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RAILWAY TIME CARD.

UNION STATION—10TH AND MARCY.

Union Pacific.	Leave.	Arrive.
Overland Limited	a 9:40 am	a 7:50 pm
The Fast Mail		a 3:25 pm
California Express	a 4:20 pm	
Pacific Express	a 11:30 pm	
Eastern Express		a 5:30 pm
The Atlantic Express		a 7:30 am
The Colorado Special	a 7:10 am	a 3:40 am
Chicago Special		a 3:40 am
Lincoln, Beatrice and Stromsburg Express	b 4:00 pm	b 12:50 pm
North Platte Local	a 8:00 am	a 5:15 pm
Grand Island Local	b 5:30 pm	b 9:35 am
Wabash.		
St. Louis "Cannon Ball" Express	a 5:55 pm	a 8:20 am
St. Louis Local, Council Bluffs	a 9:15 am	a 10:30 pm
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.		
Chicago Daylight	a 7:45 am	a 11:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	a 5:45 pm	a 3:40 pm
Chicago Limited	a 8:05 pm	a 7:50 am
Des Moines Express	a 7:45 am	a 3:40 pm
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. EAST.		
Chicago Daylight L't'd	a 6:00 am	a 6:45 am
Chicago Daylight Local	a 7:00 am	a 9:35 pm
Chicago Express	b 11:15 am	a 5:35 pm
Des Moines Express	a 4:30 pm	b 11:50 am
Chicago Fast Express	a 5:35 pm	a 1:25 pm
WEST.		
Rocky Mountain L't'd	a 6:50 pm	a 4:55 am
Lincoln, Colo. Springs, Denver, Pueblo and West	a 1:30 pm	a 5:00 pm
Colo., Texas, Cal. and Oklahoma Flyer	a 5:40 pm	a 12:40 pm
Illinois Central.		
Chicago Express	a 7:35 am	a 5:10 pm
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Limited	a 7:50 pm	a 8:05 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	b 7:35 am	b 10:35 pm
Chicago Local	10:35 am	
Chicago Express		a 10:35 am
Chicago & Northwestern. "The Northwestern Line."		
Fast Chicago	a 3:40 am	a 7:00 am
Mail	a 8:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Local Sioux City	a 5:10 am	a 3:30 pm
Daylight St. Paul	a 7:35 am	a 10:25 pm
Daylight Chicago	a 8:00 am	a 11:10 pm
Local Chicago	a 11:30 am	a 5:10 pm
Local Cedar Rapids	5:10 pm	
Limited Chicago	a 8:15 pm	a 9:15 am
Local Carroll	a 4:00 pm	a 9:50 am
Fast Chicago	a 5:50 pm	a 3:45 pm
Fast St. Paul	a 8:10 pm	a 8:15 am
Fast Mail		a 2:40 pm
Local Sioux City	b 4:00 pm	b 9:50 am
Norfolk and Bonesteel	a 7:15 am	a 10:35 am
Lincoln & Long Pine	b 7:15 am	b 10:35 am
Missouri Pacific.		
St. Louis Express	a 10:00 am	a 6:25 pm
K. C. and St. L. Ex.	a 10:50 pm	a 6:15 am

WEBSTER DEPOT—15TH & WEBSTER.

Chicago & Northwestern, Nebraska and Wyoming Division.	Leave.	Arrive.
Black Hills, Deadwood, Lead, Hot Springs	a 3:00 pm	a 5:00 pm
Wyoming, Casper and Douglas	d 3:00 pm	e 5:00 pm
Hastings, York, David City, Superior, Geneva, Exeter and Seward	b 3:00 pm	b 5:00 pm
Missouri Pacific.		
Nebraska Local, Via Weeping Water	b 4:10 pm	a 10:25 am
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.		
Twin City Passenger	a 6:30 am	a 9:10 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 2:00 pm	a 11:20 am
Oakland Local	b 5:45 pm	b 8:45 am

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. d Daily except Saturday. e Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON STATION—10TH & MASON

Burlington & Missouri River.	Leave.	Arrive.
Wymore, Beatrice and Lincoln	a 8:50 am	b 12:05 pm
Nebraska Express	a 8:50 am	a 7:45 pm
Denver Limited	a 4:10 pm	a 6:45 am
Black Hills and Puget Sound Express	a 11:10 pm	a 3:10 pm
Colorado Vestibuled Flyer		a 3:10 pm
Lincoln Fast Mail	b 2:52 pm	a 9:08 am
Fort Crook and Plattsmouth	b 3:20 pm	b 10:35 am
Bellevue & Pacific Jct.	a 7:50 pm	a 8:27 am
Bellevue & Pacific Jct.	a 3:50 am	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.		
Chicago Special	a 7:00 am	a 3:55 pm
Chicago Vestibuled Ex.	a 4:00 pm	a 7:45 am
Chicago Local	a 9:18 am	a 11:00 pm
Chicago Limited	a 8:05 pm	a 7:45 am
Fast Mail		a 2:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.		
Kansas City Day Ex.	a 9:15 am	a 6:05 pm
St. Louis Flyer	a 5:10 pm	a 11:05 am
Kansas City Night Ex.	a 10:30 pm	a 6:15 am

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Folk Will Ask for Rehearing.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Circuit Attorney Folk will apply to the supreme court for a rehearing in the cases of Julius Lehmann and Harry Faulkner, former members of the house of delegates, convicted of perjury and sentenced to the penitentiary, which were reversed and remanded for new trial. He will base his argument on the ground that no technicality justifying an adverse ruling existed, and that a blunder was made in interpreting the instructions of the trial court to the jury.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record Saturday, May 23:

Warranty Deeds.	
Edward Newton and wife to Addie M. Greevey, undiv½ lot 8, block 5, Dwight & L.'s add	$ 425
H. R. Penney and wife to F. H. Woodland, s 70 feet lots 9 and 10, block 5, West End add	2
F. H. Woodland to Flora W. Penney, same	2
Joseph Goldsmith and wife to G. W. Loomis, w 86 feet lot 10, Himebaugh Place	4,250
W. T. Graham et al to Mary J. Allen, lot 20, block 5, Druid Hill	630
Frank Harris to W. H. Russell, lot 3, block 3, Jetter's 2d add; lot 4, block 3, Grammercy park; s 25 feet of n 175 feet lot 62, S. E. Rogers' add; lot 11, W. A. Redick's add	1
L. E. Wilson and wife to H. T. Fellers, lot 13, block 3, Bemis park	3,000
Joseph Bulanek and wife to John Vidlak and wife, lot 3, block 3, Arbor Place	596
East Omaha Land company to G. St. L. Abbott, all property of said company except 8 tracts previously sold	50,000
Quit Claim Deeds.	
Addie M. Greevey and husband to M. J. Greevey, undiv½ lot 8, block 5, Dwight & L.'s add	1
Omaha and Farmers' Loan and Trust company et al to Katherine A. Freeborn, outlot 95, blocks 190 and 199, Florence	2
Katherine A. Freeborn to D. W. Merrow, outlots 183 and 185, Florence	150
J. N. Wright to Clarinda J. Wright, n 30 feet lot 10, block 21, South Omaha	1
National Bank of Commerce to C. B. Keller, undiv 85-125ths of 8½ taxlot 15 in 33-15-13	1
Deeds.	
Sheriff to American Fire Insurance company, lot 1, block 166, Omaha	12,000
Total amount of transfers	$71,061

THE KEARNEY OF SOCIALISM

Speiler of Radical Ism: Reaches the End of His Rope.

VARIEGATED CAREER OF WALTER VROOMAN

Divorce Proceedings Throws Light On the Life of a Visionary and the Financial Losses of His Dupes.

Recent dispatches announced the bare fact that the wife of Walter Vrooman, visionary and socialistic speiler, who advanced him $125,000 to promote his schemes, has begun proceedings for divorce in the courts at Trenton, Mo. Kansas City papers are more liberal in dressing the event, and give Vrooman's career columns of space without exhausting the subject. The Star says:

It is scarcely a year since Walter Vrooman, fresh from England, came to Kansas City and began spending money so freely that it astonished people who had known him only a few years before as a roving socialist, who made his way from town to town, lecturing upon dry goods boxes on street corners. Hounded by the police everywhere because of his anarchistic talk, this man returned to western Missouri with seemingly unlimited capital. He bought lavishly at the town of Trenton, Mo. In Kansas City he bought stores right and left, paying thousands upon thousands of dollars in cash. At Baltimore avenue and Eleventh street he had a huge tent with flags flying and a band playing and a dozen orators beside himself to talk co-operation to the masses. It was his band, and by day it paraded the streets.

Paid Fine Salaries.

He had large offices in the Century building, and hired men at fine salaries. He declared that his mission was to uplift humanity and put the world upon a co-operative basis.

In less than six months he spent $250,000. It was the money of a Baltimore heiress, whom he married. She was a woman with dreams for the betterment of humanity. She saw in Vrooman the man whose mission it was to make her dreams come true. She married him, and gave him half her fortune to put his scheme to work.

She knows now, she says that Vrooman was anything but a savior of humanity; that he was commonest clay, wise in the art of deception. She hates him as vehemently as once she adored him, and she must have loved him well to have given him so much money.

It is not because of the loss of her money that Mrs. Vrooman is so bitter. It is because of other alleged acts of his which wronged not only her, but others.

For the last week Walter Vrooman has been in retirement somewhere near Wyandotte. His wife, Mrs. Annie Vrooman, and her brother, William A. Graffin of Baltimore, were at the Baltimore hotel in this city. Walter Voorman, it is said, out of money, begged an interview with her. She refused to see him. He will go no more money from her. She has yet $500,000, and her brother is worth $2,000,000, but they are done with schemes for uplifting humanity and they are done with Vrooman.

Has a Glib Tongue.

Vrooman's capital through life has been a glib tongue and a real or pretended longing to better humanity. He originated in Kansas. His father, Hiram P. Vrooman, was the greenback candidate for governor in 1880. When he was 16 years old Walter traveled to New York and back to San Francisco, making his way on freight trains. He has boasted since that he lived for a week upon raw wheat.

Upon these trips young Vrooman gave phrenological readings and talked socialism. Arriving in town he would mount a box, declare that he was a phrenologist and invite some one to come up and have his head examined. By this means he picked up a living. But his real mission was to talk socialism, and it smacked so strongly of anarchy that he was put in jail in Ottawa, Parsons and Ft. Scott, Kan. In Kansas City Chief Spears yanked him from a box on the market square because, it is said, he was preaching anarchy.

Vrooman next began preaching. He was pastor of a Congregational church in Kansas City, Kan.

Later he took the stump in Maryland to help defeat Senator Gorman. In that campaign he met Miss Anne Graffin, an heiress, a woman of culture and refinement. She became infatuated with him and married him. Her father had been one of the wealthiest men of Baltimore, whose estate had been left to his son William as trustee. Miss Graffin's share of the income was $1,500 a month. This entire income she gave to her husband for the furtherance of his socialistic and co-operative schemes.

After More Money.

He told her, it is said, he must have the principal as well as the income, and induced her to go to law to have her brother removed from the trusteeship of the estate. For five years the case was in court, and Mrs. Vrooman won. She came at once into possession of three quarters of a million dollars. Walter, it is said, demanded half of it. She gave him one third of it, and with that he came to Trenton and Kansas City and started his People's trust, that became famous all over the country. It went to pieces last fall, but Vrooman saved all investors in it from financial loss. Before it went to the wall he bought up all the stock. His wife was the only loser.

Early in January of this year Vrooman went to New York to live. There his wife learned, she says, of how he had deceived her. She came into possession of letters that had passed between Vrooman and a person who, it is claimed, had gone to New York with him and had returned later to Kansas City. It is alleged that Vrooman left his wife in New York and came to Kansas City five weeks ago to see this person. Mrs. Vrooman began an investigation, and being in great distress of mind she went to her brother in Baltimore and laid the matter before him. He and his sister came to Kansas City last week and retained Trimble, Braley & Simpson, attorneys, to draw up and file a suit for divorce.

Has Other Troubles.

Vrooman's troubles are not alone with his wife. She has refused to give him another dollar and this is embarrassing, because others are pressing him hard for settlement because of his dealings with them.

Walter Vrooman was hardly 16 when he was given permission by T. V. Powderly to organize Knights of Labor lodges.

In the Knights of Labor strike of 1885, when Martin Irons ruled things in the southwest, Vrooman was arrested for making incendiary speeches and was the cause of at least one riot at Parsons, Kan. Later he spoke on the old market square in Kansas City. The papers called him the "Boy Anarchist." He made all of his speeches with his Bible in one hand, endeavoring to prove his views by quotations from the Scriptures. Later he became tamer and was a Congregationalist minister in charge of a church in Kansas City, Kan. The next movement to catch him was Bellamyism, and to the east he went and founded the first Nationalist society. But Bellamy did not last long and Vrooman had a year or two of rest, in which he found time to marry Miss Graffin of Baltimore.

His Chief Mission.

Vrooman's philosophy of life is that man's chief mission upon earth is to propagate his species. He holds that man can only live again in his children; that the only eternal life is that which his descendants live, therefore it is man's duty to be as many times a father as it is possible for him to be. He asked a friend recently:

"How many children have you?"

"I have six," answered the man.

"Oh, then you will live forever," said Vrooman. "Your life will never cease so long as one of your descendants is alive."

Vrooman contends he has hypnotic power, and many of those who have watched his career believe that he has. He has already done some extraordinary things. His establishment of a Ruskin school in the sedate college town of Oxford, England, was one. His power over audiences is great. His assurance is simply astonishing. He exclaimed to a friend:

"This experience has been like a new birth to me. I will come out of it better equipped mentally than ever to go on with the great work of co-operation for all men."

ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM

Indianapolis has made elaborate preparations for entertaining the biennial session of the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, which convenes in that city on June 16. The camp will be in session a week and it is expected that the attendance of delegates and visitors will be fully 75,000. The convention promises to be one of the most important in the history of the society and will be watched with great interest not only by the membership, but by members of other fraternal societies, as the Modern Woodmen is the largest fraternal beneficiary society in the United States, having a membership of about 725,000, with over a billion dollars of insurance in force. Nebraska has 44,000 members, while in Douglas county there are 4,100 members.

Interest centers on the election of officers and action on the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the head camp in St. Paul, Minn., to recommend a change in the rates of the society. This committee's report recommends the natural premium, or "step-rate," and has been under discussion by the members for the last year and a half, among whom it has found few friends. The plan provides very low rates for the members in the early ages, which gradually increase year by year until in the older ages it becomes very high. The state camp meetings, which were held throughout the jurisdiction a short time ago, have practically sounded the death knell of the report, as almost without exception the delegates selected to the head camp have been instructed to oppose the plan. However, it seems certain something will be done toward increasing the assessment rates of the society, the plan seeming to have the most supporters being an increase in the present table of rates of 25 to 30 per cent.

Hon. W. A. Northcott, lieutenant governor of Illinois, who is now serving his sixth term as head of the society, has positively declined to stand for re-election. The two leading candidates for the position are A. R. Talbot of Lincoln, Neb., and J. G. Johnson of Peabody, Kan., and judging from the results of the different state camp meetings the Nebraskan has considerably the best of the race, his supporters claiming that his election is now practically assured. Head Clerk C. W. Hawes will undoubtedly be re-elected, while for the other offices there will be a lively tussle. J. M. Chilchrist of Omaha wants to be a member of the board of auditors, but his chances seem to hinge on the outcome of Talbot's campaign, as it is not considered likely that Nebraska can secure two head officers.

The encampment of the drill teams or "foresters" of the society, which will be held in connection with the head camp meeting, will be on an elaborate scale. It is expected that 10,000 uniformed men will be in camp and there will be competitive drills for prizes aggregating several thousand dollars. Schools of instruction will also be held. The teams of camps 120 and 1454 of this city will attend, and Lincoln will send three teams. Several hundred members of the order throughout the state will spend the week in Indianapolis during the head camp's session.

Union Pacific council, Royal Arcanum, has made preparation for a memorial service to be held at Kountze Memorial church Sunday, May 3, at 3:45 p. m. The committee having the matter in charge consists of Judge Irving F. Baxter, C. A. Grimmell, Rev. T. J. Mackay and Howard Bruner. An invitation has been extended to members of other councils to join in the observance of the day.

Clan Gordon No. 63, Order of Scottish Clans, met Tuesday evening in regular session with a big crowd present. Clansman Alex Gavin from Portland, Ore., was visiting and received a royal welcome, A. C. Troup making the address in highest style. Royal Deputy Clansman Thomas Falconer was elected delegate to the Royal Clan convention in Cleveland, O., in August, the secretary being chosen alternate. Everybody was in good spirits and William Kennedy recited two pieces, and still there were cries for more. R. G. Watson sang in splendid form as he has discovered a new voice tonic. Clansmen Britain, McDonald, Hobbs, Falconer, Lindsay and others entertained.

The regular review of Omaha tent No. 75 of the Knights of the Maccabees was held Thursday evening and despite the rain a large number of the sir knights were present. Three candidates were initiated into membership and seven applications were balloted on and the applicants elected to membership and instructed to be present for initiation at the next regular review. The regular routine business of the tent was passed and the tent adjourned and the hall surrendered to the use of a joint committee from all the tents and hives of Omaha and South Omaha, a meeting of which had been called for the purpose of making arrangements for Memorial Day services. The Ladies of the Maccabees committee members furnished a very pleasant surprise in the way of refreshments which were well received by the knights.

Mecca court, Tribe of Ben Hur, had the pleasure of entertaining members from Chicago and Missouri Valley at their meeting a week ago. Several candidates were initiated and the evening made pleasant by music and speeches. The Ben Hur Glee club will meet every Monday evening at 933 North Twenty-fourth street. All members interested in singing are invited to be present.

Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—SUGAR—Raw, steady; refining, 3 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined, firm; No. 6, 4.45c; No. 7, 4.40c; No. 8, 4.35c; No. 9, 4.30c; No. 10, 4.25c; No. 11, 4.20c; No. 12, 4.15c; No. 13, 4.10c; No. 14, 4.05c. Confectioners' A, 4.70c; mould A, 5.10c; cut loaf, 5.45c; crushed, 5.45c; powdered, 4.95c; granulated, 4.85c; cubes, 5.10c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 31@40c.

ENW ORLEANS, May 23.—SUGAR—Dull; open kettle, 2¾@3 7-16c; open kettle, centrifugal, 3¼@3⅝c; centrifugal white, 4½c; yellow, 3¾@4c; seconds, 3¼@3½c.

MOLASSES—Open kettle, nominal, 13@24c; centrifugal, 6@18c; syrup, nominal, 19@24c.

Toledo Seed Market.

TOLEDO, May 23.—SEED—Clover, dull, firm; October, $5.45; No. 2, $6.45; rejected, $6.25@6.30; N. E. G., 5.90.

FOLLY OF SPARING THE ROD

New York Teachers Hold Stern Measures Necessary for Refractory Pupils.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE FAILS TO IMPRESS

The Good Old Way of Enforcing Obedience Should Be Restored—Are School Children Overworked?

"Give us back the rod" is the cry of the male principals of the public schools of New York City. At a recent meeting of the principals a report was adopted recommending corporal punishment as the most effective means of impressing refractory pupils with the importance of obedience and good behavior. The report says in part:

"The subject of discipline, which in our opinion is of the most vital importance to the welfare of our public school system, calls most urgently for a modification of the laws governing it; for it is our belief, based on observation and experience extending over a number of years, that the means at our command for disciplining the unruly pupils of our public schools are inadequate. We, therefore, beg leave to submit:

"I. We are in accord with the general spirit of the laws governing punishments of refractory pupils; at the same time we must confess that there are children in our public schools upon whom the prevailing method of discipline has not the corrective influence it is intended to have.

"II. We feel justified in recommending for these pupils sterner measures, for the following reasons:

"1. Every child, no matter how perverse he is, has the right to demand of us, as the chief element of his future welfare, that we train him to a wholesome respect for law. Training implies power to enforce obedience.

"2. The child's right is our duty, from which we are not absolved by the mere plea of sentiment.

"It is unjust repeatedly to subject the well behaved children to the contaminating influence of one or two of their classmates, for each act of disobedience or of unseemly behavior leaves its impress upon the minds and characters of the youthful observers of it. The unruly children of the class, taking advantage of the limitations upon the powers of the teachers, waste the time of other pupils, make class management a difficult task and in many instances conduct themselves toward teachers in a manner that would not be tolerated outside of a public school building.

"We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that any pupil who, upon trial by the proper authorities, is adjudged unamenable to the prevailing method of discipline, shall thereafter be deemed subject to corporal punishment, to be administered by the principal or by some teacher designated by him.

"In regard to truancy, it is our experience that the past operation of the law has been ineffective and that under it the evil has increased rather than diminished.

Radical Remedy.

"A very small proportion of the truants are admitted to the truant school and of these very few are reformed. The small proportion of committals has left many cases wholly unchecked and these have, by example, so infected others that the number of truants has been constantly increasing. The period of restraint is generally less than that during which the habit of truancy was being acquired and this has proved insufficient to prevent a relapse. Moreover, the mere recruiting of the ranks of truancy from those who are not strong enough to withstand temptation is not the final or the worst result. Familiarized with the unpunished violation of one law, the truants in our schools too often become violators of others, finally appearing at the bar of the criminal court.

"To remedy these defects we submit:

"1. That a sufficient number of attendance officers should be provided to admit of the prompt investigation of every case reported.

"2. That the entire magisterial powers in cases of truancy should be lodged with the district superintendents, who should have power

"To commit for a hearing on charges by the principal or other person.

"To commit after a hearing with or without the parental consent.

"To compel the attendance of parents at hearings.

"To fine parents who neglect their duties under the law. But the minimum fine should be less than at present.

"3. That permanent provision should be made for the accommodation of 1,500 truants, and that the existing institutions of correction should be used as a temporary resource to supply the present or any future deficiencies."

School Children Overworked.

A committee of the Philadelphia Board of Education is investigating the charge that the pupils of the public schools are being overworked. Commenting on the charge the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"The Inquirer speaks with knowledge when it says that the statements alleged in the protest are true, at least measurably, so far as it has come within our observation, and we are willing to believe that nothing less than the truth has been stated. There is a call for reform and we are quite aware that it will require much wisdom to direct such changes as ought to be made.

"What the public feels is that the schools are not at present accomplishing as much as they should for the children committed to their care. We do not mean to say that much good is not being done; we believe that great ends are being measurably accomplished; but he is blind who thinks that just now we are doing what we should and this in spite of the fact that our schools are held up as a model in many parts of the country. It is never wise to be satisfied with human effort, and at present there is much that is far from satisfactory, though we feel that those in charge are willing to do the best they can.

"Public school children are now asked to do too much both in amount and in character. They are required to do an amount of 'home work' which is beyond the necessities of the occasion, and which is often a distinct loss mentally and physically to the child. Formerly it was said that there was too much of book teaching in the schools; now there is entirely too little. We are attempting to do the impossible, and this requires extraordinary and improper means. Thirty years ago the child went to the public schools provided with books and was instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, with at the last some teaching of history. It was claimed that memory was made the only test, and that results attained were unsatisfying. This may have been the case in spite of the fact that every successful man of 40 today went through that process.

"Then came the changes which have reduced the art of teaching to the methods of the German universities. The teacher is required to do most of the work. There are constant lectures and blackboard demonstrations with books practically discarded except for home use. The child comes home with a lot of tasks, in which the willing parent endeavors to help the child. He soon finds out that his methods—those in which he was schooled and by which he has achieved success—are antiquated and will not be accepted. The psychological method so much vaunted is alone received by the teacher and the parent is in despair. The pupil is judged not alone by what he knows, but by the method which he arrives at certain conclusions.

"It appears that there is a sort of rivalry among school principals to accomplish certain results, and every energy is bent to that end. New methods, new teachers, new theories are in the ascendant, and if the child does not reach up to them, so much the worse for the child. We believe that this system is utterly destructive of the principle for which the schools were founded. It is true that each teacher is given two or three times the amount of work she ought to be called upon to perform, and that makes the situation all the worse since the standards are established by those who do not have any intimate relation with actual teaching. The old system had its manifold defects, but we are far from being convinced that the present system is an improvement on it.

"It is time for a most radical change in the methods employed, so that our children may have a chance to grow physically and mentally in directions which stimulate in stead of oppressing, as is the case at present. Morally, the problem still remains in the home."

TABLE AND KITCHEN

Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Fresh Fruit Salad.
Cereal. Cream.
Asparagus Omelet. Bacon.
Cucumbers.
Boston Brown Bread. Coffee.
DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Fried Spring Chicken. Asparagus.
Stuffed Potatoes.
Tomato Mayonnaise.
Cheese. Wafers.
Strawberry Shortcake. Cream.
Coffee.
SUPPER.
Cream Fresh Mushrooms on Toast.
Chopped Nuts and Fig Sandwiches.
Cottage Cheese. Soft Gingerbread.
Tea.

Recipes.

Sautes of Asparagus Tops in Butter—Break off all the tender part from small green shoots of asparagus, wash well and cut into small pieces and cook in boiling salted water until tender but not soft; then drain and cool in a colander. A short time before serving melt half a cup of butter in a saute pan, put in the asparagus, add a little salt, pepper, sugar and nutmeg; set over a good fire and heat well, turning over carefully so as not to break the pieces, then turn into a deep heated dish and serve at once.

Asparagus in Cream—Wash and trim a bunch of green asparagus, cut into small pieces; cover with boiling water and blanch for about three minutes. Then pour off the water and drain asparagus well. Put into another saucepan with a little warm water, a tablespoonful of butter, teaspoonful of sugar and a large slice of onion. Set over the fire, where it will simmer slowly for half an hour; remove the onion and add a cup of cream thickened with one egg; season to taste with pepper and salt and serve.

Asparagus a la Friburg—Take some large white asparagus, scrape, wash and tie evenly in bunches, cutting off ends of the stalks. Cook until tender, but not soft or broken; take out and lay in a cloth and place where it will drain but keep hot. When dry arrange in layers on a heated dish, heads one way, and grate gruyere cheese between each layer. Pour half a cup of hot, slightly browned butter over it and serve.

Asparagus, Pompadour—Scrape and trim off the tough ends of the stalks; cover with salted boiling water and cook until tender but crisp. Then drain and cut into two-inch lengths and place in a cloth to drain, but not cool. Make a sauce with two tablespoonfuls of butter, yolk of an egg, quarter of a cup of vinegar, three-fourths of a cup of stock or hot water, salt and pepper to taste. Arrange the asparagus on a dish and pour the sauce over it and serve. The tips may be boiled separately and used as a border around the dish.

Asparagus in Ambush—Take one quart of tops cut from green asparagus, boil about fifteen minutes and drain in a cloth, keeping it hot. Take stale plain rolls and carefully cut off the tops, scoop out the crumb and set the shells in the oven to dry. Put a pint of milk in a double-boiler to scald and thicken with four eggs well beaten. When it thickens stir in two level tablespoonfuls of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Lay the asparagus in this and when hot fill into the shells; replace the tops, set in the oven for a few minutes and serve.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Prof. T. F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State university, has accepted the professorship of agronomy in the College of Agriculture of Cornell university.

Mrs. Emma Stuckman of Naponee, Ind., has taught school for fifty-two years, having begun teaching when she was 14, and expects to enter upon another term next September.

The school authorities of New Jersey are in a quandary because so many teachers go to other states to draw higher salaries. Of course, it would never occur to New Jersey to pay more money.

An official report shows that at the end of last year there were in Japan ninety-seven agricultural schools, six fishery schools, twenty-eight technical schools, fifty commercial schools, seven mercantile schools and sixty-two industrial schools.

Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster, professor of physics at Clark university and president of the American Physical society, was elected a member of the National Academy of Science at its recent session at Washington.

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, associate professor of economics at the Johns Hopkins university, has declined the appointment by the government to go as a special representative of the United States to the Philippines for the purpose of supervising the establishment of the gold currency system there.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson will be celebrated at Harvard college, it is hoped, on May 25 by the laying of the cornerstone of Emerson hall. Only $10,000 is now needed to complete the fund necessary to start the work and it is thought that this will be forthcoming before the date named.

The village of Jasper, N. Y., is to be the seat of a new educational institution known as the McKinley Memorial college. It will be operated somewhat after the plan of Tuskegee Normal institute. Its object is to furnish an opportunity to young men and women to obtain a college education by working their way. The college will be interdenominational.

Principal Story recently said before a meeting at the Glasgow university that Andrew Carnegie's gifts to Scotch educational institutions have "dried up the local springs of generosity." While in the past it was easy for him to collect more than $300,000 for the university, now it is difficult for him to get $15,000. He says Mr. Carnegie's munificence has scared away other givers of lesser wealth.

A new department has been established at the University of Chicago, which will be called the department of geography. It will include not only physical geography, but also commercial geography, and at the head of it has been placed Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury, dean of the School of Science in the university. Prof. John Paul Goode of the Wharton School of Science in the University of Pennsylvania has accepted an assistant professorship in the department.

It is interesting to note the popularity of the domestic science branch of education as shown by the demand for teachers of this kind of science. Teachers' college of New York, which supplies much of the demand, has at present more than twice as many applicants for instructors in domestic science as the college can meet with its present inadequate facilities. Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes has given $5,000 with which to endow a scholarship, which falls in with the desire of the dean to facilitate the work in this field. Dr. Russell hopes to provide a special building in domestic science and domestic art, and for this purpose requires about $300,000 to erect a building and employ new instructors.

CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Volume of Business Last Week of Normal Proportions for Time of Year.

PRICES FIRM, WITH SEVERAL ADVANCES

With Seasonable Weather from This Time on Wholesalers Anticipate a Brisk Spot Business in All Summer Lines.

Omaha jobbers and manufacturers report business for last week as being of normal proportions for the time of year. The warmer weather of the latter part of the week had a very beneficial effect upon spot business and with normal weather from this time on a lively trade is anticipated. According to traveling men who have recently returned from their territories, trade is no longer being diverted to other markets because of the strikes. Merchants out through the country have been advised that so far as the jobbers and manufacturers are concerned the strikes are at an end and goods are being shipped and received the same as usual. Trade in the country is also of very satisfactory proportions and retailers' stocks of summer goods are going to pieces at a rapid rate. The lack of warm weather up to last week of course had a tendency to hold back the demand, but no complaint from that score is looked for from this time on.

Fall orders are still being placed very freely and it may safely be said that practically every jobber and manufacturer in the city has a better line of advance orders than ever before at this season of the year. The scarcity of desirable goods and also the tendency toward higher prices is doubtless responsible in a large measure for the large number of orders that have been booked.

Owing to improved trade conditions in the country jobbers report collections better than they have been for some time past.

In regard to market conditions it may be said that outside of the line of grocers there have not been many fluctuations. The general tendency, however, is upward and values seem to be on a very firm foundation, with no prospect of any weakness for some time to come.

Rice Still Advancing.

The rice market is still going up and those who are posted say that the supply available before the new crop comes on the market is far below the average requirements for this time of the year. With two months or two months and a half of active trade nearly the entire supply would be cleaned up. It is reported that speculators have recently gone into the market and bought up practically all of the available supply of the low-grade rices, such as are used in the Cuban and Porto Rican trade. This takes out of the market between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds. Taking these facts into consideration jobbers say that prices must keep on advancing until the new crop arrives.

In the canned goods line interest seems to center around spot corn, owing to advances which have placed the market 7½ cents above the lowest point. Spot corn is moving out very freely and at good prices, and it is thought that the market will be well cleaned up by the time the new pack arrives. Tomatoes, both spots and futures, owing to the drouth prevailing in many sections of the east, and especially in New York, are in a very strong position.

Dried fruits of all kinds are more firmly held than they were a week ago and it looks as though the supply of prunes and apricots would be exhausted and with but a small carry-over of peaches.

There has been no change in the tea situation since last report. The advance reported is still being maintained and the opinion among local buyers is that the market is up to stay and that still higher prices will prevail.

The sugar market is in practically the same position it was a week ago, no change in refined having taken place. Raws, however, are being quoted very firm and refineries are taking orders subject to delay in shipment of certain grades.

The cheese market is a little easier, but the supply is not as liberal as might be expected, owing to the cold, backward spring. Lower prices, however, are predicted for this week.

The bean market has advanced 5 to 10 cents and stocks are well cleaned up in first hands.

Regarding the condition of trade local jobbers say that they had a big demand last week, and fully as heavy as they could expect for this time of the year. All their orders were shipped with the usual promptness.

Higher Prices for Cotton Goods.

Trade with Omaha dry goods jobbers last week was much better than the week before. The warmer weather brought in a nice lot of sizing up orders so that jobbers were kept busy with spot business. Traveling men also met with good success in landing advance orders for later shipment and it is reported that many desirable lines are already sold up. Merchants have bought earlier and more freely this year for fall delivery than ever before, as the better class of merchants are aware of the strike situation in the east and realize that production has been greatly curtailed this season, and that the outlook for a shortage of goods is very favorable.

The market for raw cotton continues to soar and manufacturing of many well known lines of goods have shut down on account of the high price of cotton. Advance of ¼@½c have been made on well known lines of ticks of ⅛@¼c on leading lines of bleached goods. Brown goods are also strong, but no quotable changes have taken place during the week under review.

An advance of ½c on cotton twine and 1c on carpet warp also went into effect last week.

Hardware About the Same.

The hardware market is in just about the same position it was a week ago. The only change in fact worthy of mention is an advance in wire cloth of 5c per hundred square feet. Other lines are being firmly held and the general market is in a very strong position.

Trade with local hardware jobbers is just about of normal proportions for this time of year. They are not being exactly rushed with orders, but still they are enjoying a good steady demand.

Better Demand for Leather Goods.

The warmer weather of last week stimulated the demand for low shoes to quite an extent and jobbers were busy all the week filling sizing up orders. The heavy rains also helped to improve the demand for high shoes so that all classes of leather goods moved out very freely. Jobbers are preparing for a lively trade from this time on as traveling men report retailers' stocks as being pretty well broken.

There is some demand for summer weight rubbers, but of course trade is not rushing in that line.

Fruits and Produce.

The supply of strawberries was rather light last week owing to the fact that the Arkansas crop was exhausted and it was a little too early for Missouri berries. Heavy shipments, however, are expected from Missouri this week unless the rains have damaged the crop. Lemons moved more freely last week, but prices did not change to any extent. White and black California cherries are arriving freely and are selling at $1.50 per 10-lb box.

The supply of fresh vegetables was much heavier last week and as a result the tendency of prices was decidedly downward. The market on old potatoes, however, is a little firmer, good stock selling at 45@50c.

Eggs have been about steady all the week, but owing to the warmer weather the loss off is much greater. Poultry is also selling in about the same notches as it was a week ago. Butter is if anything a little firmer, although grass stock is beginning to appear. The demand though has been very liberal so that prices have held up in good shape.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—COTTON—The subsiding tendency of speculation here yesterday was reflected in Liverpool this morning where price conditions were narrow, that market closing unchanged to 2 points lower. With the weather again favorable, port receipts still running heavy and accounts from the dry goods trade no more favorable, the market influences apparently favored the bears. The market opened at a decline of 3@6 points on the list generally, while May, still dominated by its speculative position, was 6 points higher. Trading was very quiet and there seemed little disposition to sell at the decline. After a brief interval of irregularity the bull leaders bought moderately and rallied prices to about last night's final. During the later trading, prices continued to show a generally upward tendency under supporting orders and some European buying, while warehouses reported southern business on the advance. Speculation continued quiet, however. July sold up to 11.50c; August to 10.72c and September to 9.84c. Toward the close there was a little more activity and July was bid up to 11.15c. Then the list turned easier under realizing, but was finally very steady, net 3@12 points higher on all months except May, which closed 10 points lower. The sales were estimated at 75,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—COTTON—Futures quiet and steady. May 11.83c bid; June, 11.95@12.00c; July, 12.18@12.22c; August, 11.55@11.56c; September, 9.96@9.97c; October, 9.28@9.29c; November, 9.10@9.12c; December, 9.10@9.11c. Spot, quiet and steady. Sales, 300; ordinary, 9 7-16c; good ordinary, 9 15-16c; low middling, 10 11-16c; middling, 11 7-16c; good middling, 11⅝c; middling fair, 12 9-16c; receipts 1,728; stock, 83,590.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—COTTON—Firm, unchanged. Middling, 11¼c; sales, 123 bales. Receipts, 580 bales; shipments, 590 bales. Stock, 12,617 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—COTTON—Spot quiet; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 6.66d; good middling, 6.44d; middling, 6.28d; low middling, 6.08d; good ordinary, 5.84d; ordinary, 5.64d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 4,500 American. Receipts 14,000 bales, including 13,100 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet and steady. American middling, g. o. c. May, 6.01d; May and June, 5.98@5.99d; June and July, 5.96d; July and August, 5.92d; August-September, 5.77d; September-October, 5.35@5.36d; October-November, 5.50d; November-December, 4.95d; December, 4.85d; January-February, 4.92d.

Oil and Rosin.

OIL CITY, May 23.—OIL—Credit balances, $1.50; certificates, no bids. Receipts, 117,270 bbls., average 85,014 bbls.; runs, 79,524 bbls., average 78,594 bbls. Shipments, Lima, 58,058 bbls., average 70,372 bbls.; runs, Lima, 63,060 bbls., average 5,544 bbls.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—OIL—Quote: Turpentine, firm at 51c. Rosin, firm; A, B, C, D, $1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $2.40; I, $3.05; K, $3.10; M, $3.20; N, $3.25; WG, $3.35; WW, $3.65.

NEW YORK, May 23.—OIL—Cottonseed, dull; prime crude, nominal; yellow, 42@43c. Petroleum, steady; refined New York, $9.55; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $8.50; in bulk, $5.60. Rosin, steady; strained, common to good, $2.00@2.05. Turpentine, firm, 53½@54c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—DRY GOODS—A good many buyers have left the market after having purchased conservative bills of merchandise. It is generally admitted they have not covered their requirements for the fall, but conditions have led them to pursue a conservative policy. Prices are firmer, with an advancing tendency. Jobbers have not been especially active.

Minneapolis Wheat, Flour and Bran.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—WHEAT—Cash 79¾c; July, 77½@77 5-8c; September, 69 5-8c. On track No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 northern, 79¾c; No. 2 northern, 78¾c; No. 3 northern, 76½@78c.

FLOUR—Firm, first patents, $4.10@4.20; second patents, $4.00@4.10; first clears, $2.90@3.00; second clears, $2.45@2.50.

BRAN—In bulk, $12.35.

Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—COFFEE—Futures opened quiet at a partial decline of 4 points under continued full receipts and light liquidation, closing dull on that basis, with total sales reported at 6,250 bags, including June at 3.75c; July, 3.85c; December, 4.60c; April, 4.80c. Spot, Rio quiet; No. 7, 5⅛c; mild quiet.

Exports and Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Total imports of merchandise and dry goods at the port of New York for this week were valued at $10,224,955. Total imports of specie at the port of New York for this week were $116,587 silver and $47,830 gold. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for this week were $586,018 silver and $3,607,204 gold.

St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

ST. JOSEPH, May 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 144 head; steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,329 head; weak to 2½c lower; light and light mixed, $6.05@6.22½; medium and heavy, $6.20@6.32½; bulk, $6.20@6.30; pigs, $5.25@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, none.

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—WHEAT—Firm; No. 1 northern, 83½@84c; No. 2 northern, 83@83c; July, 73⅞c.

RYE—Firm; No. 1, 53½c.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 59c; sample, 48@51½c.

CORN—July, 44⅝c, nominal.

Duluth Grain Market.

DULUTH, May 23.—WHEAT—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 78⅝c; No. 1 northern, 78¾c; May, No. 1 northern, 78¾c; July, 78⅛c.

OATS—May, 34c.

Bank Clearings.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23.—Bank clearings for the week ending today were:

	1903.	1902.
Monday	$1,553,028.57	$1,209,503.02
Tuesday	1,336,889.49	1,131,059.15
Wednesday	1,322,018.16	1,025,057.95
Thursday	1,243,539.25	1,188,130.68
Friday	1,124,086.91	1,144,812.56
Saturday	1,246,161.84	1,199,606.00
Totals	$7,827,724.25	$6,898,169.34
Increase		$929,554.91