BRINGING UP THE CHILDREN

Congress of Mothers Discusses Advantages of Association for Study.

REARING THE LITTLE ONES A SCIENCE

Practical Illustration Brought Out by Citing the Treatment of Imaginative Child—Several Interesting Addresses.

Yesterday was a busy and eventful day in the annals of the Omaha Mothers' congress. Three sessions of the congress were held and many important questions were discussed.

Mrs. Birney opened the exercises by requesting the members to rise and repeat the Lord's prayer. Then she introduced Mrs. Weeks, the auditor of the National Mothers' congress. Mrs. Weeks said that she supposed she was chosen to speak on the practical organization of mothers' unions because she had experienced such difficulty in forming the society in Kansas City. There need be no hesitation on the part of kindergarten teachers about helping the mothers organize, for their assistance is very necessary and helpful.

Sad to say, in some cases women have taken advantage of the fascinations of their sex to advance their ends, but as it was for the welfare of rising generations it may be forgiven.

The one great objection to these unions is that they are for a large part theoretical. But no end was ever attained without many theories and ideals and it is the discussions of these theories that advances the science of child nurture.

The objection that the Mothers' clubs takes too much time is idiotic, for mothers spend only a short hour at the meetings for intellectual development, but for material benefit and instruction.

In answer to a question about keeping up the membership, Mrs. Weeks said that no attempt was made to have the same mothers attend every week. That few mothers could do this regularly. So the subjects and meeting places are announced in the papers, and mothers can choose their topics.

A fee of 50 cents is charged for the kindergarten's support, but if the mother cannot pay the 50 cents, she is not turned away. The kindergartener is employed to care for the children during the hour of meeting. Doctors, dentists, ministers and experienced women talk upon subjects that will be of use and instruction.

Keeps Clear of Sectarianism.

In organizing the clubs Mrs. Weeks urged that they be not organized under the auspices of any church or sect, nor to have the meetings in any church, but that they be strictly nonpartisan and held in school houses as far as possible. As few officers as possible are elected and formal constitutions or by-laws are cast to the winds.

There should be one woman who can devote her time to the union to look out for the machinery of the club.

Mrs. Weeks has found that the best way to get diffident mothers to talk is to ask them to give resumes of certain magazine articles relative to children. Then other mothers are asked to read the same articles and thus be able to discuss the questions intelligently.

In large cities where there are many clubs it helps the mothers to have occasional united meetings.

Mrs. Birney suggested that women who are in charge of certain wards meet as a general committee and that the fathers' aid be welcomed.

Mrs. Weeks said that the chief good of the curfew law was to show unscrupulous mothers and fathers what their duty to their children is.

Mrs. McMullen of Evanston made an ardent plea for the co-operation of the mothers. Then she went on to speak of the new interest the teachers had been led to take in their children and the benefit it showed both to the children and teachers.

Evidence was offered that showed that where mothers' clubs existed in the lower and bottom districts the death rate had decreased since their existence.

All sorts of questions interesting to mothers were asked and answered. Topics were suggested for papers for mothers' meetings and the welfare of the clubs was considered from all sides.

Model Mothers' Club.

Mrs. Birney told about two model clubs at Chevy Chase, near Washington, which kept scrapbooks for interesting articles upon child work, both scientific and amateur. The clubs are formed of busy young mothers, who bring their work and spend a most profitable hour chatting and studying the method of child nurture.

An animated discussion was precipitated by Mrs. Weeks telling the story of a child who told his mother he had killed a robin when he had not even seen one, and asking the mothers what they would have done with the child. Obviously, the child should have been educated as a reporter, but the mothers talked long and earnestly about it, citing similar cases and their cures. And the rest of the morning was spent in discussing the proper treatment for the imaginative child. Some mothers believed in punishing the child at every evidence of this imagination, others in explaining to the children what they were doing and still others in ignoring it. This led to the question of managing the child with the unruly temper. Mrs. Birney advocated the method of using discreet diversion and then teaching them self-control.

So the morning wore along, each mother telling her child's faults and her method of eradicating them.

Then Mrs. Birney used the morning's meeting as an illustration of the great benefit these meetings were to all mothers and urged that weekly meetings be held here in Omaha, and over all the world for the consideration of these all-important questions.

A poll of the states represented showed that mothers were present from the states of Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, California, North Carolina, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Colton, the recording secretary, read letters which Mrs. Birney has received from Tokio, Japan; Burmah, India, and Rio Janeiro, Brazil, asking for reports of the congress and telling of the home life and work of the native mothers.

Dr. Moten's Paper.

The afternoon session of the congress was devoted to the reading of two papers, one by Dr. Moten, principal of the Colored Normal school at Washington, and the other by Mrs. Cassidy of Baltimore. The large audience in the church was gratifying proof of the intense interest taken in the congress by the mothers and women of Omaha. That this interest is shared by all alike was evidenced by the presence of several colored women.

Dr. Moten, after speaking of the ever-increasing interest which colored mothers were taking in the education of their children, went back to the age of primitive man. She said:

From the tools of the first men we are able to tell what they did and thought. The tendencies inherited from hundreds of years ago have not altered much. But progress is no longer reckoned in terms of expansion, wealth, inventions of new machinery or of discoveries of new resources of the earth, but is happily coming to mean more than these—the disappearance of the artificial state which makes life hideous and hopeless to the many and the creation of a public sentiment which recognizes the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man; which holds the worker in honor and only the willfully idle as the disgraced. None are more earnest and persistent in their efforts to reach this high degree of progress than the women of our glorious, free America.

That the kindergarten work should be successful demands a normal training department. Such a school was established by Mrs. Pollock and her daughter of Washington. This department was a great necessity on account of the dearth of colored young women properly fitted for the work.

From the moment we commenced our work we began to plead with our municipal authorities for its introduction as a part of our public school system. After two appeals we have at last secured an appropriation from congress and fifteen such schools (white and colored) are now in active operation.

The success of the work accomplished by the Washington league, spread abroad by the colored press, has aroused a genuine interest in the hearts of our women and teachers throughout the south. Thus the kindergarten offers a solution of the most vexing question the American people have had and still have to deal with—the full and free salvation of the Afro-American. If followed to its full aim it will determine the God-given capacity of the race, but more than all, it will determine man's relation to man and supply to our home the wise and spiritual mother, which by reason of our inheritance and environment no one can reasonably expect us to have.

Mother and the Teacher.

Dr. Moten's address was enthusiastically received. When the audience had quieted down Mrs. Birney introduced Mrs. Cassidy of Baltimore, who spoke on the relation the mother should bear to the teacher. She said:

The mother and teacher are simply living on opposite sides of a hedge and it is necessary for some one to push aside the branches and reveal them to each other, and they will clasp hands and live happy ever after. Each has taken her material from nature and has rendered account to it, but not to the other. The magnitude of the work of each has sunk the worker.

The differentiation between the mother and the teacher began way back in the girlhood days, when she was compelled or permitted to stop all intellectual training at 16, or possibly 17, because she didn't have to teach, but was going to marry and become the mother of children. The teacher, on the other hand, pursued her way through four or five years more of mental unfoldment of broadening culture, full, free expansive life and in the exercise of her profession has continued to develop by reflex influence from the world of letters and of life in which she lives. Each, then, so differently trained has magnified the means of her own training and minimized that of the other.

The mother has not asked or expected or admitted the material aid of the teacher in dictating the training or final destiny of her children. So, many a conscientious, earnest teacher, who has interpreted her profession to mean man-making or woman-making, who has slaved for her brain children, has lived for them, has all but died for them in the cause of their perfect equipment for successful living—when the supreme moment came, when the crucial decision was to be made as to the final destiny of the boy or girl—has found herself excluded from the family council, her suggestions resented or ignored, her pleadings of no avail. She has to stand helpless while the mother has asserted her right to guide her children, to ruin her children if she pleases, and as she pleases. Thus it comes to pass that the teacher in school has been busy teaching laws which the mother at home has been busy violating. If we are to have co-operation between the mother and the teacher the mother must accompany her child not only to but through the school room door. She must understand the aims of the teacher, the principles of mental and moral unfoldment. She must know the reasons for pursuing certain methods, for certain purposes, for certain prohibitions. Such knowledge comes not by instinct, but by intelligent and educated insight. And so there can be no co-operation between teacher and mother until the general conflict with ignorance is abandoned and the encounter becomes hand to hand; until the teacher becomes as individualistic in her methods as the mother is individualistic in her interests. There will be no co-operation between mother and teacher till there is unity of aim, till the teacher ceases to scorn the utilitarian phase of culture and the mother ceases to demand it alone as the end of culture.

Then Mrs. Birney announced that there would be a twenty-minute open conference for any questions that the papers might have raised in the minds of any of the listeners. Several women spoke of their experiences with incompetent teachers and discussed the best ways of getting good teachers for poor districts.

Concentrates on Mothers.

The evening meeting, from point of numbers, was the most satisfactory one of all. The church was crowded and there were many men in the audience. Mrs. Cotton of North Carolina spoke on "The National Training School for Women." She said:

The crown of womanhood is motherhood and the glory and pride and hope of a nation all concentrate in its mothers. Woman's pre-eminence and value as an individual must be estimated from a personal standpoint and must result in a variety of conclusions.

It is especially true of Americans that they demand the best of everything, and shall they not themselves become the highest types of men and women? How may American men and women be prepared for the high destinies of the future? The necessary effort on this line should be the cultivation by women of a scientific motherhood. Woman should know her wonderful self and realize the measure of her responsibility to the future.

Scientific motherhood means more than a casual thought can grasp. It is plain that education and culture will acomplish much of this. But we wait in vain for the realization of this claim. We hopefully turn to woman as the key to all social problems. Woman must first be enabled to conquer the agencies of the material present, so as to have time to study the higher mysteries of womanhood and to contemplate herself as the responsible medium of the transmission of good and of evil. Yet scientific motherhood will gain no marked impetus while restricted to a fortunate few. It must be made a national possibility in order to become a national benefit. It can be done through the establishing by the government of a national training school for women, where the women of the nation shall be trained in the science of domesticity and peace.

What Woman Should Learn.

In this school woman should be taught the highest domestic science in all its diversities. She should be taught applied chemistry because the nutrition of the nation is her charge. She should be taught sanitation, disinfection and the prevention and care of all diseases, because it is to her arms all the nation returns in sickness and death. She should be taught the care of infants and their foods, the application of science to all departments of household labor and the mysteries and possibilities of heredity.

Woman has not been exempt from the duties exacted of other citizens, yet she has been overlooked in the distribution of educational benefits. The necessity for proper training in order to secure the best results is recognized in every line of endeavor, and the making of homes and the training of children are not exceptions. The elevation of domestic science to its proper place among the other sciences will do much to dispel poverty, drudgery and disease. Would it not be well to regard woman as the real guardian of the public health and teach her whatever is necessary to the proper and safe performance of these duties? A government which recognizes the majesty of a free people should seriously consider all the means which tend to benefit their people in body, mind or morals. Hence this national training school, which shall lead our women onward toward a scientific motherhood, becomes the duty of the government.

What grander offering can we add to the grandeurs of the twentieth century than an effort to improve our race? Every true woman will feel her heart beat with joy at the thought of assisting in perfecting her race and in conferring the permanent blessing on the earth which a national training school for women is sure to bring.

Mrs. Weeks of Kansas City then gave a more detailed account of the practical workings and organization of mothers' clubs than in the morning. After the general discussion, in which several gentlemen participated, Mrs. Birney thanked the people of Omaha for their interest in the mothers' congress and wished them success in their local union. In appreciation of the honor conferred upon them by the officers of the National Mothers' congress the audience arose and wished them godspeed.

Federation Meets Today.

The Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at the First Congregational church at 9 o'clock this morning. The program for the day is as follows:

9 a. m.—Prayer, Rev. Mary G. Andrews, Omaha, Neb.; address of welcome, Mrs. A. N. Ferguson, vice president Omaha Woman's club; response, Mrs. Sarah Brindley, president Columbus Woman's club; music, (a) "Mignon," Hardelot; (b) "The Little Dustman," Brahms, Mrs. J. H. Andrews; report of committee on credentials and roll call of delegates; reports of officers; two minute reports of clubs.

2:30 p. m.—Recommended work; "Town and Village Improvement," Mrs. Nellie Richardson, Lincoln, Neb.; "Art," Mrs. Ida L. Snyder, Plattsmouth, Neb.; "Rest Rooms," Mrs. Helen Harrison, York, Neb.; music, "Angelus," Chaminade, Mrs. D. A. Campbell and Miss Maude Oakley; short addresses; "University Extension," Mrs. H. H. Wilson, Lincoln, Neb.; "District Federation," Mrs. Apperson, Tecumseh, Neb.; unfinished business; music, "An Rendi Me," 1686, Rasse, Mrs. D. A. Campbell; reports of committees; election of officers; new business.

8 p. m.—Music, (a) "In Woodland Path" (in Mss), Roy L. Smith; (b) "Mine Own Little Sweetheart" (in Mss), Mr. Dan H. Wheeler, jr.; address, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Ga., president General Federation Women's Clubs; introduction of officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; music, aria, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from Samson and Delilah, Saint Suens, Miss Lillian Deland Terry; annual address, Mrs. Belle Stoutenborough, Plattsmouth, Neb., president Nebraska Federation Women's Clubs.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

Men Interested in Fighting Contagious Diseases to Hold a Convention at South Omaha.

The second annual meeting of the Interstate Live Stock Sanitary Boards will be held at Exchange hall at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, today. C. P. Johnson, the president of the organization, of Springfield, Ill., arrived yesterday and spent the afternoon in making arrangements for the convention. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the best methods of preventing and fighting contagious diseases in stock. In speaking about the work of the sanitary board yesterday afternoon President Johnson said that experiments had been made at Fort Worth, Tex., and at Rockford, Ill., since the last meeting of the board in an attempt to discover some remedy to cure or prevent the Texas fever in cattle. This fever is supposed to be caused by a tick which bores through the hide of an animal and atempts have been made to cure this by dipping. Experiments were carried on at the Fort Worth stock yards last winter and spring and quite a number of animals were dipped. The solution used was composed principally of oils with an acid and the experiments were quite successful. It was found at the Fort Worth stock yards that the dipping appeared to injure the eyes of the cattle and it was deemed expedient to change the solution on this account. Further experiments were continued at Rockford, Ill., and according to all reports were successful in a great measure. These experiments are of great interest to cattlemen all over the west and complete resports of the work done will be rendered to the delegates assembled in convention today.

The meeting will be opened by the president and after the reading of the minutes of the last session papers on different topics will be read and discussed. First on the program will come a paper by Dr. Charles Cresswell, state veterinarian of Colorado, who will speak on "Practical Suggestions as to the Practical Suppression of Tuberculosis." The discussion of this paper will be led by Dr. C. P. Lovejoy, state veterinarian of Illinois.

"Glanders and its Suppression, Including Experience with the Mallein Test," will be the topic of a paper offered by Dr. J. M. Wright, assistant state veterinarian of Illinois. A general discussion will follow the reading of this paper.

John Bryden, chairman of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary commission, will speak on "The Best Treatment for Cattle Afflicted with Southern Fever." The reading of this paper will also be followed by a discussion in which all members are expected to participate.

"The Best Treatment for the Prevention of Blackleg" is the subject of a paper to be submitted by Dr. Paul Fisher, state veterinarian of Kansas.

It is expected that considerable time will be taken up in the discussion of the different papers, as they will all treat on subjects in which stockmen are deeply interested.

On Wednesday the National Live Stock Exchange will hold its annual convention at the stock yards. Fully 100 delegates are expected and the local exchange will entertain the visitors in a suitable manner. On Friday afternoon the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange will give an informal dinner to the delegates of the National Live Stock Exchange at the dining room in the new Exchange building.

OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN

Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Association to Meet Here on Wednesday.

The executive committee of the National Live Stock association will meet at the exchange building, South Omaha, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Among other matters which will be brought before the committee for consideration will be the program for the national convention, which meets in Denver during the last week of January.

The committee has been asked by the stockmen of the west to take up the proposition to secure feed-in-transit rates west of the Missouri river, and it is probable that the board will take measures to induce the western states to pass a uniform bounty law in regard to the killing of coyotes and wolves. It has been estimated that in Colorado alone $750,000 worth of sheep and calves are killed annually by these animals, and in Utah $800,000 worth of sheep alone are destroyed during the same period. A number of the western states have placed a bounty on the heads of coyotes and wolves. But in others there is no such provision. The result is that they are killed in one state and sold in another. The stockmen believe that by the passing of a uniform bounty law a great deal of the present loss of stock will be obviated and they intend to bend all their efforts toward such an end.

Those of the committee who are already in the city are: John W. Springer, president of the association, who owns a large ranch at Esteline, Tex.; Peter Jansen of Jansen, Neb.; F. M. Stewart of South Dakota, R. C. Judson of Portland, Ore.; T. W. Melville of Topeka.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

BUSINESS IS SIMPLY GOOD

How the Bankers Account for the Marked Increase in Clearings.

PROSPERITY HAS RETURNED TO OMAHA

McKinley's Administration and Good Crops More Than the Exposition Bring the Business to the Gate City.

Yesterday, on the scale where Omaha's commercial growth is recorded, the bank clearings touched the highest point they have reached since 1892. They amounted to $1,441,979.14. Back in the boom days, six or more years ago, clearings climbed to figures borderng on the million and a half mark several times. On one occasion they even reached a point slightly higher than that of yesterday, but in all probabilities there has never been a week in the city's commercial history that showed such a material increase in clearings as the week ending October 8 and the present half fortnight has started out even more auspiciously than its predecessor.

For the first eight business days of October the total clearings amounted to $10,289,591.64; for the corresponding period one year ago they were $8,267,973.73, showing a gain of $2,021,617.91. These figures indicate the high water mark of commercial prosperity and with the tide steadily rising the opinions of several prominent bankers regarding the causes contributing to bringing about the prosperous conditions will be interesting.

When questioned about the increase of clearings President J. H. Millard of the Omaha National bank said: "The gain in clearings is, of course, due to a larger volume of business and this commercial growth is brought about mainly by good munity's prosperity." Replying to the question little to do with it, possibly more than we ordinarily give it credit for, but good crops play the most important part in the community's prosperity."

Replying to the question, how much of the present prosperity is due to Mr. McKinley's administration, Mr. Millard said: "Oh, well, I am a rank republican and anything I would say about that would be partisan views, but frankly I think a great deal is due to the McKinley administration. Still the one great cause is the good condition of things throughout the state. I suppose that there has never been so much ready money in the state of Nebraska as there is at present. I mean among the people. This is due to good crops principally. Now, right in this connection there is something I wish to say with regard to the price of state warrants. It has been asserted that good management on the part of the state treasurer is responsible for bringing the state warrants up to par. We tried to buy a large quantity of Iowa warrants the other day, thinking they would sell at par, but they went at prices considerably above. This goes to show that there are good conditions in the state. This is the cause of warrants selling at par or above and not the good management of officials."

Ben B. Wood, vice president of the Merchants' National bank, said: "Clearings have increased because business has. The exposition has increased business some, but large crops and harvests have done more to make business pick up. McKinley's administration has had a little to do with it. I am a democrat, but a McKinley man, and we must give him credit for a little of the prevailing good times."

C. T. Kountze, assistant cashier of the First National bank, said; "There are many people here to attend the exposition and doubtless they help to swell the volume of business some, but times are becoming better; we are picking up after the recent depression, commerce is expanding and it is the growth of trade, due to good times throughout the state, that makes the increase in clearings."

If you want a fine extra dry sparkling wine, drink Cook's Imperial, flavor unsurpassed, bouquet unrivaled.

SECOND REGIMENT RETURNS

Boys Back from Their Furlough and Ready for the Dress Parade This Afternoon.

One thousand sunburned young men in blue shirts and leggins took possession of the barrack houses of Camp George D. Meiklejohn yesterday afternoon. The verbal furloughs issued thirty days ago expired at midnight and at reveille this morning each man of the Second Nebraska must answer to his name. All the afternoon the Ames avenue street car line was ladened with returning soldiers and the road to the camp was populous with groups of volunteers, the representatives of each town traveling for the most part in company. The arrivals were not all at the post until late, many coming on midnight trains, six hours before their appearance was necessary. As each man appeared at the door of his company quarters he met with an ovation of an unconventional but hearty nature. Many of them had parted with their comrades under circumstances that made their reappearance on the scene extremely unlikely. Former fever patients came across the parade with bright eyes and a springing step who had been lifted into the hospital train at Lytle, Ga., in the utter weakness of typhoid, and their reception was correspondingly cordial. A considerable number of men are still unable to report for duty and will be carried on the rolls as sick in hospital.

The rolls of the sergeant major show an incomplete record of the number of men at the post, as few of them reported until this morning in order to draw the full ration allowance due them. It was evident from the appearance of the company quarters and the road leading to the camp, however, that the full regimental number would be on hand today.

This morning the regular routine of camp life will be entered into from reveille to taps. The men will be assigned to police and fatigue duty in the regular manner and the usual discipline will be taken up until the discharges are issued. At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a dress parade will be given and the public will be given an opportunity to observe what thirty days of Nebraska air and sunshine have done for the enfeebled men who came back from the south. There is a great deal of enthusiasm in the camp regarding the formation of a fourth battalion for further service and no difficulty whatever will be found in obtaining the required number of men in case arrangements can be made with the War department. When the discharges are issued it is expected also that a number will enlist in the regular army, though the idea of a fourth battalion is much more popular. Lieutenant Moore of the Twenty-second infantry has a recruiting office stationed at headquarters and will make an effort to fill the depleted ranks of his regiment when the soldiers are once more private citizens. Sergeant Major Turcot of the Second will at once enlist in the regular army and will probably be appointed a recruiting sergeant under Lieutenant Moore.

Though no orders have been issued from headquarters it is expected that the regimental surgeons will begin the physical examination of the men as soon as their participation in jubilee week is over. Following this process the discharges will be ready for issuance. These papers have been in preparation for several weeks and represent a labor of considerable magnitude. The record of each man is kept from the time of his enlistment, specifying possible promotions, delinquencies, etc. These accounts must be made out in five separate copies for submission to different authorities.

The regiment is looking forward with considerable pleasure to the part it will take in President's day. It will form Wednesday morning and march to the grounds. The details of the regiment's participation are being arranged by Colonel Bills and the exposition management.

RALLY IN THE EIGHTH WARD

Republicans Turn Out in Force to Hear Mercer and Some Others Who Are on the Ticket.

The Eighth Ward Republican club turned out in good force last night in Sander's hall at Twenty-fourth and Cuming to listen to Congressman Dave Mercer, William I. Kierstead and other candidates on the republican ticket. As the speakers had been especially invited to address the club the usual business was cut short and the meeting given over almost entirely to them.

Mr. Kierstead began by urging the importance of electing a United States senator and the duty of the republicans of this district owed to themselves and to Omaha to send Mr. Mercer back to congress. The appropriations Mr. Mercer had already secured for this city in the matter of exposition and other important things furnished a good reason why he should be returned. Mr. Mercer is in harmony with Mr. McKinley's administration and in his three terms had acquired an acquaintance with prominent men which made him a valuable representative to his constituents. Mr. Mercer's opponent would not be able to get anything for this city because he would be in opposition to the republican majority. Referring to some remarks made by Cahuncey Depew while here he observed that if Nebraska would be redeemed from populism eastern capital would find here a field for investment. His attention was called to some attacks which had been made upon himself by a popocratic newspaper, but he dismissed them off-handedly by saying that so far as the poor farm debt charges were concerned, he, having been a claimant in the natural course of business investment, had been excused from voting on the county board's report and also from signing the appropriation sheet. The paper mentioned had an animus in attacking him in that it wanted a democratic majority on the board. He read a letter of endorsement signed by the heads of the county departments.

Mr. Mercer spoke in a very happy vein. He rather feared, though, that there is a little too much overconfidence on the part of the republicans in the present campaign. The prosperous condition of the country and the successful carrying on of the war and its glorious outcome under Mr. McKinley inspired "Our Dave" with great enthusiasm. There are no curbstone orators now, he remarked, shouting for free silver; the bank clearances for Omaha for last week had been $7,500,000; the bank deposits $5,000,000 more than two years ago and the merchants are doing 50 per cent more business. Hundreds of thousands of republicans who had been allured after false gods in 1896 would vote to sustain Mr. McKinley this year and not say much about it. The son of the late Henry George had even repudiated free silver and refused the free silver democratic nomination in New York. The democracy of only one state in the east, Massachusetts, stood by it, and Massachusetts democracy is insignificant. He quoted from young George's letter of declination to show that Henry George himself had simply tolerated the free silver theory. If Nebraska should go republican 50 per cent more capital would be invested here. Most of Mr. Mercer's speech was devoted to eulogizing President McKinley, so soon to be the city's guest, and a review of the achievements of the war. The yellow journals came in for a severe denouncement for their uncalled-for criticisms of the administration. He believed Mr. McKinley's name would go down in history alongside those of Washington and Lincoln. This week the city would be chock full of patriotism as the people looked upon the face of this noble man.

Other speeches were made by Candidates Miles D. Houck, Frank Burman, Joseph Koutsky and Victor Walker. E. A. Blake of South Omaha also said a word for republicanism.

Captain John S. Wood asked who would vote for Mr. Hitchcock after he had called the old soldiers "government paupers."

Republican Headquarters.

The republican county committee has secured as headquarters the first floor of the Patterson block on Seventeenth and Farnam streets. It has a large floor space, suitable for meetings of the committee, or for a ward rally.

Chairman Burbank of the committee has gone to Missouri, where he will remain possibly until Thursday.

Seventh Ward Caucus.

The rooms of the Seventh Ward Republican club were crowded last evening by voters of the ward who met to select delegates to the convention that will nominate a candidate next Saturday for membership on the school board. The proceedings of the caucus were characterized throughout by harmony and energetic action.

The delegates selected were: M. J. Kennard, C. W. Haller, Daniel Coy, C. L. Chaffee, August Stonedahl, John Russell, John Coatsworth, Edmund Bartlett and John Steel.

POLICE COMMISSION MEETS

Several Cases Come Up Before the Body for Its Careful Consideration.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was engaged last night with the case against Patrolman J. J. Donavan, wherein he is alleged to have torn up and converted to his own use various sidewalk planks and guards of washouts in the neighborhood of his residence, Forty-sixth and Nicholas streets. W. R. Izard, a neighbor, and others testified that Donavan had such material in his yard and had been seen conveying it along the street on his way home from work. Donavan testified that the only planking of such description on his premises was that which had been given him by Foreman Sweeney of the city grading department, who also testified. Judgment was deferred one week.

W. W. Cox offered a petition for $152 which was said to be rightfully his in the judgment of the directors of the Police Benefit association. Cox's claim was endorsed by the directors after careful investigation, but was not allowed by the former board. The matter will be further investigated.

The sum of $500 granted to the family of Patrolman M. Drummy, who recently died, made it necessary for the directors of the Police Benefit association to request that the amount of $1,000 recently put in the hands of the city treasurer for time deposit be left in a more accessible form. Further sums of $7 for incidental expenses of the patrolman's burial and of $8.55 for draping the city jail were allowed. J. H. Savage was also granted $43 sick benefit.

A number of firemen guilty of small delinquencies appeared before the board for discipline and with one exception pleaded guilty. Driver Norton and Assistant Driver Cusick had gotten their breakfast hours mixed and both left the quarters for the morning meal simultaneously, leaving the truck at No. 3's house without a driver for forty minutes. Norton, who was considered mostly to blame, was fined five days of his furlough and offs for thirty days, while Cusick was fined simply five days of his furlough. Mathew E. Gilbert, hose 10, failed to wake up on the tap of the gong and was fined thirty days offs. W. H. Galligan, same company, not only failed to wake up but was intoxicated as well and was given a fine of his offs for ninety days. James Sible, hook and ladder 2, drove the wrong way on several occasions on emerging from the house at Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets and will lose five days of his annual furlough.

The following leaves were granted: Captain M. J. Cuff, Lieutenant James Sullivan, Truckman Joseph Hoffman, Engineer James Henderson, Driver John Taylor, five days; Patrolman A. H. Marshall, ten days.

Camel Driver Is Thrifty.

Manager Akoun of the Streets of All Nations placed a roll of bills amounting to $350 in a small drawer in his desk in his private office last Friday. A short time later some one stole the money. Akoun suspected a certain camel driver, but did not have him arrested, but placed him under surveillance. Sunday night this Assyrian, whose name is Abraham Shouee, and several others became involved in a fight and all were arrested. At the central station, when he was searched, a roll of bills amounting to $500 was found concealed about his person. As the camel driver draws but $15 a month from the Streets of All Nations company, Manger Akoun believes the roll of money includes his $350. He swore out a warrant charging Shouee with robbery yesterday afternoon.

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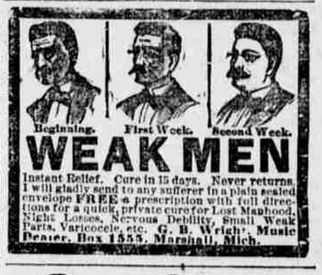

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