secretary of state; and ex-Secretary John W. Foster is the only one of lomatic service abroad before he came to Hay has served as secretary of legation, and at times charge, or acting minister at acceptably the ambassadorship at London, which is the greatest place in our diplo-In the way of acquaintance with its methods wrote, during his two years' service, those ambassador at London; but he has a much them so much that he published them. greater advantage in the fact that he was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and in the impressions of that intimacy upon his young mind, which remain as principles of his public career; that he is the only man now prominent in our government who

had the opportunity of receiving such im-Colonel John Hay, for he will be called by the title Lincoln gave him, even if he comes to be president, as some of his friends predict, is what is called a favorite of fortune, and, indeed, says of himself, half in Hay might cease to be the energetic, robust jest and half in earnest, that he owes his success to his persistent pursuit of the fickle goddess. And while, of course, opportunity avails nothing without ability, it is evident that Colonel Hay has been exceptionally fortunate in this respect. At the very beginning of his manhood, within a year after he graduated from the Brown university, he met the great opportunity of his life, when, at twenty-one, he was introduced by his uncle. Malcolm Hay, as a student in the law office of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield. Mr. Lincoln, the "self-made" genius, then the acknowledged leader of his profession and his party in the state of Illinois, and with an increasing national reputation, took a liking for the young collegian, with whom he seemed to have much in common in spite of the desparity between them in age, temperament and early social and educational advantages. A gentleman by birth and breeding, in the conventional as well as the real sense, young Hay had in the little town of Salem, Ind., where his physician father, Charles Hay, had settled after his sturdy grandfather, John Hay, son nd of Washington had removed from Kentucky to Illinois because he would not age when many young men are still at the university Mr. Hay was learning with vivid politician as well as the greatest statesman of his time practical lessons in both politics and statesmanship, although he did master enough law to gain admission to the bar just before he started with Mr. Lincoln on his memorable journey to the White House. All through that strenuous and momentous campaign young Hay paid for his tuition with devoted labors day and night, in the interest of his preceptor; and it was then that his abilities as a writer and speaker first came into practical play, although his most important service was done privately, with customary tact, modesty and self-reliance. It was then that he began to make the acquaintance of the leaders of the republican party, everyone of whom during and since the war period he has known well, if not intimately, and to learn at first hand their motives and their methods, and all the unwritten history of our politics. Vigorous in mind and body he stood the strain of that campaign, as he stood the storm and stress of the incessant work of the White House during the following four years, without worrying unduly and without breaking down. Mr. Lincoln learned to rely upon him more and more implicitly and to like him

understood "Petroleum V, Nasby" as Mr.

terrible tension of waiting for battle news. nent part in the best life of the city. They

tary and aide-de-camp with the title he ties of fashionable society, but have taken will always bear, confirmed by several time not only for Colonel Hay's special pur-Sketch of the Career of the New Secretary | months' service in the new with General Sillmore, where he was generously but privately to many worthy eyes and ears for the president. In the causes, 'Life of Lincoln," in which, writing in collaboration with his fellow secretary, Mr. WELL EQUIPPED FOR HIS NEW OFFICE Nicolay, Colonel Hay has sought to partly nant, Presbyterian, where they attend regupay his great debt to President Lincoln larly when in Washington, Colonel Hay and in doing so has raised his own literary monument, we find the evidences of what and Mrs. Hay have only two children, at-Mr. Hay did during those years. It was tractive and cultivated girls, the eider, Miss not all stern work, wrought in sorrow, for Helen Hay, who was a debutante two years there were bright hours and pleasant incidenst. It was in this time that Mr. Hay admirable verses, and the younger, Miss became well acquainted with Amasa Stone of Cleveland, who had while building railroads in Illinois become a friend of Mr. Lincoln and this led years afterward to Mr. years Colonel Hay and his family have Hay's marriage to one of Mr. Stone's two spent at their fine place in Vermont, where

modern times who had the advantage of dip. daughters, "one of the most charming wives they have entertained their friends with the in the world," beautiful and accomplished, same charming, simple hospitality which the head of the State department. But and who brought her husband a fortune they knew in Washington. while Colonel Foster served as minister to Mexico and to Spain and to Russia, Colonel him, was glad to see him enjoy and which, if it removed the spur of poverty from his literary powers, gave him the means of

Paris, Vienna and Madrid before filling so gratifying his social and political ambitions. Colonel Hay, after he had performed his a winter. last service at the grave of his great capmatic ranks, and besides, has practical tain, poor in pocket, but rich in knowl-knowledge of the department itself, through edge of our national affairs, military and his two years' experience as assistant sec- civil, at home and abroad, and statesman retary of state, the latter half of the Hayes and diplomat, young as he was, through sturdy rather than graceful and growing administration. But below all this lies the his extraordinary experience, began that rather stout; although he walks briskly and unequaled training of four years' intimate practical education in our diplomatic serv- with the swing of youth, so that it is hard the year. day and night association with Abraham ice which was so pleasant then and so to realize that he will be 60 on the 8th of Lincoln in the White House, the foundation profitable afterward. He was, during the October, even though his black hair and of Colonel Hay's fortunes. It is a great next three years, secretary of legation and bushy beard are turning gray and his thing for the administration and for the repeatedly in charge of the legation at bright, fine eyes demand eye glasses. His country that Colonel Hay comes to be sec- Paris and at Vienna, until he resigned in dress is like his manner, so perfect that it retary of state with the necessary equip- 1868 and returned to the United States only does not excite comment. ment, which most of his predecessors have to be appointed secretary of legation at had to acquire after they took the portfolio, Madrid under General Sickles, where he WORD FROM THE THURSTONS and traditions, and that knowledge of our delightful memoranda of Spanish life, which foreign affairs which can only be obtained grew into a book before he could rewrite by actual service in the department and in them, as he had intended, and appeared our principal legations in Europe, but it is under the title "Castillan Days," in 1871 a greater thing that our new secretary of after he had returned to the United States state brings to his important task what he in 1870 to become an editorial writer on learned from the foremost American, in the the New York Tribune for nearly five years. most herole period of our history. He has It was in 1871, also, that he published his in response to a call from the War departa great advantage over his predecessors in Pike County Ballads." The best of them, being on intimate terms with the leaders including "Jim Bludso" and "Little division in the only serious land engagement of England, whose confidence he has won, Breeches," were written in about three with the Spaniards in the Philippines, and so that if necessary he could here, at times, weeks that year, and together with some personal and unofficial correspondence he had saved up during his college days, First Nebraska regiment, including the with them, continue to do the work of an were handed to James T. Fields, who liked Thurston Rifles of this city. For this reason

In 1875 Colonel Hay, having married Miss

Stone, left the Tribune and removed to Cleveland, where Mr. Stone built a handsome house on Euclid avenue for Colonel Hay and his bride. His marriage, in the circumstances, made a great change in Colonel Hay's life; and the virility of his character showed in the fact that he successfully resisted the tendencies, within him and without him, to make a dilettante and a mere society man. From time to time since kind friends have hinted that Colonel and ambitious manly man that he had been and succumb to the enervating influences of luxurious leisure; but he has no more been spoiled in this way than he has been made snobbish or conceited with "the un conscious arrogance of conscious wealth. Always unostentatious and, indeed, retiring, he has not paraded his activities; but they have appeared in spite of him, and conspicuously in their results. Few public men who have not served constantly in congress have worked harder or accomplished more than Colonel Hay in the last twenty-two years. He has never practiced the profession he learned in Lincoln's law office; but as a writer, a speaker, a statesman and a diplomat he has labored earnestly and suc- and the boys are contented with their lot. cessfully. His literary achievements are the best known to the general public, except what he has done as ambassador to London. It is said that his "Life of Lincoln" was not known in England before he wen seen only the better side of pioneer life there as ambassador, the best English papers referring only to his ballads and "Castilian Days" in enumerating his literary works, not knowing, of course, that he of Adam Hay, the revolutionary soldier and had also written the "Breadwinners." But his great literary work, on which he spent more than ten years, is as well known in live in a slave state. The Hays were Scotch | his own country as "Jim Bludso" and "Litof course, Adam being the son of the John | the Breeches," the only Pike County Bal-Hay who left the army of the Elector Pala- lads which are generally known. It is also tine to come to America in the middle of the known that he served with his usual success last century; but Charles Hay had married a two years as assistant secretary of state daughter of the Rev. David A. Leonard, a under President Hayes and as president of Rhode Island man of English ancestry, so the international sanitary congress in that young Hay inherited the fine traits of Washington in 1881 and that in the same both Scotch and English character. It was year during the exciting Blaine-Conkling natural that his mother's son should be sent controversy, which ended in the assassinato Brown university and that with his tion of President Garfield, Mr. Whitelaw talents and tastes young Hay did well there, Reid intrusted the editorial direction of excelling in composition in a class which the New York Tribune to Colonel Hay, turned out more good writers than the while he went on his wedding journey to average and taking a wholesome interest Europe. But besides working in literature in all the social life of the little college and diplomacy Colonel Hay has been in where he was very popular, especially as a all these years a power in politics, more member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. rather than less important because he It was this bright, fine likable youth whose | worked chiefly behind the scenes. He has shrewdness drew him to the law, while his appeared from time to time on the repubsentiment was trying to draw him to litera- lican stump to make speeches notable for ture, well balanced in sense and sensibility, the clearness of the style and the cogency capable, if not fond, of intense industry, and of the thought; but he has not been in thorough in his execution, reticent without evidence at nominating conventions nor in being taciture under all his cheerful candor hotel lobbies. He has seldom been seen and gifted with humor and a keen sense of at the White House, except on social oc it, who won Mr. Lincoln's regard immedicasions, and has almost never appeared at ately and gradually grew closer and closer to the capitol or in the cabinet offices since he him until he became almost like a son. Mr. left the State department seventeen years Lincoln had few intimates with all his ago. He never willingly figures in the friends and Mr. Hay is just like hlm in newspapers and has never been "interthat respect, but they were as intimate to- viewed" on public questions. It is not gether as two such different natures could strange, therefore, that the general public be and to an increasing degree while does not know Colonel Hay as a politician Mr. Hay lived at the White House as a and that he is even unknown to all but the member of the family during most of the leading men among politicians. But they war and afterward, until his friend and know that his influence has been potent in mentor was assassinated. Mr. Hay did not the inner councils of the republican party have much opportunity to learn law from for nearly a quarter of a century and that the great lawyer, for already Mr. Lincoln he has given freely of his time, his efforts, was absorbed in national politics and the his money and, above all, of his much valnext year his office became the headquarters ued counsel, to promote the success of his of the republican party, which had nom- party and of his candidates within the inated him for the presidency. But at an party. Of these William McKinley has been first in his regard and no one man did more to make him president than Colonel interest from the man who was the greatest Hay. President McKinley has often acknowledged this to friends and it is an open secret that if President McKinley had not been constrained by circumstances to transfer Senator Sherman to the State department Colonel Hay would have been made

secretary of state at the beginning of his administration. No former secretary of state has had the means which Colonel Hay has for the performance of the social duties which are so important. He has more wealth at his command than any of his predecessors; but besides that he has one of the finest houses in Washington, built for him by H. H. Richardson, with a face, and especially a doorway, as hospitable as the welcome within, where for years Colonel and Mrs. Hay have graciously entertained the best society, including all the leaders of the diplomatic corps and our foremost public men; and they are, of course, on the best of terms with all the older diplomats, so that the new secretary of state, unlike some of his predecessors, will not have to be introduced to the men with whom he is to do diplomatic business. The Hays' house is one of the finest examples of Richardson's more and more heartily, his unstampedable art and, while admirably adapted for large cheerfulness being especially grateful to the entertainments, is most homelike, especially melancholy man in the shadow of the great in the beautiful library, with its interesting national tragedy which was to end in his and valuable collection of books, new and own death. Not the least of his attractions old. It stands on the corner of Sixteenth to Mr. Lincoln, doubtless, was his ready street and Lafayette Square, facing old appreciation of Mr. Lincoln's humor and of St. John's church, and looking from its those humorous writings which Mr. Lincoln side windows southward across the park to the White House; and adjoining it is the liked to read. Mr. Hay, like Mr. Dana. home of Colonel's Hay's friend, Henry Stanton could not, and also why Mr. Lin-Adams, the historian. Here for a dozen coln liked to read such things under the winters the Hays have lived, taking promi-

Colonel and Mrs. Hay have made large serving on the board of trustees. Colonel ago, showing her poetical inheritance in Allce, who, having been presented at court while in London, will appear in Washington society this winter. The summers of later

Colonel Hay is not a club man, although he belongs to the fashionable Washington clubs in Washington and Cleveland, for he is not seen at the club half a dozen times in

He is, like Secretary Olney, a great pe destrian and he is a familiar figure on the streets of Washington. His is not an impressive presence, for he is short in figure,

General Green Brings Encouraging News of Omnha's Crack Company Now at Manila.

General Francis V. Green, who is return ing from Manila, passed through Omahe Sunday evening on his way to Washington ment. The general had command of one a part of that division was composed of the his arrival had much of interest to many in the Thurston Rifles were at the depot in an effort to meet the officer.

General Green reported a quick and pleasant trip across the Pacific on his return. He left Manila on August 31, and expects to be in Washington Tuesday, making about twenty-eight days consumed in the journey. He was accompanied by Captain Bates and Lieutenant Shipton, staff officers, and Don Agoncillo, a commissioner from Aguinaldo to the peace conference at Paris, and his private secretary, Sixto Lopez.

The general spoke in terms of the highest raise of the bravery and soldierly qualities of the Nebraska boys, and said the eight who were wounded in the engagement with the Spaniards were doing well. He said there little sickness among the soldiers, and that the camp is well located, with plenty to eat and a desirable climate. He said leputy collector of customs at Manila, and that the Thurston Rifles are in Colton's divi-The First Nebraska is acting as a guard for the custom house, warehouse and storehouses on the Pasig river. The boys are well pleased with their assignment, and have comfortable houses in which to live. The health of the Thurston Rifles is good Murat Halstead, who went to the Philippines as the correspondent for eastern publications, was also on the train on his re turn home.

THALE DRUGGED AND ROBBED

Montana Capitalist the Victim of Woman Who Overlooked a Small Fortune.

Henry Thale, a capitalist from Helena dont., was robbed of a scarf pin set with a aluable opal and fourteen diamonds valued t \$1,500 and \$15 in money in a room at the Arlington hotel Friday night. Thale had 311,000 in a money belt about his waist which was overlooked by the thief. Thale was rendered unconscious with laudanum which was administered to him in a glass of beer. He was inveigled into the hotel by Stella deyers, a well known character and she is he one who gave him the drugged beer. She is under arrest at police headquarters. Sheeney" Milton Meyers, her husband, was vening because he had caused the arrest of is wife. Since the robbery Thale has been inder a doctor's care. The amount of laudnum given him was so great that it causes is serious illness. Almost enough to poison im was given him. Thale, prior to the robbery was a guest at the Farnam Terrace notel. He is one of the best known and vealthiest men in Montana and has mining roperties in every part of the state which ield him enormous monthly returns.

Meyers was arraigned before Judge Gor ion yesterday afternoon charged with fighting and strange to say Thale was also. it was proven by several witnesses that Meyers called Thale a vile name and struck at him and that Thale simply defended himself. But despite this Thale was fined \$1 and costs and his assailant \$5 and costs. The hearing of Stella Meyers has been set for Wednesday, October 5.

Protecting the Lawn.

Under the direction of the county com-missioners Superintendent Miles D. Houck of the court house is getting ready to put up a set of terraced seats in front of the retaining wall along Farnam street for the accommodation of people who may desire to witness the Ak-Sar-Ben parade and cere-monies in front of the city hall. This is believed to be the only way to keep the lawn from being generally demoralized by

Plumbers' President Coming. The Plumbers' union, local No. 16. making preparations to receive its national president, J. S. Kelly of Chicago, who will be in the city during the coming week. Mr. Kelly will be accompanied by Frank Kennedy, also high in union circles, and will spend several days visiting the exposition. Definite arrangements for their entertainment have not yet been announced except that they will be entirely adequate to the

Private Detective Arrested.

Otto Egloff, who claimed to be one of th eratives of the Star Detective agency in this city, was arrested Sunday night, charged with carrying concealed weapons Egloff is one of the men, it is said, who was very active in securing evidence against the South Omaha gamblers. His arrest is said to have been due to the information of one of the fraternity's

friends. He will be given a hearing this No Fight in Johnson's Place. In a published account of a fight in the Third ward Saturday the scene of hostiliwas laid in Red Johnson's saloon at 1023 Capitol avenue. This was a mistake

and with the affair being that a shot was fired as the pursued and pursuer ran by. Democratic County Committee.

The democratic county committee has been called to meet at the Jacksonian club next Friday evening to take action toward filling the vacancy on the legislative ticket caused by the resignation of Fred Elsasser. The only name mentioned in conectio with and he will probably be chosen unless he declines to permit the use of his name.

SOMETHING ABOUT JOHN HAY All that a loyal eon could be to a father, follow the golden mean in all things and Mr. Hay was to President Lincoln as secre- are not given over to the incessant activi-One-Fifth of the Entire Population Drinking

at Education's Fount.

RISING STANDARD OF THE SCHOOLS

Technical Schools of Germany and the Part They Play in the Industrial Development of the Empire.

The annual report of the National Comdissioner of Education, a brief summary of which appeared in the dispatches, shows an crease of 257,996 pupils in the schools, ompared with the preceding report. The enrollment in all elementary schools reaches the magnificent total of 15,452,000. Adding schools and academies, the grand total club, the Metropolitan, as he does to other reaches 16,255,000. The report further says: "The total amount of schooling received per individual on an average for the whole United States at the rate of school attendance for 1897 is very nearly five years of 260 days each, and reahes quite seven years in a few of the states that are the most lavish in their expenditure for education. A little more than one-fifth of the entire population attended school at some time during "A still greater occasion for congratulation

is the increase of students in colleges and universities. This increase has gone on steadily for twenty-five years. In 1872 only 590 persons in the million were enrolled in those institutions. In 1897 the number had isen to 1,216 in the million, being more than double the number. During the same period there had been an important change in regard to conditions of admission to college. The standard has been raised to such an extent as to require an average of a year's work more in preparation for the freshman class. If we consider the elevated standard, it is safe to estimate the number in higher education measured by the standard of 1872 as three times as large in 1897 as twenty-five years before. This increase was most remarkable in those students taking what are called post-graduate studies and engaged in the work of original investigation. This number increased from something less than 200 in 1872 up to twenty-five times that number, or nearly 5,000, in 1897. The Omaha people, and several who had friends professionals students in the schools of law, medicine and theology increased during the same period from 280 to 740 in each million of inhabitants. During the same period scientific and technical schools multiplied In the six years from 1890 to 1896 the number of students in engineering and applied science increased from 14,869 to 23,598. "In view of the continually increasing de-

nands for higher education, especially in the fields of work which involve technical scientific questions, as well as a knowledge of international law and an acquaintance with the manners of life and the modes of thinking of other nations of the world, to whom we are becoming more closely connected in business and political relations, the increase of professional education, and especially the rapid growth of that class of students that make special expert studies in post graduate work, is in the highest degree Lieutenant Colonel Colton of David City is reassuring. It indicates a deep feeling on the part of the citizens of the United States that higher education is necessary not only for political combinations, but also for business combinations."

Technical Schools of Germany. A writer in Modern Machinery contends that if the United States is to maintain its present pace in the industrial world greater attention must be given to trade schools. He points out that practical education has been the means of pushing Germany to the front as a manufacturing nation. So great has its growth been in the last twenty years that the stamp "Made in Germany" is today more frequently seen in the mar-

kets of the world than Great Britain's trademark. The industrial development of Germany began more than a half century ago, when that country first felt the effects of British machinery that was superior to their own and the lack of railroads to remote factory districts. These serious disadvantages were offset, to a degree, by the severe apprenticeships required to learn a trade which turned out a superior class of workmen. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 states and municipalities first displayed a determination to increase the number and extend the scope of the public schools. Large numbers were equipped for manual training, some going to wood and iron working. Drawing was universally taught, both mechanical and free hand, lso arrested. He assaulted Thale Saturday | supplemented by color work. The direct result of this latter is to be seen in the marvelous results in printing and lithographing. Germany now supplying the world with the cheaper forms of art. The publie schools may be said to have given the

there was the higher school to develop his special talent. Origin of the Trade School.

boy a chance to find out how he would like

to make a living. When he had found out

The introduction of the trade school was not so much of an innovation as might be supposed, but was directly in the line of German methods of development followed for hundreds of years before the learned colleges were open to the common people. In the trade and technical schools that

were built in the latter country a quarter of a century ago vast sums of money were spent, but so rapidly have the times changed that the buildings are even now being torn down and replaced by establishments that are equal to the demands of new conditions. These schools are supplemented by permanent industrial museums and libraries of statistics. Greater importance than ever is attached to higher scientific training, the demand for which increases as the facilities are enlarged. At Nuremberg an entirely new building is now in course of erection for the industrial art school at a cost of \$200,000. Special instruction is to be given in the applications of art to wood carving metal work, lithographing and general dec oration. The Gewerbe museum of the same city also has a handsome new edifice where courses of popular lectures are given simlar in character to those given at the Conservatorie des Artes et Metlers at Paris on all new inventions likely to prove useful for trade purposes and in the development of science and art processes. In the laboratories a staff of professors and their assistants are employed in chemical research and students who wish to conduct experiments in chemistry for manufacturing pro-

museum is a collection of specifications of patents and histories of all the factories in Bayaria, with descriptions of their equipment. At Stuttgart a similar museum was opened last year at a cost of \$1,000,000. It s somewhat on the order of the South Ken-

of buildings has been added to the technical high school, to be devoted to chemistry and electro-technology. At Darmstadt, a town of less than 60,000 people, the polytechnic high school has recently been rebuilt at a cost of \$500,000 and it must be remembered that the cost of building in Germany is much less than in this country. These instances may be taken as examples of the steady advance made by Germany in the further provision of facilities for developing the industries. The attendance to it those in colleges, universities, high at these scientific schools is larger than at the universities, that at Charlottenburg, Berlin, alone having 3,000 students enrolled. and more completely equipped than in any other countries in the world. It is said that there are no school laboratories in England or the United States which can compare with those of Darmstadt and Stuttspeaking countries for original and independent search in physics equal to those af-Charlottenburg.

To fit for commercial life the training is just as thorough. Instruction and discipline in the primary schools are more severe, and are more heartily supported by the people. The teaching of modern languages is insisted upon in the secondary schools with results of the greatest possible benefit to the German clerk and commercial agent. The habit of accuracy, punctuality, attention to detail and strict obedience is all the time impressed on the pupil. Then he is taught that few prople strike bonanzas in this life, and that thoroughness in understanding and devotion to a business are the qualities that win. Large numbers of young Germans are sent into England, France and the United States to take clerkships in manufacturing and exporting houses. They speak and write German, English, French and often Spanish, and thus become valuable employes. They learn the merchant's customers, prices, methods of packing, shipping routes and charges, all of which knowledge they take back to Germany and use for their own preferment and to the benefit of the home trade. The experience is considered justly a part of their

Educational Notes. The Brooklyn school board has decided schools.

will build a large studio for the classes in art at Stamford university. Dartmouth college enters its 130th year with the largest class in its history, so the Boston bar and the Massachusetts bench will continue to have good recruiting ground

for some years to come The order of Superintendent Maxwell of the New York Board of Education, that 6,000 public school teachers shall furnish him with their photographs, is meeting with re-sistance. Many of the teachers are young and pretty women and since the superir tendent is a married man they do not know what he wants their "photos" for, nor feel sure they will be put to proper use, although he declares it is merely for pur-poses of identification.

The Menlo estate, which Miss Jennie Flood has given to the California university is very valuable. "Besides the house," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "which was * **88** y 8 two years in building and which cost \$500,-000, there are the large grounds, on which money has been lavished. Miss Flood has requested that enough of these grounds to enhance the beauty of the house be retained for fifty years, but she has no ob-jection to the sale of the rest. The land is very valuable. In addition to the 600 cultivated acres which immediately sur-round the house, Miss Flood has given her interest of an undivided half of 2,400 acres. or 1.800 acres in all. The latter land is marsh land, but can be made profitable."

YEISER ASKS FOR MANDAMUS

Intends, if Possible, to Compel the City to Take Up the Direct Legislation Law.

John O. Yeiser has at last carried out his threat of instituting mandamus proceedings to compel the city council to submit the initiative and referendum proposition to the voters. He went before Judge Scott with a petition for a writ, represent ing that a petition to the council, signed by 3.104 voters, was presented on August 30 last, asking for an ordinance to carry into effect the provisions of the act known as Chapter xxxii of the laws of 1897 (house roll 68), but that it has been filed away with the apparent intention of pigeon-holing it. An alternative writ was issued by the judge, directed to City Clerk Beecher Higby and made returnable on Wednesday, when a hearing will be had.

Genuine Welts-

Tan welts-not summer tan welts but the finest tan welts for fall and winter wear ever put on a ladies' foot-a good substantial welted sole on every pairuppers of soft pliable tan Russia calfa regular keep your foot dry and warm shoe-the new foot form shoe-plenty of The fight started near the Webster street depot and the capture was made further and \$4 is the price—We've another in iown, the only connection Johnson's place tan vici kid for winter wear-weited sole not quite so heavy-price only \$3-These are two of the greatest shoe values we've ever offered the ladies.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House. 1419 FARNAM STREET.

In this latter city an entirely new group

sington museum. Large Attendance at Trade Schools.

higher scientific training as a means of Electrical laboratories are more numerous gart and that no facilities exist in English forded at the Imperial Physical institute at

o have Spanish taught in the boys' High

Mrs. Edward Barron of Mayfield, Cal.,

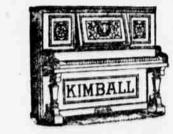
Marriage Licenses. County Judge Baxter has issued the fol lowing marriage licenses since last publica-

tion:

Name and Residence. Martin L. Dunphy, Globe, Ariz....... Nellie Heritage, Correctionville, Ia......26 Barton L. Curry, Omaha.....22 Florienne E. Louggre, Omaha......1 Michael Thell, South Omaha.....21 Lizzie Nuberger, Omaha......20 Daniel T. Murphy, Omaha......25 Nellie McKarney, Omaha.....23 Albert G. Cooper, Kansas City......25 Annie Wagner, Shakopee, Minn.......26 Josesph F. Schmidt, Omaha......23 Smma Grow, Omaha......19 Edward E. Wheeler, Omaha.....26 Fannie Lee, Omaha.....26

How to Look Good. Good looks are really more than skin deep, epending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is in-active, you have a bilious look; if your tomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic ook; if your kidneys are affected, you heve a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric litters" is a good alterative and tonic. Acts lirectly on the stomach, liver and kidneys urifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store; 50 cents per bottle.

We have just received several carloads of celebrated planos from the celebrated factories of W. W. Kimball Company, William Knabe & Co., Kramch & Bach and Hallet & Davis, which constitute without question the finest display or instruments ever shown in the west-We are offering these special styles at remarkably low prices-quality considered-In fact we guarantee to our customers a saving of \$75 to \$100 and we don't have to substitute cheap makes to fulfill that guarantee-If you wish to own a special made plane of the highest grade be sure to inspect our new stock.



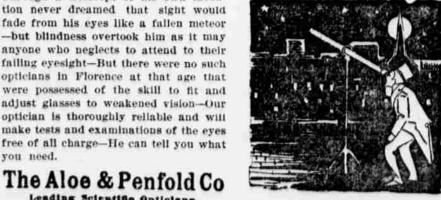
A. HOSPE, 1513 Douglas

Calileo Studying the Moon—

tion never dreamed that sight would fade from his eyes like a fallen meteor -but blindness overtook him as it may anyone who neglects to attend to their failing eyesight-But there were no such opticians in Florence at that age that were possessed of the skill to fit and adjust glasses to weakened vision-Our

Through a telescope of his own inven-

The Aloe & Penfold Co Leading Scientific Opticians.



A. .

e noat was towed to Boston, with her ---- sacrouvugn succeeded in this father in charge;