NEBRASKA LIBRARIANS MEET

Association Holds Eighth Annual Convention and Has Large Attendance.

MANY FROM OTHER STATES PRESENT

President J. K. Hosmer of American Library Association Delivers a Lecture on "Books Dead and Books Alive."

The Nebraska Library association, comprising in its membership those who are connected with the direction or operation of the public libraries throughout the state, but made up chiefly of library employes, entered upon its eighth annual meeting yesterday at the library building in this city. This is the first time the association has convened in Omaha, its previous gatherings having been held at Lincoln. The present membership of the association is twenty-five and there are in attendance at this convention about thirty or thirty-five persons, among whom are several from other states who are prominent throughout the entire country in library work. The more remote portions of this state are better represented than usual and it is regarded by the members as an evidence of greater interest in this important work.

No formal program had been arranged forthe morning, that portion of the day being left for the registration of the visitors and inspection of the Omaah library and its museum of curious and archaelogical exhibits.

Take Up Regular Business.

The convention took up its business regularly in the afternoon at 1:30, the general subject for consideration being: "How to Establish a Library in a Small Town." Under that head were presented papers as follows: "The Nebraska Library Law," J. Amos Barrett, librarian Nebraska State Historical society; "Report of Library Work Accomplished Through the Aid of the Public Library Commission," Miss Edna D. Bullock, secretary public library commission; "Accounts of the Establishment of Libraries in the Following Towns:" Fremont, Rose L. Hammond; Grand Island, Mrs. O. A. Abbott; Valley, Mrs. W. G. Whitmore; South Omaha, W. E. King; "Library Plans From a Librarian's Standpoint," Mrs. John Reed, former librarian Lincoln city library.

As a special order of business for 4:30 p. m. Miss Laura Pfeiffer of the department of history of the Omaha High school presented a paper on the subject, "The Use of the Library by the Schools," in which she described the method employed in the circulation of books among the schools of this city.

Dr. Hosmer's Address.

Mr. Lewis S. Reed, president of the board of directors of the Omaha Library, presided at last evening's meeting and gave a brief review of the growth of the library interest in Omaha from the organizing of the Omaha Library association in 1871 up to the present time, before introducing the speaker of the evening, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, and president of the American Library association. Dr. Hosmer took as his subject "Books Living and Books Dead."

He spoke of the recommendation of President Elliot of Harvard college, to the recent meeting of the American Library association, of libraries increasing their room by occasionally diminishing their number of books, those books that had not been called for during a certain number of years to be taken out of circulation and placed in a receptacle. While he agreed with Dr. Elliot that the dead books should be disposed of, he questioned his method of determining them and held that the frequency of the demand for a book is no test of its vitality.

In the various classes of literature he spoke of "Mr. Dooley" and Mark Twain as positively useful in helping people to a hearty laugh, and said that the novel was too generally considered the disreputable member of the family of literature. "A great novel," he said, "is a great epic and only the presentation, in concrete form, of some great truth." Fiction, as a class, does not deserve such condemnation simply because it is abused. He spoke of the libraries of the ancient and mediaeval times, of their preservation and their present interest.

In speaking of libraries as an educative medium, he attributed the intellectual leadership of Massachusetts men to their easy access to books, and predicted that with the extension and increase of libraries in other states there will be such a flowering of intellectual life as the world has never known.

Amusements.

"It is a waste of lather to shave an ass," says the old Spanish proverb. It would be equally wasteful to undertake a serious discussion of the arrant nonsense which is being served at the Boyd under the general designation of "McFadden's Row of Flats." It is merely the pioneer attempt to embody on the stage the wildly absurd fol-de-rol of the original effort of what has given its name to a distinct type of modern newspaper. It was from "the yellow kids" that yellow journalism was baptised, and around the doings of Alex and George grew "McFadden's Row of Flats." That much for the intellectual aspect of the show. Were it not for one feature the physical phase of the affair could be disposed of in even fewer words. In an aggregation whose personal attractions and accomplishments are quite in keeping with the literary and musical charms of the piece, Mr. Bobby Ralston looms up as would a six-footer in a community where all men were of Ralston's inches, which are very few, indeed. Mr. Ralston is not only a clever comedian, but has a good singing voice and does a really entertaining acrobatic stunt as well. He is easily the hit of the combination, a statement which in nowise indicates how far he outshines his larger associates. A special matinee will be given today and a performance this evening concludes the engagement.

GOOD NIGHT FOR LUNAR SHOW

Clear Skies Give Excellent Opportunity to Observe Eclipse of the Moon.

Last night's total eclipse of the moon was of the dull, copper-glowing variety rather than of the invisible sort, which shows that there were no clouds on the sunrise and sunset circles of the earth to interfere with the refraction of the sun's red rays into the shadow so as to slightly illuminate the moon. The eclipse was on schedule time. According to Aries Pisces and others in the know, Luna entered the penumbra at 9:17 p. m. and met the shadow one hour later. Penumbra is itself a shadow, but of so illusive a character that its darkening is not observable to the eye of the layman. At 12:48 the moon put out a slender crescent from the cold shadow of the earth, and at 1:50 o'clock was entirely free from darkness.

Last night was entirely clear and the eclipse could be observed to advantage. Scientists, however, pay no particular attention to these phenomena, and while their telescopes are trained on the moon during the hours of eclipse they expect to discover nothing new.

In ancient times, when the causes which lead to the darkening of the moon were not understood, an eclipse caused much excitement and superstitious dread. It was thought to cause an unnatural chill in the air and to make people nervous and excitable. Beasts of prey are said to become ferocious and the ordinary sounds of nature to grow strangely loud and alarming. Barbarous peoples have thought that some calamity had befallen the moon god—that it was being swallowed by some fish of remarkable size, and have tried to save it by making loud noises and by prayer and offerings. In a South sea island an eclipse once caused a political upheaval. There had been civil war among factions and the one numerically the stronger had won. The defeated side had retired in sullen humiliation to a rough and difficult part of the island, where it defied the government. By a treacherous ruse the greatest chief among these was lured among his enemies and killed. That night came the eclipse. The ties which held together the different districts in common were not strong, and the leaders of one of these, taking the darkening of the moon as a sign of the displeasure of the deity at the death of the high chief, deserted their former comrades and joined forces with those who had lately been defeated. With this accession these came down from the mountains and conquered the late victors.

PASTOR IS WELCOMED HOME

People of South Tenth Street Methodist Church Give Dr. Mickel and Wife Greeting.

Rev. Arthur E. Mickel and wife were tendered a formal reception last evening in commemoration of the third coming of Dr. Mickel to the pastorate of the South Tenth Street Methodist church. There was a large attendance of the members of the church and addresses of welcome were delivered by H. J. Rass on behalf of the church and Mrs. E. M. Ruffner on behalf of the Epworth league; Mrs. C. B. Jetter, for the Sunday school and Miss Milliman for the Junior league. In a very friendly letter Dr. Jennings, presiding elder, and his wife expressed their pleasure at the return of Dr. Mickel to South Tenth Street church. Miss H. Hopkins, musical director of the church, contributed several songs to the program, and both the pastor and Mrs. Mickel expressed their pleasure at the renewal of the pleasant relation with South Tenth Street church and of the gratification which this reception had given them.

Dr. and Mrs. Mickel received a number of valuable presents.

OPERATION VERY SUCCESSFUL

Lieutenant Peary Expected to Soon Be Able to Resume Duties in the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The following statement in reference to Lieutenant Peary's operation and general condition was given out today:

The operation itself was simple and successful. A speedy recovery is anticipated and it is thought that it will not be long before he will be able to resume his official duties in the navy.

The operation does not in any way affect his physical condition, saving that, as it will facilitate his walking, it will contribute to even better health. He is in first-class condition physically, in spite of his prolonged and necessarily trying experience for the last few years in the Arctic regions.

TREASURY BUYS BACK BONDS

Stock Exchange Hears That Syndicate Will Sell Much Paper to Government.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—It was reported on the Stock Exchange today that the secretary of the treasury had bought government bonds to the amount of $15,000,000.

On the best of authority, it was stated that a syndicate had arranged to sell a block of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 four per cent government bonds to the secretary of the treasury. The price is believed to be about 137½.

KANSAS MINERS STRIKE WORK

Stoppage Due to Men's Desire to Aid Engineers' Fight for Better Pay.

PARSONS, Kan., Oct. 16.—Seven hundred men stopped work today at the coal mines of the Southwestern Improvement company at Mineral, near here. The miners struck because the company refused to pay the engineers according to the union scale.

The mines are controlled by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

Roosevelt Visits Cleveland.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The announcement was made here tonight that President Roosevelt will be entertained by former President Cleveland if his health will allow him to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on October 25.

Over a Ticket Deal.

R. J. Maloney and A. J. Freigenbaum of the Oxford hotel were arrested last night on a warrant by Detectives Mitchell and Drummy, which charged them with selling railway tickets without a license. One of the persons who swore out the warrant was Fred Taylor. It is said that the two during the afternoon took $5 from Taylor and $4 from another man, giving receipts and saying that they did not at the time have the tickets wanted, but if the purchaser would call at 9 o'clock in the evening the tickets would then be delivered. The purchasers evidently came to the conclusion that they had been victimized and swore out the warrant. When the sellers were arrested before 9 o'clock it is not known whether they would have produced the tickets or not.

Jurors in Molineux Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Before the noon recess was taken in the Molineux trial today three more jurors had been secured, making nine in all. The three jurors chosen this forenoon are: Benjamin B. Snelling, dealer in fruit; Edwin I. Richmond, dealer in bottles; Paul F. Mottelay, copy reader.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

C. D. Thompson of this city is raising a second crop of strawberries this season on his farm, five miles east of Council Bluffs.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange held a special meeting Thursday afternoon to take action upon the death of Charles M. Kennard of the firm of M. J. Kennard & Son, who died Tuesday. The exchange, with the society of local insurance men, will attend the funeral in a body, meeting for that purpose at the Commercial club rooms at 1:30 p. m. Saturday.

The business of the October term of federal court at Lincoln will doubtless be concluded this week, contrary to expectations. It was learned yesterday that the jury has already been dismissed, as neither of the cases set for trial came to an issue. One was settled out of court, the other was put over till the November term in Omaha. Meanwhile Judge Munger is hearing the few matters that demand no jury, and he expects to be through with it all by Saturday.

Charges of cruelty in a somewhat unusual form are contained in the petition which Dr. Frank E. Coulter has filed for divorce from Alice W. Coulter. He states that she has declined to eat at table with him, to sit in church with him or to talk with him; that in September, 1899, she occupied one afternoon in moving his effects into a room other than the apartment she was in and informed him when he came home that thereafter he was to occupy it; that she discharged a servant and demanded wages for attending to household duties, and that after frequently referring to suicide she once remarked that she believed it no sin, kissed their two young children goodbye and asked if it was probable that a great shock would kill her father. They were married in York, Neb., June 13, 1887.

WELCOME CHRISTIAN HOSTS

Judge Holcomb, Mayor Moores and Citizens Voice Public Sentiment.

BIG CONVENTION'S AUSPICIOUS OPENING

Generous and Appreciative Responses to the Generous Reception Extended by the City and State.

(Continued from First Page.)

land. You would, I know, agree with me that by the homes and the firesides is found that Christian fortitude and contentment, coupled with intelligence and industry, which lies at the very foundation of our Christian civilization and which forms the substructure of this great republic and conduces to an orderly and well regulated form of government. You will find there thrift, frugality, industry and energy which have brought a competency to them who labor with well directed effort for the rewards of toil in this life.

Building for Future.

I would not that you should infer from what has been said that our conception of the duties and responsibilities of life is confined alone to the material welfare of the state and its citizens. The great problem of life and its opportunities weigh heavily on us, as on struggling humanity generally. We are endeavoring to build not only for the present, but for the future as well. Our ideas of life and life's work, our relation to the Divine Creator and the fulfillment of His purposes do not permit us to gauge our action to the restricted view of broad acres, massive buildings and large productions of the necessaries of life which administer to the comfort and well being of the physical man. We have a nobler and higher conception of man's destiny on earth. We believe that religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government and have embedded the sentiment in the fundamental law of the state. Especial pride is taken in the educational system which has been builded by the people of the state. We rejoice that opportunity is afforded to its 285,000 children of school age to acquire a liberal education in the free institutions of learning whose doors swing freely to those who avail themselves of this great privilege.

We are proud of the princely endowment enjoyed by the common schools of approximately $15,000,000. We point with pride to an annual expenditure of near $500,000 for educational purposes, much of which is to pay an army of 10,000 teachers employed for the instruction and preparation of the youth of the state in all these essential elements of culture which go to make up a well equipped, noble and intelligent citizenship, qualified to fully discharge the duties devolving on a self-governing people.

Welcome, thrice welcome! May your sojourn in our midst be of joy and pleasure unalloyed and may the grand work you are engaged in prove a blessing and of great benefit to mankind, redound to the glory of God and the upbuilding of His kingdom on earth.

Mayor Frank E. Moores, introduced by C. S. Payne as "another evidence that Nebraska can not only care for big conventions, but produce big men," spoke for the city, saying:

Mayor Bids Them Welcome.

It gives me great pleasure to greet you tonight and extend to you a hearty welcome to our city, although I am aware of my inability to adequately give expression to the height and depth, the breadth and breadth of the welcome which is in the hearts of the people of Omaha for the members of this convention.

The people of our city have become deeply interested as they have read each day of the advancing preparations for the holding of this great convention of yours, the largest ever held in Omaha. We regret very much that we cannot welcome you in the magnificent auditorium building which we are constructing. When we invited you a year ago we failed to sufficiently take into account the wonderful prosperity of the country and the great demand for structural steel. And so, although our orders were placed many months ago and our foundations completed in the early spring, the steel has only just begun to arrive. Accordingly, we have had to make the best of the accommodations at hand and prepare this building for the use of your convention.

It is peculiarly fitting that such great religious organizations as this of yours should hold their conventions in the great Mississippi valley, for the foundations of these great states were laid upon the solid rock of religion and education.

When our illustrious forefathers in 1787 passed the memorable ordinance providing for the formation and government of the northwest territory, they included in that document these words: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." That declaration should be inscribed above the portal of every school, academy, college and university in this broad land and emblazoned upon the escutcheon of every American state, but above all, it should be indelibly impressed upon the hearts of the American people. As westward the course of empire took its way, through the Northwest territory and through our subsequently acquired territory, it established at every hamlet and crossroad its churches and Christian schools and in every section its Christian colleges. That declaration of the forefathers was not written by religious visionaries, but by statesmen whose observations and experience had taught them that no government, however well considered could hope for perpetuity, which failed to recognize the great economic and governmental truth, that religion, morality and knowledge were necessary to good government, and that of the three, religion comes first.

In this material age there has been a tendency to drift away from this truth expressed by our forefathers and many men are found today who, while they encourage education and morality insist that they shall be divorced from religion. Our supreme court at the instance of shortsighted citizens has recently been compelled to decide that the bible cannot be read in our public schools, and the distinguished jurist, who bears to you the greetings of the state of Nebraska, Judge Holcomb, sounded with regret a note of alarm in his opinion in that case which will be appreciated by every loyal citizen. This nation is not sectarian, but nevertheless it is founded upon religion and religious principles and any attack upon religion weakens the very foundations of our government and breeds disrespect for law and authority.

The state of Nebraska stands first among the states of the union for general intelligence, having the smallest per cent of illiteracy. May it also stand pre-eminent among the states for that Christian religion and morality which are necessary to the development of the noblest character and the highest citizenship.

Your convention with its enthusiasm and fervor will inspire us not still better and higher things. I welcome you to the city and to the best that it affords. If there is any desire on your part that is not fully satisfied you have but to ask and you shall receive.

Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you welcome to Omaha.

Still another echo of the welcome note came from Mrs. Jennie R. Burns, president of the Tri-City C. W. B. M. federation, who said, in part:

Women Join the Chorus.

We welcome you most cordially. We have looked forward to your visit as one fraught with great good. We rejoice that the hour is at hand when we can listen to the truths you have to present as inspiration for us. We hope to draw from your storehouses of knowledge that which shall in future be a guide as well as an inspiration to us. We trust that the years to come will bring results in which the world will rejoice, in the name of Him whose servants we all are I bid you thrice welcome.

There were cheers for President Breeden when he was introduced to say:

On behalf of the delegations to this convention I have the honor to respond to all the gracious greetings. Our eyes have for a whole year been turned longingly toward this Mecca of our hope. We have read for weeks of your preparation and now we are entering the realm of happy realization. We are prepared to endorse the verdict of the queen of Sheba as to Solomon's glory—that "the half has not been told." We come from the region of Plymouth Rock, from the Golden Gate, from the northern borders and the sunny gulf. We come not as stragglers but as cohorts and legions bearing aloft the banner of the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords.

We hold this convention at an auspicious time. We are entering upon a new era. The breaking down of China's wall and the ending of the South African war are indences that the dark continents are coming out of age-long seclusion and launching into the general current. We are gathered upon the crest of two waves. The first a wave of general Christian enthusiasm provided that we may be stirred to greater effort. While we are elbow to elbow let us give a cheer for the cause that is dearer to us all than is anything else in life.

We are, too, on another wave, a wave of growing Christian unity. (Applause.) We near a realization of that last prayer for His disciples. Indeed, we are to plan anew for such realization. We are met to rehearse the deeds of our God in all the lands. We are met to note the advance of His kingdom. I am glad, then, that we are greeted not alone by members of our own denomination but by Christians of other churches.

The speaker then read the greetings from 6,000 local christian workers, signed by Arthur Chase, and continued:

We are here tonight as representatives of Christian churches only. If there be a single "Campbellite" church represented, I am not aware of it. (Laughter.)

We are assured that you have a wide open town—wide open for the reception of all agencies for good. We shall leave Omaha in a week, carrying, I am sure, none but the sweetest memories of Christian fellowship and with a belief that the cause of the Redeemer has been immeasurably advanced, beatified.

President McLain of the Foreign Missionary society, will not arrive until today, but the society was represented by Corresponding Secretary F. M. Rains of Ohio, who was introduced by Chairman Payne as "One who does things" and who said, in part:

Talks of Missions.

This is a great convention. I have attended about all our national conventions for the last twenty-five years. Many of them have been great meetings. They were mountain peaks in our history. I was not present when the American Christian Missionary society was organized. That was in 1849. However, I was present at the organization of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, the Foreign Christian Missionary society, the Board of Church Extension, the Board of Negro Education and Evangelization and the Board of Ministerial Relief. All these children have been born since I, yet a mere boy, began to attend our national conventions. I have seen all of them, with all the diseases common to children—measles, mumps, whooping cough and colic. I have heard and seen all of them spanked. They were usually good children and did not cry much. They have been spanked as often by their friends as by their foes. With it all they have grown continually. Growing in usefulness has been their one business. This is their normal condition, and they are not done yet. Their aggregate receipts this year are $599,378.19. Ten years from today they will be twice that amount. Make a note of this prediction. The aggregate receipts have been more than doubled in the last ten years. No national societies of any other religious people on earth are more alert, aggressive and enterprising than those of the Christian church. No other national societies have such large conventions. None are characterized by as much enthusiasm. None enjoy greater harmony and love for each other. We come from our various posts of duty to see and greet each other and renew our strength in the Lord for still greater efforts.

We have but one business here, and that is the gospel. In the language of Gladstone we say, "There is but one question of the day and that is the gospel. It will right all wrongs and make all needed corrections." We are not here for any political purpose. We are not here to legislate for others or even for ourselves. We are not a legislative body. We are not here to try any man for heresy or to pronounce upon any man's orthodoxy. Liberals and conservatives, higher critics and lower critics, university men and we plain people, rich and poor, are all one in this great body. There is only one thought before this great international convention; there is only one purpose that has brought us into your midst, and that one supreme, over-ruling purpose before us is to devise ways and means to preach the gospel to the whole creation.

Mrs. Atkinson, saluted with a great waving of handkerchiefs, said, in part:

In the twenty-eight years' life of our board we have been entertained many times and have never yet been disappointed in the spiritual feast provided. We will not be here. You gave us that magic word "Come" and we have. But we come to consider no interest but the interest of the kingdom of God. Among the guests here is the most beloved Christ. He must preside at all our councils, must fill our cup and give us our inspiration.

Before the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. B. Crewdson of Council Bluffs announcement was made that meetings are to be held at the Young Men's Christian association rooms, Sixteenth and Douglas streets, at 12:15 each day, the one this noon to be addressed by B. B. Tyler of Colorado, an eminent leader in the affairs of the church.

At 5 o'clock last evening over the Rock Island road there arrived from Des Moines Rev. Breeden, who is president of this convention, and 700 of his fellow-workers from the Hawkeye state. They swelled the number registered to almost 1,800 and it is estimated that not more than 70 per cent of the visitors who have arrived during the last two days have registered. Today's trains are expected to bring hundreds more and the committee is at work arranging the pulpit assignments for Sunday.

Prohibition Rally.

The attendance at the prohibition rally at the Coliseum yesterday morning was large, but there was a notable absence of Omaha people, the audience being composed mainly of delegates from the interior of the state and from other state, who arrived in large numbers during the forenoon.

W. H. Boles of Alma, Ill., presided. The musical features were under the direction of Simpson Ely of Minnesota, who led the prayer and song service at 9 o'clock. The first paper on the program was one by Dr. George P. Hall of Chicago, who was not present, his paper being read by N. J. Wright of Illinois. Here is an abstract from it:

We are now at a critical point in our history as a nation. We must get control of alcohol, or alcohol will ruin our future, as it has blackened our past. There are Christians enough to settle the business in our election if they would only vote as they are supposed to pray. But so long as our good old deacons persist in taking a little dram for their stomachs' sake, or keeping a bottle handy in case of snake bite, so long will saloons thrive. The man who boasts that he never has and never will scratch his dear old party ticket needs a guardian. And the man who everlastingly proposes regulation of the evil instead of annihilation is a dupe of the devil. Editor Rosewater, of the good old Omaha Bee has been one of these wiseacres for many years always and forever posing as the friend of temperance, good schools, etc., and yet perpetually advocating license as the most sensible course for a government to pursue. Now, Uncle Rosewater is behind the times. The license business has been tried and found wanting. A few months ago the London Times, the greatest newspaper in the old world, declared editorially that after 300 years of license England is today the worst cursed rum country on earth. Nebraskans have taken their temperance medicine from the Rosewater spoon all too long. It is high time the voters of the state arise and throw off the saloon yoke and free their commonwealth, especially their schools, from the evil influence of the drink demon.

Alcohol a Medicine.

This paper was followed by an address by Dr. Homer J. Hall of Franklin, Ind., who spoke of "Alcohol and Medical Science." The speaker said that after an experience of fifteen years as a practicing physician he had come to the conclusion that if the effects of alcohol were more clearly understood from a scientific standpoint not one drop of it would ever enter into the circulation of man, animal or plant. He referred to the time when bleeding and the use of alcoholic liquor were about the only treatments used for disease and said that the world had outgrown the error of bleeding, but not that of the use of liquor. He said that the records of the London hospitals showed a lower mortality in the same diseases in the hospitals where non-alcoholic treatment is used than in the hospitals using alcohol; that it has been proven that alcohol is not a true stimulant and that its use by physicians is growing less every year.

Dr. D. R. Dungan followed with a paper on "What Shall We Do With the Legalized Saloons?". In part, it follows:

We can do a little by enforcing the laws against the men who are ruining our homes, taking the money and stabbing the characters of our young men. Moral suasion is always in order. It will never affect the saloon keeper himself, except it may injure his trade, but we can save a few in that way. Do all of that you can, but to remove the evil in that way is unthinkable. If you wish a record for wonderful work, you might tunnel the Rocky mountains with a toothpick, dip the Niagara dry with a teaspoon, dam up the St. Lawrence with a sheaf of oats or wring out the Mississippi and hang it up on a grape vine to dry. When you shall have accomplished feats like these you may impress on the mind of some freble soul that you can retain the licensed saloon and yet remove all its evils to society.

Appeal of Prohibition.

"The Triple Appeal of Prohibition," was the theme of W. J. Lhamon, dean of the Bible college of the University of Missouri. He said, in part:

The plea of prohibition is a threefold one. It applies, in the first place, to the man of the pocketbook, the lover of money. Ah, but just here, exclaims the advocate of license, is where prohibition fails. It is license and not prohibition that appeals to the lover of money. And he is right, if we are to deal forever with people who are penny wise and pound foolish. The man who prefers a present dollar to a future guinea, who is unavoidably ignorant of the facts, or stubbornly blind to them, can be lashed into voting for the dollar that he gets out of license regardless of the twenty that he loses by it. And there are multitudes of such voters, driven like "dumb cattle" to the polls. But they will see by and by, and they will not be forever the slaves of parties and the dupes of demagogues. Ethically the license system is perverse. Economically it its both stupid and perverse.

In the second place, the appeal of prohibition to the man of the state—lover of his country. The days of the patriot have not passed. There are men now who would shoulder a musket as readily to put down the liquor power as ever to put down a rebellion or to prosecute such a revolution as that of 1776. And why? Because they feel that this is a question just as vital to the well being and future permanency of the country as freedom itself and as unity itself. They feel that there are governmental perils arising from this barbarous business.

In the third place, there is the appeal of prohibition to the man among men—lover of men and lover of God.

Prohibition appeals to the man among men in proportion as he is intelligent and humane. The man who is fit to be classed among the sheep in the parable, to whom it can be said, "I was hungry and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me water," to that man prohibition can appeal, for he is humane. To the thirsty they give no drink—except at 10 cents a dram for blighting stuff; this they either do or vote to have it done. They are goats among men. To the hungry they give no meat, except tariff protected beef at 25 cents a pound. To the naked they give no clothing, except tariff protected cloth, one price higher than it is in Canada. How can prohibition appeal to the goats among men?

But dismissing the goats, and coming back to the men among men, to the Samaritans who minister to men, apostles and prophets and philanthropists and statesmen, and such as are fit to be ranked anywhere near them—to such men the plea of prohibition is irresistible. It commends itself to them in such a way that their consciences rise up in glad response.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI

In the supreme court of the state of Nebraska. The following opinions will be officially reported:

10327. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company against Krayenbuhl. Error from Merrick county. Reversed and remanded. Albert, C., Department No. 3.

1. Petition examined and held good, as against a demurrer ore tenus.

2. When the owner of dangerous premises knows or has good reason to believe that children so young as to be ignorant of the danger will resort to such premises he is bound to take such precautions to keep them from such premises, or to protect them from injuries likely to result from the dangerous condition of the premises while there as a man of ordinary care and prudence under like circumstances would take. Approving A. & N. R. Co., against Bailey, 11 Neb., 386.

3. In such cases in the determination of the question of negligence regard must be had to the character and location of the premises, the purpose for which they are used, the probability of injury therefrom, the precautions necessary to prevent such injury and the relation such precautions bear to the beneficial use of the premises. If, under all the circumstances, the owner omits such precautions as a man of ordinary care and prudence would take, under like circumstances, he is guilty of negligence.

4. Ordinarily the question of negligence is one of fact for the jury, to be determined from all the facts and circumstances shown in evidence, and it is error for the court to group certain facts in evidence together and instruct the jury that they constitute negligence.

5. In an action by an infant in the care and custody of its father for personal injuries it is error to instruct that jury that his lessened earning capacity is an element of damages, unless it be limited to the period from which he would be entitled to his earnings.

6. An instruction authorizing the jury, in arriving at a verdict, to bring to bear their own knowledge, observation and experience in the business affairs of life is erroneous when not limited to such knowledge, observation and experience as they share in common with men generally.

7. An instruction relative to the damages to be awarded the plaintiff, if any, closed with the statement that they should not exceed a specific amount, naming the amount claimed in the petition. Held that the practice of thus referring to amount claimed should be discountenanced.

8. Instructions tendered examined and held, properly refused.

9. Rulings on the admission of evidence examined and held, not erroneous.

11297. Rickley against State. Error from Sheridan county. Reversed. Duffie, C., Department No. 3.

1. Section 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in so far as it authorizes the question of the good faith of the prosecuting witness in instituting the prosecution to be tried and determined at the same time that the defendant is tried, and the taxation of costs against him in case it is found that in filing the information he acted maliciously or without probable cause is unconstitutional and void.

11351. State ex rel. Freeman against Scheve. Error from Gage county. Reversed and writ allowed. Ames, C., Department No. 3. Sedgwick, J., and Holcomb, J., concurring specially.

1. Exercises by a teacher in a public school in a school building in school hours and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of the reading of passages from the bible and in the singing of songs and hymns and offering prayer to the Deity in accordance with the doctrine, beliefs, customs or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, is forbidden by the constitution of this state.

11388. Central City against Engle. Error from Merrick county. Reversed. Ames, C., Department No. 3.

1. A petition by a married woman in an action for damages for a personal injury which does not allege that she is or has been or anticipates being the owner of any separate estate or property or engaged in any trade, business or service or the performance of any duties except those pertaining to her husband's household, does not entitle her to recover damages on account of her or loss of earnings already incurred, or her diminished capacity to earn money as the result of the injury.

2. When it is shown that a person is affected by a serious constitutional disease, or a tendency thereto, it is error to submit to the jury the question of his expectancy of life in the absence of any evidence bearing upon that question.

11957. Bechel against Pacific Express Company. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Pound, C., Department No. 2.

1. The decision of an examining magistrate in binding over to the district court a person accused of felony is prima facie evidence of probable cause for the prosecution, but is not conclusive.

2. In an action for malicious prosecution where there is sufficient undisputed evidence to show probable cause, the trial court should direct a verdict for the defendant.

3. A person who suspects another of having committed an offense is bound to verify his suspicions by such inquiry as reasonable care and prudence would suggest under the circumstances of the particular case before beginning a prosecution.

4. Such person need not, as a general rule, call upon the person suspected to give an explanation, especially where there is no reason to believe that such explanation would materially alter the opinion produced by information already acquired.

12594. State against Loechner. Error from Douglas county. Exceptions sustained. Holcomb, J.

1. A member of a Board of Education of a school district in a city having a population of over 1,500, organized under the provisions of subdivision 14, chapter 79, of the Compiled Statutes, is a ministerial officer within the meaning of the term as used in section 180 of the Criminal Code, providing for the punishment of certain public officers for malfeasance in office.

11999. Dargan against Williams. Error from Dawes county. Affirmed. Albert, C., Department No. 3.

1. Where a mortage lien, on personal property, less than $2,000 in value is equal to or greater than the value of such property, and the mortgager discharges such lien with money received as a pension from the United States, such property is exempt from execution under the provisions of Section 536, Code Civil Procedure.

2. The exemption provided by said section extends to property taken in exchange for the property therein mentioned, as well as to the increase of such property, subject to the limitation therein fixed as to the amount.

12100. Reed against Reed. Appeal from Douglas county. Reversed. Duffie, C., Department No. 3.

The determination of property rights not growing out of the marriage relation should not be joined with an action for divorce, but when such rights are asserted in the petition for a divorce and no objection is made to the misjoinder, the court should hear and determine the controversy.

Pure Vegetable Oils

These alone are used in Jap Rose; and glycerin is one-sixth of all of it. So pure that it's clear; you can read through it.

Jap Rose [TRADE MARK] **Soap**

Can anyone claim to know more about soap than Kirk? Jap Rose represents the best that we know. 'Tis the result of a life-time's experience.

JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY, CHICAGO

White Russian Laundry Soap Wrappers exchanged for valuable premiums, at our store, 1615 FARNUM STREET. F1

SEEKS CONTROL OF TURKEY

Russia Wishes to Renew Treaty With Sublime Porte.

WOULD GET POSSESSION OF BLACK SEA

Asks for Exclusion of All Foreign Vessels and Promises Aid to Sultan in Case of War Breaking Out.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In a dispatch from Bucharest the Daily Mail correspondent says he has just returned from Constantinople, where he investigated the reported Russian diplomatic advances to Turkey. He says he is able to affirm positively that the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia during his visit to the sultan proposed the revival of the Unkiar-Skelessi treaty, which was concluded in June of 1833 and which established a Russo-Turkish alliance.

Under the terms of this treaty the porte undertook at Russia's request to exclude in time of war all foreign warships from the Black sea, while Russia undertook to furnish aid by land and sea to the porte.

This treaty, continues the correspondent, which really placed Turkey in the position of a subject state, lasted for eight years, but on account of the opposition of the western powers, it was not renewed. Russia now proposes not only to renew it, but to introduce articles strengthening its import.

The Turkish court and government were thrown into consternation, fearing it was Russia's intention to enforce its wishes. Some were disposed to entertain the proposal, but a majority were against it.

GOVERNMENT IS IN BAD WAY

Forces of President Castro Meet With Many Severe Reverses.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Wednesday, Oct. 15.—The battle near La Victoria, Venezuela, between the army commanded by President Castro and the revolutionary forces, which began Monday morning, resulting in the retirement of President Costro to La Victoria Tuesday afternoon, was resumed again fiercely at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time the president had received reinforcements and had over 6,000 men engaged against 7,000 revolutionists.

The artillery played a part never before seen in Venezuela. Shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the revolutionists appeared to have gained a slight advantage. The president's artillery, which numbered fifteen guns, had been reduced to four guns. La Victoria was crowded with wounded and there were no provisions.

The British cruiser Indefatigable has left La Guayra for Tucacas with provisions for the foreign residents there, some of whom are said to be dying of hunger as a result of the concentration measures adopted by the Venezuelan authorities. Indefatigable, to accomplish its mission, will have to run the blockade of Tucacas.

The German cruiser Vineta has also left La Guayra and it is regarded as probable that it is also bound for Tucacas.

The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Carupano yesterday and entered a protest against the arbitrary arrest of a French citizen, who was subsequently released with an apology.

Fighting took place Monday and Tuesday between the government forces and revolutionists at Carupano.

The cruiser Panther has enforced the entrance of the Orinoco river and has reached Ciudad Bolivar to protect German interests there. United States Minister Bowen has announced that he will ask for a guard of bluejackets to protect the United States legation at Caracas, and all his colleagues will follow Mr. Bowen's example.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A cablegram received at the State department this morning from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, dated last night, reads: "Battle Victoria continuing."

It is believed here that Castro is making his last stand at this point and that the fate of the revolution will be determined by this engagement.

CARACAS, Oct. 16.—The battle near La Victoria started again this morning, and according to government reports the revolutionists are losing the positions they gained at Cuji yesterday. General Matos is reported to be at Villa de Cura with 1,500 men.

Confidence in an ultimate government victory is entertained in official circles here.

Dispatches emanating from Caracas are subjected to government censorship.

Implement Manufacturers Elect.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—(Special.)—The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, in session at the West hotel, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Martin Kingman of Peoria, Ill., president; F. E. Lukens of Chicago, secretary; R. H. Foos of Springfield, O., treasurer, and F. E. Myers of Ashland, O., chairman of the executive committee.

Dividend for Depositors.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—On petition of the Union Trust company, receiver of the wrecked City Savings bank of this city, Judge Donovan today ordered a dividend of 20 per cent paid to the savings depositors of the bank on or before November 20. This is the first dividend since the bank closed its doors. No dividend was declared for the commercial depositors, this being impossible until the adjudication of a number of claims against the commercial department.

Chaplain in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The president has appointed Rev. John Alvey Mills, an Episcopal minister of Massachusetts, to be a chaplain in the army.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. H. P. Deuel has gone to Los Angeles.

Mrs. H. G. Burt has returned from Los Angeles after a brief visit.

Dr. H. L. Ramacciotti returned yesterday from a ten days' hunting trip to Scotts Bluff county.

Frank Anderson, solicitor of the Georgia railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis, has official business in Omaha.

O. O. Vanderberg of Kansas City, traveling freight agent for the Louisville & Nashville, is in the city, making his regular rounds.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Nash returned yesterday from New York, accompanied by their son-in-law, George W. Meyers of Dubuque, Ia.

F. G. Wead left last evening for a hunting trip in the vicinity of North Platte and upon his return all of his friends may expect to be furnished with prairie chickens.

W. L. Selby has been expecting to entertain ex-Governor Drake of Iowa during the Christian church convention, but has just received a letter from him stating that owing to a severe injury received from a fall he will be unable to attend the convention.

J. S. McNally, for thirteen years with the Rock Island in Omaha, is in the city for a few days, having come up from his new location, Oklahoma City, where he became city ticket agent for the Rock Island a month ago. Mr. McNally is well pleased with his new place and reports a flourishing business. He is evidently making good progress toward becoming acclimated.

Mrs. William Gyger, formerly a resident of Omaha, but now of Philadelphia, is visiting her husband's relatives in this city. Mr. Gyger was for a number of years connected with the Dewey & Stone Furniture company of this city as a member of that firm, but is now manager of the furniture department of the Wannamaker stores in Philadelphia and New York.

Presto

Light