GORDON TRIAL NEARLY ENDED

Testimony is All In and Attorneys Begin Their Arguments.

DEFENSE MAKES POOR SHOWING

Attorneys for Former Police Judge Plead Precedent and Sociological Theories in Extenuation of Their Client's Leniency.

The proceedings before Judge Dickinson to impeach the former police magistrate, S. I. Gordon, for incompetency and corrupt methods were carried to a conclusion at yesterday's session of court without the startling reactionary developments or the indisputable vindication promised by Judge Gordon's lawyers at the commencement of the hearing. The testimony was completed and the counsel made a start on the arguments, the city attorney being first to present his case. The defense was content to enter a mild denial of the multitudinous charges and plead an incomplete showing on the part of the prosecution. "Considering the instances where our client is alleged to have continued cases until the complaining witness was tired of appearing in court and then to have dismissed them for want of prosecution, there has been no evidence that these complaining witnesses neglected to appear," they argued, "and the presumption under the laws is that these witnesses did appear and so the charge falls groundless."

One of the attorneys found mitigating circumstances in Judge Gordon's leniency from the standpoint of a sociologist. "Laws are for the good of society and not to fill the jails," he contended. "Judge Gordon accomplished greater good socially by commuting sentences and remitting fines than by sending men to jail." The city attorney, by way of reply, told the court he thought a law enforced was attended by greater benefit to the community than if it lay dead on the statute books. Another phase of the case on which the defense laid strong emphasis was that it had not been proved that Judge Gordon, in his laxity and questionable methods, had ever acted with intent to be corrupt. "The fact that the judge has remitted fines after they were paid to the clerk and has suspended sentences after the men were in jail might be evidence of leniency and corruption if it could be proved that he willfully intended to be lenient and corrupt, but there has been no evidence to sustain this theory and when it comes to judicial acts it cannot be presumed to have been with this intent; it must be proved."

Many Charges Unanswered.

To many of the charges the defense preferred to answer only in a general way, finding protection in the contention that a police magistrate must of necessity be lenient. There is not a court in the land, it was said, where so much latitude and leniency are required. At one time when the attorney wandered from the point at issue in a general justification of Judge Gordon's methods without regard to the specific charges the court found it necessary to drop a reminder that the police magistrate would be tried only on the allegations mentioned in the complaint. The defense placed a great deal of reliance in the circumstance that Judge Gordon was merely following precedent when he suspended sentences, remitted fines and accepted straw bonds without the authority of the law. It has been done ever since the office was established, according to the statements of Judge Gordon's attorneys, the magistrate preceding Judge Gordon and the present incumbent of the position were cited to show that Judge Gordon is not a worse offender than they.

City Attorney Connell concluded the arguments with a scathing arraignment of the ex-police magistrate. He quoted a decision of the supreme court to show that where negligence is so gross and disregard of duty so flagrant as it has been in the case of Judge Gordon, the court is justified in assuming that there has been corruption. The case, he declared, does not stand on a single charge, but is based on many of them, and at least six were not answered in any way. "It must appear that the actions of Judge Gordon, which he attempts to excuse by saying he thought he was right and which were so flagrant on numerous occasions, will make a stronger case against him than if there was only one charge on which to base the impeachment proceedings," declared the city attorney. "The plea of ignorance of all the circumstances under which many of the fines were remitted and the sentences suspended will not furnish an excuse for any of Judge Gordon's actions, because under the law he is presumed to know all that relates to his office." Judge Dickinson took the case under advisement.

Attorney General Must Wait.

The regular routine of the criminal branch of the district court was again interrupted yesterday by the haste of Attorney General Smyth to force his case against the Omaha National bank to a trial in the supreme court before the expiration of his term of office. The attorney general was on hand to ask for an immediate hearing on his motion made last Saturday for a new trial. In the ordinary course of procedure the motion will not come up for a hearing until next Saturday. If matters could be hastened, the attorneys connected with the case say that it might be taken before the higher tribunal in time to allow the attorney general to spread the opinion that he is exerting unusual diligence in behalf of the people. But the opposing counsel argued that they had already made sacrifices in postponing and deferring other important matters and they asked that the usual course might be allowed to prevail. The court looked at the case in the same light and announced that the hearing on the motion will be held as soon as there is time, probably about the first of next week.

COUNTY ATTORNEY COMPROMISES.

Allows Roosevelt and Veach to Plead Guilty to Petit Larceny.

The county attorney's office made another of its characteristic exhibitions of incompetency yesterday in criminal court when the counsel in the case of the state against Charles Roosevelt and John Veach agreed on an arrangement among themselves permitting the two men to plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny when they were charged with grand larceny and there was a good chance of producing the proof. The attorneys conducting the defense are shrewd criminal lawyers and the action of the county attorney is interpreted as a fear of defeat if the case should be brought to trial. Roosevelt and Veatch are the men who are charged with stealing brass journals from freight cars. The railroad detectives and the city police have been engaged in running down the persons who committed these depredations for more than a year and Detectives Jorgeson and Dempsey recovered stolen journals of the value of $65, sufficient to warrant the charge of grand larceny. Some of the metal was broken into pieces, the hammers with which it was done having been found by the detectives. The broken metal being worth less than the journals entire would bring down the value so that grand larceny could not be proved unless it could be shown that the suspects had broken the journals themselves. It was this fact that led the county attorney to compromise.

NOTE IS PAID BY OTHER NOTES.

Melick Claims That Bank Has Good Collateral for His Debt.

The failure of the First National bank of Neligh, Neb., is responsible for the first jury case to be tried at the November term of the United States court. In November, 1898, Howard J. Whitmore was appointed receiver of the bank, and soon thereafter instituted suit against J. J. Melick for the sum of $2,000, alleging in his petition that in the year 1894 Melick had given a note to the bank for $2,000, which remained there for one year, when it was taken up and another note for like amount deposited in its place; that this second note was turned over to Melick without consideration by the officers of the bank. In answer the defendant alleges that the first note was given without consideration and that the second note was paid by two other notes, which were not due at the time the suit was instituted.

The cases of Westervelt, receiver, against George A. Mohrenstecher and T. J. Easley and others against the Union Pacific were dismissed for want of prosecution and the jury was called in the Neligh bank case.

Begin Howe's Trial.

Frank Howe is on trial before Judge Baker for having on his person a kit of burglars' tools. Howe is the man who was taken by the police in the act of trying to force open the coin cases at the public library containing the Byron Reed numismatic collection. He was attempting to pry up the lid, unaware that a system of electric alarm was connected with the cases. The alarm was sounded at the police station the moment Howe commenced his operations. As there were many people about he was compelled to cease work every few minutes, so he had not accomplished the theft when the police interrupted him. The only charge Howe could be tried on was the one mentioned. He confessed to the police that he purchased the tools at a jewelry store in the city after having visited the library and seen the rare old coins in a tempting position, apparently easily obtainable by an expert thief.

Court Notes.

The will of Henry B. Wilson has been admitted to probate, Samuel T. Dorsey was appointed administrator, with the will annexed, after furnishing a $5,000 bond.

John F. Piggott and wife, residents of Illinois, have brought suit in the United States circuit court against Ella Jones and others for the partition of certain land in Thayer county, Nebraska, embracing about 2,000 acres.

In the United States district court at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the petit jury was impaneled for the trial of cases. The first case on the call is that of Edgar M. Westervelt, receiver, against George A. Mohrenstecher and others.

John A. Creighton is suing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad in the county court to recover damages in the sum of $500, alleged to have been due to a fire set by the company's locomotives, which pass the plaintiff's farm.

In the suit brought by W. B. Ostrander for a divorce from Selma Ostrander, an answer has been filed by the defendant entering a general denial of charges of statutory offenses and asking for $1,000, alleged to have been given to the plaintiff at the time of the marriage.

The federal jury has about completed its work and it is expected that it will report this morning. At that time Judge Munger will assign the cases on the criminal docket for trial. It is expected that Judge Carland will arrive in Omaha next Monday, when the docket will be divided. He opens court in Aberdeen, S. D., Tuesday, but will complete the work of the term Saturday.

Edward D. Meadimber, the pioneer carriage manufacturer of Omaha, has filed a petition in the United States district court asking to be adjudged bankrupt. His assets are listed at $3,668.24 and his liabilities at $10,653.03. The assets consist principally of open accounts and the liabilities represent largely endorsements of notes for the benefit of others. Probably half of the liabilities are secured by mortgage on Omaha real estate.

Cure Your Cold While You Can.

Is it not better to cure your cold while you can, in its incipiency, rather than take the chances of its resulting in pneumonia, catarrh or consumption; all of which diseases begin with a cold and may be prevented by curing every cold at the start? Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon. It is pleasant and safe to take, too.

FAMILY'S NARROW ESCAPE

Gas from Baseburner Stove Endangers the Lives of Mr. and Mrs. Huntly and Two Children.

Mrs. E. L. Huntley, wife of the chief operator of the Associated Press, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation yesterday at her home, 2833 Davenport street. She was out of danger at last accounts.

In the bedroom occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Huntley and the two children is a stove of the baseburner pattern in which is kept burning at all hours a hard coal fire. Early Sunday evening a kettle of water was placed on the stove to heat. Soon afterwards the cook removed the kettle, neglecting to replace the stovelid, and for seven hours gas arose through the aperture, gradually filling the room. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Huntley awoke with a sharp pain in her head and, smelling the gas, rushed to a window and threw it open. She then fell to the floor unconscious.

A doctor was called, who finally managed to resuscitate her, but she is still very ill. Aside from severe headaches Mr. Huntley and the children are little the worse for the experience.

Tenderness or aching in the small of the back is a serious symptom. The kidneys are suering. Take Prickly Ash Bitters at once. It is a reliable kidney remedy and system regulator and will cure the trouble before it develops its dangerous stage.

OMAHA JOBBERS PROTECTED

Western Classification Bureau Declines to Make Changes in Present Tariffs.

CARLOAD RATINGS ARE RETAINED

Proposition to Compel Shippers to Bind Boxes with Wire is Also Laid on the Table.

E. H. Wood, general freight agent of the Union Pacific; Allen B. Smith, assistant general freight agent of the Burlington, and J. E. Utt, secretary of the Commercial club, have returned from Hot Springs, where they have been in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Western Classification bureau. Messrs. Wood and Smith participated in the meeting in their official capacities and Mr. Utt was there to watch out for the interests of Omaha jobbers. In this he was ably seconded by the railroad officials from Omaha.

"The meeting was of particular importance," said General Freight Agent Wood "because of the great number of questions that came up for discussion. Over 600 different matters were docketed. The changes made were not of such nature to affect the general commercial or railroad situation. The propositions to abolish the carload ratings on certain commodities between Chicago, St. Louis and the Missouri river were, for the most part, negatived. What few changes were made in this respect related to commodities over which there was no considerable debate."

Secretary Utt was more than pleased with the results of the meeting. "The changes in carload ratings and other matters of importance to Missouri river jobbers which were so strenuously sought by eastern distributors and jobbers were not granted," he said, "and the home jobbers' interests were well cared for.

"The Hot Springs meeting was especially important because of the unusually long list of proposed changes. These originated for the most part in St. Louis and Chicago and were inimical to the interests of the Omaha jobbers. The tendency of these applications was either to eliminate carload rates or reduce the difference between carload and less than carload rates.

Eastern Jobbers at Disadvantage.

"The theory on which the Missouri river business was built up is that merchandise can be purchased in large quantities and shipped in carloads at reduced rates per 100 pounds and shipped out in small lots on short hauls, and that the eastern jobber selling to the western retailer and paying a comparatively higher rate on small lots on the long distance is naturally placed at a disadvantage because his base of supplies is too far from points of consumption, and while on this condition of rates the western jobber has grown in business the eastern jobber has withdrawn to a great extent from western trade. The railroads have favored Missouri river jobbers in present conditions because they earn more money in hauling heavy carloads long distances than they would to haul the same freight divided into small lots, so that while the eastern jobber has continually complained to the roads they have received little consideration because a compliance would mean a sacrifice of revenue.

"Another proposition which was strongly combated by the representatives of the Missouri river commercial interests was that of requiring boxes and crates of certain articles to be wired or strapped. This plan originated with the railroads with the idea that its application would reduce the amount of losses, and claims paid in consequence, because of boxes and crates being broken open and contents damaged in transit. The Missouri river jobbers made a showing that the adoption of such a rule would not only cost them many thousands of dollars per year, but that it would be unjust discrimination. No such rule prevails in the territory east of Chicago and beyond the confines of the western classification, and consequently the western jobber would have to pay the wiring charges on goods both received from the east and on those shipped out. Consequently the Chicago jobber, not having to pay these wiring charges on goods received by him from the eastern manufacturer, would have a marked advantage over his Missouri river competitors. This showing was followed up by statements from jobbers showing how great the expense of such a plan would be to them, and as a result the railroads decided to table the proposition."

Transcontinental Association to Meet.

The first meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger association since its complete organization will be held this week in St. Louis. The matters to be taken up for consideration will be largely preliminary and much of the time will be devoted to a general discussion of railroad affairs throughout the vast territory covered by the new association. All of the Omaha lines will be represented—the Union Pacific by General Passenger Agent Lomax and Chief Rate Clerk Scott, the Burlington by General Passenger Agent Francis and the Elkhorn by General Passenger Agent Buchanan. General Traffic Manager Babcock of the Rio Grande Western is in the city from Salt Lake and will accompany the Omaha contingent to St. Louis.

Railway Notes and Personals.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific has returned from a brief business trip to New York.

Charles S. Young of the Burlington advertising department has returned from a busines strip to Chicago.

H. F. Fisher, traveling freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, started out for a business trip through the north. His first stop will be at St. Paul.

General Superintendent H. G. Clark of St. Louis, Superintendent C. M. Rathbun and W. H. Bush, assistant chief engineer, of Atchison, are Missouri Pacific officials in the city.

John Mellen traveling passenger agent of the Northwestern, has returned from Galena, Ill., where he spent Sunday and attended the funeral of George Ellsworth Fawcett, son of Judge Jacob Fawcett of this city.

George W. Loomis, assistant to General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington, was at his desk yesterday for the first time in ten days. During this period he enjoyed great sport in the Republican valley and was successful in bagging a large number of quail.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for liver, stomach and bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

NO CLEW TO KLUSEMAN'S FATE

Coroner's Jury Unable to Solve Mystery Surrounding Dead Body Found in Clump of Bushes.

An inquest was held Monday afternoon in the case of Henry Kluseman, whose dead body was found Sunday morning in the clump of scrub timber near South Omaha. A dozen or more witnesses were examined, but none could give any direct evidence as to the cause of death, and the jury finally returned a verdict to the effect that "the deceased had come to his death by some means to this jury unknown."

Gustave Wickenberg, who found the body while hunting rabbits, testified as to its appearance and surroundings. He said the head was lodged between two oak saplings about the size of his wrist, both of which were pressed closely, one against the right temple, the other against the left jaw. It was as if the man had fallen in a faint, he said, and, being in a weakened condition, the result of exposure and fasting, was unable to extricate himself.

The body was so far advanced in decomposition that signs of violence, had there been any, could not have been detected. The clothing showed no such signs. The only circumstance not entirely consonant with the theory of natural death was the presence of a pair of overalls neatly folded, upon which rested the left arm of the corpse.

Mrs. Kluseman, widow of the deceased, testified that he left home on the morning of October 10. He bade her goodby as he walked away, as was his custom. Mrs. Kluseman had not noticed that her husband's mind was in any way affected, but added that he had been morose and taciturn for nearly two weeks prior to his disappearance. If he had any enemies who would be disposed to waylay him she did not know of them. The testimony of the brother, John Kluseman, was substantially the same.

Dr. Robert Lucke testified that he had attended the deceased twice immediately prior to his disappearance, but had been called to administer treatment for catarrh of the stomach. He did not detect any evidence of mental unbalance in his patient.

The body was so badly decomposed that a post mortem examination, with a view to ascertaining the cause of death, was not possible. The funeral will be held today.

Do you need a hired girl? A Bee want ad will bring one.

WILL WAIT FOR NEW YEAR

Short Term Members of School Board Show Courtesy to Incumbents.

ARMY OF YOUNGSTERS AT SCHOOL

Sixteen Thousand Two Hundred in Daily Attendance During the Last Week at the Various Buildings in the City.

Attorney W. B. Christie and M. F. Funkhouser, the two men elected to fill short terms as members of the Board of Education, were entitled to take their seats at last night's meeting. They refused to do so. E. E. Bruce and J. J. Smith were elected by the board to fill vacancies until successors should be chosen by popular vote, and would have yielded their seats to the new short-term men had they so desired, but the recently elected members expressed a desire to wait until January 1, 1901, when they will enter upon their duties, together with the five men elected for three-year terms.

Superintendent Pearse reported that the total enrollment in the schools during last week was 16,205, or 542 more than during the corresponding month of last year. The total enrollment in the night schools was 223. Of this number 125 were at Cass school and ninety-eight at Comenius. Forty-seven rooms in the schools have an attendance of more than fifty-five and eighteen rooms have an attendance of less than thirty-five.

The Demosthenian Literary society of the High school was granted the use of the assembly room on the fifth floor of the city hall the nights of November 26 and 28. On the first night the society will hold a preliminary debate and the successful contestants will meet representatives of the Beatrice High school the night of the 28th.

C. W. Britt offered the board $400 for a lot situated on Browne street near Thirteenth street.

The contract for stone carving at the High school was awarded to A. Schall & Co. on a bid of $3,600.

A resolution of the building and property committee was adopted which provides that all old bids for carpenter work and fireproofing on the High school be rejected and that other bids be received until December 17, 1900.

The superintendent of buildings was instructed to notify Mr. Pruette, custodian of the High school grounds, that his services will be dispensed with after December 1.

Reports from the Saunders school showed that the heating apparatus at that building is not satisfactory and the board empowered the secretary to notify the American Warming and Ventilating company that the plant must be put in working order without delay.

W. F. Johnson was appointed to represent the Omaha Board of Education at a meeting of the Northwest Teachers' association, to be held at St. Joseph November 29 and 30. Mr. Johnson will address the association on "Work and Workings of a City School Board."

CAR SERVICE ON AMES AVENUE

North Omaha People not Inclined to Relinquish Their Fight for Six Minutes.

Councilmen Mount, Hascall, Lobeck and Zimman were present at the meeting of the North Omaha Improvement club, but through some misunderstanding few members of the club were in attendance.

There was much complaint from the committee on sidewalks and crossings because persons unknown have torn up crosswalks in various parts of the Fifth and Sixth wards, some of the walks having been removed recently. The matter is to be brought to the attention of the Board of Public Works.

The important question before the club was the matter of the restoration of the street car service on Ames avenue west of Twenty-fourth street.

E. E. French brought the matter up, saying that the matter was in the hands of the council. Mr. Lobeck, when called upon, said he favored giving the people the service they desired. At the request of the chairman Mr. French rehearsed the events leading up to the present condition, saying that the company for two hours in the evening operates a stub supposed to give a six-minute service; that this service averages about twelve minutes. The matter was discussed by the members at length. S. R. Singley stated that to the petition presented to the council there were 660 names attached and that nothing has been heard from that petition since.

Judge Hascall thought it would be a good idea for the members of the council to go over the line to see its condition for themselves; that they would then be in a position to take action in the matter.

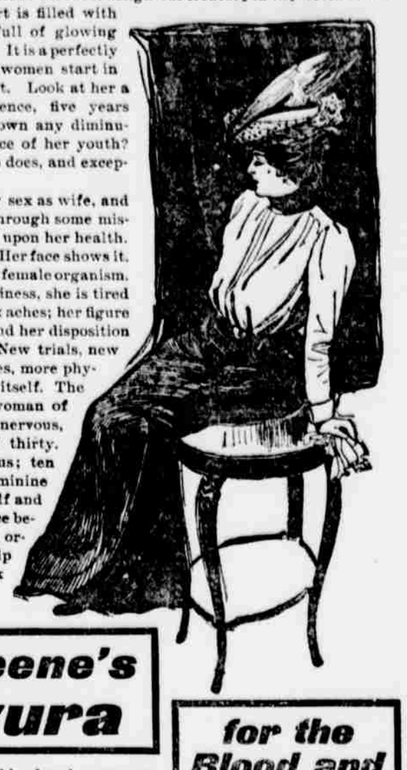
F. C. Craig called attention to the fact that at the last election over 500 voters were registered in the First and Second precincts of the Sixth ward, lying west of Twenty-fourth street.

Councilman Zimman stated that he favored the proposition to restore the service, but that he had had no opportunity to vote on the proposition. He advised the club members to visit the council meeting in a body and insist upon their rights.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee of five to represent the club before the next meeting of the council in committee of the whole Monday afternoon to meet the officers of the street railway company. The committee consists of C. H. Grattan, E. E. French, W. B. Waddell, John Morrison, F. C. Craig, William F. Johnson, R. B. Wallace and J. J. Smith.

A Young Wife's Trials

A generous, beautiful young wife! Sweetest of dispositions, graceful movement, fascinating manners, charming curves. She has come up through the earlier years of young womanhood, every year an added charm to her development of mind and body. She is the most delightful creature in the world as she becomes a wife. Her heart is filled with joy. Her outlook in life full of glowing hope for lifelong happiness. It is a perfectly natural thing to see young women start in life with all this equipment. Look at her a year hence, two years hence, five years hence—should she have shown any diminution of the beauty and grace of her youth? No, she should not, but she does, and exceptions to this are rare.



The obligations of her sex as wife, and perhaps as mother, have, through some mismanagement, made inroads upon her health. She is becoming nervous. Her face shows it. She has some trouble of the female organism. Her step has lost its springiness, she is tired most of the time. Her back aches; her figure is showing some angles, and her disposition suffers. Children come. New trials, new responsibilities, new worries, more physical pain. History repeats itself. The beautiful, earnest, eager woman of twenty-five has become a nervous, ailing, fretful woman of thirty. It goes on all around us; ten chances to one some feminine weakness has declared itself and constant medical attendance becomes necessary. But no ordinary treatment will help this woman to get back what she has lost.

Dr. Greene's Nervura

for the Blood and Nerves.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the medicine that will build her up and help Nature throw off the troubles that have come. This medicine would have prevented all the sacrifice if it had been used when the first trial came. Now it will repair, but the years of suffering and disenchantment have been lived and many sad experiences undergone.

NERVURA FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.

Nervura is a magnificent help for women at every turn in their lives. It prepares them for every womanly change. It fits them for wifehood, and sustains them. It prepares them for motherhood, and all the time it not only preserves them physically, it keeps the nerves and disposition in condition to make ideal wives and mothers both.

Dr. Greene's advice is a priceless help to all women who are passing through woman's peculiar trials. He shows them how to avoid costly errors, and how to retain and recover health. He makes no charge for consultation either by call or letter. His address is 35 West 14th Street, New York City. Women write to him in perfect confidence, and receive his advice promptly.

If you are ailing and run down, don't neglect Dr. Greene's offer of counsel free to all who call or write.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Scarlet fever is quarantined at 2711 Leavenworth street.

Mrs. Eliza Downey, aged 25, died at 1219 South Sixteenth street and her remains were sent to Clarinda, Ia., for interment.

New cases of diphtheria are under quarantine at the following places: 511 South Twenty-sixth street, 1107 Boulevard street and 623 North Twenty-seventh street.

James Fennigan was fined $25 and costs in police court yesterday for beating William Riordan with a pair of brass knuckles. Riordan is badly disfigured.

The police received word yesterday morning that McGuire's store at Benson was robbed Sunday night. No particulars were given. This is the second burglary that has occurred in Benson during the last two weeks.

A burglar made a profitable tour of Benson Sunday night, securing $3 from the hotel moneydrawer, nine razors and two revolvers from a barber shop and an unknown amount of change from two slot machines in the saloon.

Milk Inspector L. K. Hutton has tested the milk offered for sale by all Omaha dairymen during the first two weeks of November and found that all samples contained the required 3 per cent of butter fat and that in some cases the milk showed as high as 5 per cent.

Henry Leisenburg, who was recently released from the county jail, where he had served a term for burglary, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Mitchell and Dempsey. He was carrying a ten-gallon jug of port wine, for the possession of which he could not account.

A water glass in the plant of the Frontier laundry at 1312 Howard street broke Monday evening, filling the building with steam and flooding the lower floor. A vigilant patrolman who saw the steam issuing from the windows of the second story thought it was smoke and turned in a fire alarm. The water and steam did but little damage.

"Rev." S. T. Taylor, colored, who claims to be a Baptist preacher, and his 9-year-old granddaughter, Jennie Green, have been brought back from Rawlins, Wyo., and, upon complaint of the girl, a charge of criminal assault was filed against Taylor in police court yesterday. The alleged offense occurred in Omaha about ten days ago.

An examination of the coal scales throughout the city by the inspector of weights and measures showed that they were all in good condition with the exception of a city scale at Twenty-first and Cuming streets. Investigation showed that the beams beneath this scale had been tampered with in such a manner that the scale would not break with a weight of less than 250 pounds.

Prickly Ash Bitters can be depended on to cure the kidneys, corrects the urine, strengthens the stomach and relieves backache.

WOMAN'S WORK IN CLUB and CHARITY

There were a number of visitors at the meeting of the parliamentary practice department of the Woman's club yesterday afternoon, among whom were officers of some of the local women's organizations. The subject of the lesson was "Methods of Voting." Mrs. Harford is an able leader and Omaha club women are fortunate in having among them one so well qualified to direct them in this great essential in club management. The discussion which followed the lesson gave evidence of a thorough understanding of the subject. This was followed by a drill conducted by Mrs. C. C. Belden, consisting of a practical application of the various methods of voting. Many motions were made, with as many amendments, resulting in numerous complications, all of which were adjusted in strict accordance with parliamentary rule.

The next meeting will be held on December 3, the subject being "Qualifications, Rights and Duties of Officers and Rights and Duties of Members." Mrs. Bettis will lead the drill.

At the meeting of the department of political and social science yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lotengree reported an outline of a most interesting and appropriate program to be given by the department at the general meeting. Besides the musical numbers it will consist largely of papers on the needs and work of the social settlement of Omaha.

Mrs. A. Chard read an excellent paper on "Compulsory Education in America." She said that while thirty-one states have compulsory educational laws, in the most of them it is a dead letter and it is the opinion of some educators that such laws are not only ineffectual, but weakened the school system as well. The rest of the period was devoted to discussion.

"Schools and Educational Laws of Nebraska" will be the subject of the next meeting, December 3.

The Salvation Army Rescue home will hold its annual sale of infants' clothing and useful and fancy articles the early part of December. These articles are the work of the women and the institution is largely dependent upon the receipts from their sale. The home is greatly in need of suitable reading matter and any donation of religious books will greatly help the work.

At the last board meeting of the Young Woman's Christian association the membership committee reported on 131 names for this month, which includes both renewals and new members. There was an average attendance of eighty at the noon gospel meetings last week, it being the annual week of prayer, and a daily attendance of ninety-five at Dr. Parkhurst's bible readings.

Miss Helen Woodsmall, physical director, has organized a prayer circle for gymnasium girls, with eighteen members, to meet at 3 o'clock Sundays. The gymnasium classes have more than doubled this year, now having an attendance of 210. They are doing enthusiastic work and propose taking up some novel feature work next month. All visitors are cordially invited.

"Organs of Voice and Respiration" will be the subject of the Friday night lecture in the parlors this week.

The nursery committee of the Child Saving institute has collected enough money to buy new stoves for the building. The question of heating has been a grave one and the committee desires to thank the friends who have made it possible to do it properly.

A goodly number of the members of the Omaha Equality club braved the inclement weather last Friday evening to attend the meeting, which was of special importance on account of the revision of the constitution.

In these organizations, which are uniform throughout the United States, a form of constitution is submitted by the National association which is revised by each club according to its needs and the work it chooses to do. Some of the distinguishing features of the constitution adopted by the Omaha club aside from those of every constitution are its object, which is "to advance the industrial, legal and educational rights of women and to secure suffrage to them by appropriate state and national legislation;" and because "no distinction on account of sex shall be made in membership or eligibility to office in the association." While the work of this organization is distinctively for women, mem are invited to become members and are eligible to office; several men have already joined the club and one of the officers belongs to the sterner sex.

The regular meetings of the club are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month, the first to be an afternoon meeting devoted wholly to business, in which communications from the state and national headquarters are to be considered, and the second meeting of the month is to be a program meeting in which little or no business will be transacted. The club now numbers forty members and a contest to increase the membership will soon commence.

In the meeting last Friday evening an address was delivered by Mr. J. J. Points in which the common objections to the enfranchisement of women were answered. The club meets in the banquet room of the Paxton hotel.

Pimples

Are more than a disfigurement of the skin; they are a handicap to a young man, alike in love and business. The pimply face looks dissipated and both merchant and maiden look askance at the unfortunate fellow whose face is his misfortune. An almost certain cure for pimples and similar disfiguring eruptions is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies the blood of the corrupting cause of ordinary eruptive diseases, clears the skin and builds up the body with sound wholesome flesh. "Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

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