BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Root Print it.

Diamonds, Edholm, Jeweler.

Thomas W. Blackburn, Lawyer.

Rudolph P. Swoboda, Public Accountant.

Bowman, 117 N. 16, Douglas shoe, $3.50.

Pa Rourke for Quality cigars, 216 S. 15th.

Rinehart, photographer, 18th & Farnam.

Dr. J. J. Foster, dentist, Continental Blk.

Equitable Life—Policies, sight drafts at maturity. H. D. Neely, manager, Omaha.

Electrical Wiring and Repairs—Burgess-Granden company, 1511 Howard street.

For furnaces or hot water connection heating see Omaha Stove Repair works, 1206 Douglas. Bell Tel. Doug. 960, Ind. A-2621.

Mr. J. A. Becker, the old-time piano man, has accepted a position as city salesman with the Bennett company's piano department, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Every woman should have a safe place to keep money and valuables. A box in the American Safe Deposit vaults in The Bee building costs only $4 a year or $1 for three months.

Arrested for Shop Lifting—For stealing a bundle of silk from Hayden Bros.' store Saturday evening, John Cunningham, who gave his address as Sioux City, was arrested by Sergeant Dempsey. The silk was found on his person.

Funeral of Mrs. McGuire—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ann McGuire, who wandered away from her daughter's home at 2420 Blondo street more than a week ago and was found dead in a clump of high weeds near Lane, Neb., Friday, was held from the Heafey & Heafey undertaking parlors Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The body was buried in St. Mary's cemetery in South Omaha.

Collar Bone Broken by Fall—In slighting from an automobile in front of Beaton's drug store at Fifteenth and Farnam streets about 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Miss Alice McMahon fell and suffered a broken collar bone. After resting a few minutes in the drug store she was taken to her home at Thirtieth and Farnam streets in the machine, the broken bone being her only serious injury.

Hat Deal Ends in Jail—At the close of the straw hat season James Madison and John Curtis of 1318 Leavenworth street apparently decided that the best way to obtain new headgear was to pay a visit to some hat emporium and "remove" a couple of Stetsons. However, they were stopped in the act of walking away without leaving the required monetary consideration, and on the instigation of Clerk Kaas of Briggs' hat store they were arrested by Patrolman Walker and locked up at the city jail on the charge of petit larceny. A hat which it was alleged they were trying to steal was taken from them at the police station.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold.

A. J. Nusbaum, Batesville, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed to only aggravate my case. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package and it quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." All druggists.

METEOR ILLUMINES THE SKY

One Man Says it is as Big as a Barrel and Leaves Long Illuminated Trail.

The staid West Farnam and Hanscom park districts were aroused Saturday night at 8 o'clock by the appearance of a large meteor, described by a dozen who saw it as "big as a barrel, with a tail 1,000 feet long." Citizens of good repute are responsible for the statement that a ball of fire was seen moving slowly from the southeast to the northwest at just 8 o'clock, leaving a stream of fire in its wake.

M. J. Greevy, 2914 Hickory street, was one who stood in awe and watched the fiery monster as it slowly toiled through the heavens. Mr. Greevy said:

"I was standing in front of my house with a neighbor when we noticed a ball of fire approach. It was as big as a barrel and seemed to have a tail of fire 1,000 feet long. The ball moved over Hanscom park, where we lost sight of it. A large number of men and boys ran to the park to search for the meteor, but did not find it."

Moving unusually slow across the sky in a westerly direction, the peculiar sight was noticed by many people residing on the hills and bluffs in the outskirts of the city. When last seen by Omaha citizens the meteor was disappearing over the hills west of the Missouri Pacific belt line.

Dynamite Wrecks Buildings

as completely as coughs and colds wreck lungs. Cure them quick with Dr. King's New Discovery. 50c and $1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Very Effective for Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic Sufferers.

The function of the kidneys is to filter and strain the impurities from the blood, and these pass from the system in the form of urine. Pains in the urinary region and the small of the back indicate that the kidneys are sick and need treatment. Neglecting such symptoms, brings rheumatism, diabetes, dropsy and heart trouble, while a simple home treatment will restore and keep the kidneys in fine working order. Being a mild, balmy, healing tonic, old and young can use with perfect safety. One-half ounce fluid extract Buchu; compound fluid Balmwort, one ounce; compound syrup Sarsaparilla, two ounces; mix in a bottle. Take a teaspoonful before each meal. At night take another dose, driking plenty of water.

A local druggist advises it and says he fills it frequently for the best physicians. Buchu, alone is excellent, but aided by Balmwort and Sarsaparilla it astonishes all who use it by its quick effectiveness.

FOOD FOR NERVES Weak and nervous men who find their power to work and youthful vigor gone as a result of over-work or mental exertion should take GRAY'S NERVE FOOD PILLS. They will make you eat and sleep and be a man again.

$1 Box; 3 boxes $2.50 by mail.
SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO.
Cor. 16th and Dodge Streets
OWL DRUG COMPANY
Cor. 16th and Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.

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(Successor to Dr. H. L. Ramacciotti.)
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Office and Hospital, 1618 Mason Street.
Calls Promptly Answered at All Hours.
Phone—Office Harney 562. Res. Douglas 4183. Omaha, Neb.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WORK

Do Women Teachers "Effeminize" the Boys in Public Schools?

WAR ON HIGH SCHOOL SOCIETIES

Offensive Conduct of Rebellious "Frats" in Chicago—Progressive Educational Activities East and West.

The gradual submergence of men as a teaching force in the public schools of the country occasionally brings to their rescue some heroic soul with a life preserver. Only one make of life preserver is regarded with favor, and is flung far out to sea with feeble hope that if it does not save a life now and then it will delay the drowning. The athletic director of the Cleveland public schools, realizing the uncertainities of the future, is the latest to cast the life preserver to his imperiled associates. He says "the women effeminize the boys." Dr. Maxwell, superintendent of the city schools of New York City, does not go as far as the Cleveland athlete, but adjusts his spectacles to the necessities of his environment, where men teachers still hold, numerically, a dominant position in the schools. "Children, girls as well as boys," he says, "should in their school work come under the influences of the mind of the man as well as of the mind of the woman." Men teachers are particularly needful in the metropolis, where the diverse elements of the population require masterful hands to direct and mold the mass. "With women only as teachers," says the New York Times, "the boys would inevitably get the notion that education was itself effeminate—not for men."

Men educators are not by any means a unit on the assertion that women "effeminize the boys." The Boston Globe prints the answers of five educators to the question, "Do women teachers make boys less manly?" Four of the number are men connected with state or city schools, and the fifth is a retired woman teacher. The remarkable feature of the symposium is the fact that the four men answer the question in the negative, while the woman affirms it in part. Her reasons are illuminated by years of experience, and are well worth reading. She writes:

If all women teachers were like one whom I had in my school girl days in a country town years ago this symposium question would scarcely have been propounded. That teacher—peace to her ashes—was not an amazon. She was not a shrew. She was a gentle, kindly soul. But she was energetic, and she was a disciplinary artist. We girls adored her. The boys, after one memorable event, respected her.

There was a gang of young ruffians, from 14 to 17 years old, in our class, who took as many liberties with decorum as they dared take. They were not quite certain noon the order of the schoolroom was suddenly broken. Two of the larger boys sprang from their seats and began fighting in the aisle. All was confusion in an instant. The two savages were pummeling each other viciously. Her face as white as chalk and her eyes blazing, the teacher came down the aisle from the blackboard, and before either pugilist was aware of her presence she struck the larger one, almost a man in size, a stinging blow on his cheek with her palm. The boy has doubtless heard the reverberations of that smack ever since. 'Are you not ashamed of yourselves," she said, "to be fighting in the presence of girls and young ladies?' That was all, but it was effective, and the boys slunk back to their seats.

Nature has not endowed every woman teacher with the physical and moral courage and with the tact which that teacher possessed. Most women teachers are averse to the practice of "the manly art." They seek rather to govern by kindness and by developing the gentler instincts. They endeavor to repress the savage and to awaken the humane nature in their boy pupils. They are not only the ideal instructors, but they alone are fitted for the task of teaching boys under 12 years of age. Until that period every boy needs the influence of women—of good and sensible women—in home and school. Consequently the question will have to be answered in the negative, if it refers to boys under 12.

Boys in their teens present an entirely different problem. In the period of adolescence, when all the powerful subterranean forces in the youth's spiritual and physical nature begin to awaken, he stands in dire need of the right sort of masculine influence in the schoolroom. Woman is too much unlike man fully to understand his ideals. Some feminine influence is doubtless necessary to soften and modify the young savage, but the controlling forces around him should be masculine. I do not think there is even a remote danger that the influence of women teachers will tend to make boy pupils in their teens less manly. The apparently rapid growth of hoodlumism among boys in recent years would seem to indicate that they have not been made effeminate by the influence of women in the school room. The alarming spirit of lawlessness that seems prevalent in so many places among boys is surely not traceable to the feminizing influence of women teachers. It is due rather to lack of proper control of boys by their fathers. And unless we are to relapse into barbarism something must be done to check hoodlumism among the youth.

STAMMERING TONGUE CORRECTED

Unique Feature of Omaha's Educational Work.

"A stammerer's institute is one of the interesting educational features that has an existence in Omaha and contributes its part to the benefit of humanity. Little is known with certainty of the causes of stammering. Heredity does not play so important a part in the causation of stammering as is usually supposed. Many more boys than girls stammer. The principal of the Omaha Stammerer's institute, herself an ex-stammerer, is very enthusiastic regarding her work, and the school which she conducts here is said to be one of the most successful schools of its kind in the United States.

"What are the fundamental principles of the art of teaching stammerers to talk easily?" was asked. "Endeavoring to place misplaced voices, breathing exercises, vocal gymnastics. When deep respiration, which is nature's plan, has been established, but little attention to the respiratory organs is necessary. True voice is necessary before correct speech can be attained. It would be impossible, however, to give you here the first principles of the teaching of vocal music. Our work is done without drawl, or time beating and with no external aids. A stammerer's vocal organs are exactly like any one's else, and the development should be made with the understanding that it is to supplement the efforts of the mind. Some of my most satisfactory pupils have been numbered among the most thoroughly discouraged cases, who, having attended other schools without benefit, left here thoroughly satisfied with the work."

"What length of time is required to effect a correction of speech?" "So much depends upon the effort of the pupil, it is difficult to say. If their endeavor is earnest their progress is rapid. In some instances the correction is effected in a few weeks; again it may take longer."

"Are there other forms of speech difficulties with which you deal?" "Yes, my work covers all kinds of speech defects, stuttering, stammering, lisping, baby talking, any form of indistinct articulation."

Miss Vaughan is herself an interesting little woman who takes great delight in her work and gladly explains her methods. The pupils are bright and thoroughly in earnest, particularly the older ones, who, at their mature years, fully appreciate the handicap of a stammerer, and all seemingly anxious to tell what was being done for them.

HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITIES.

Progress of the War Against Them in Chicago and Elsewhere.

Obedience to lawful authority and respectful deportment are two qualities sadly wanting in the education of some students of both sexes in the high schools of Chicago. The rule of the Board of Education abolishing high school fraternities and requiring students to sign pledges not to join such societies, and to resign if already a member, went into effect on the opening of the school year. A small number of the total high school enrollment, probably 200, inaugurated a rebellion against the rule, hired a lawyer to take the case into court, and issued a series of "blistering resolutions" against the "tyranny of the school board." Parents of the rebellious students are encouraging the disobedience and are supplying the sinews of war for a struggl in the courts. Gently, but firmly, the school authorities insist on obedience to the rule on penalty of exclusion.

A committee of the rebellious students who were excluded for refusing to sign the pledges waited upon the president of the board, Otto C. Schneider, and Superintendent Cooley last week and made a spectacle of themselves. As a result of the interview both officials are convinced that corporal punishment, vigorously applied, would do more good in five minutes than all the talk a battery of phonographs could real off in a week.

"Since our conference with the boys and girls yesterday," the president is quoted as saying, "I have become pretty clear as to what they need, the boys, I mean. If thy could be taken out behind the school building and given a good old-fashioned spanking it would do more real good than all the rules the board can pass.

"The conduct of the boys who attended that conference showed exactly why we are stamping out the fraternities. They were impudent and ill mannered. When we went into the committee room it was a general rush for seats and it was almost impossible for Superintendent Cooley and me to find chairs. When we gave them an opportunity to state their case they were impudent and cockey. I never saw such an exhibition of demoralization in youngsters in my life."

Superintendent Cooley did not advocate the corporal punishment remedy, but he was even more emphatic than the president in commenting o nthe boys' conduct.

"There was enough evidence right on the floor of that committee room to convict every high school fraternity in Chicago," he said. "They were not only impudent—they were insolent."

At the Hyde Park school the pledges of the recalcitrants were accepted, signed "under protest," and all returned to their classes during the week with the single exception of Edward McDonald, the Phi Sigma member, who was selected as palintiff in the test case in the Circuit court.

As each pledge was presented, Principal Loomis told the signer that the promise would be interpreted to mean, that all connection with secret organizations had been abandoned except such connection as was necessary for prosecuting thir cases in the courts. No visible evidence of identification with the societies, such as the wearingy of "frat" pins, will be tolerated.

Commenting on the ruction the Chicago News forcibly observes:

Secret societies among growing boys and girls who need at all times the intelligent guidance of parents and teachers are harmful to their members and to the schools which their members attend. This is the deliberate verdict of school authorities in many cities. Parents who feel that they must keep themselves fully informed in regard to the influences surrounding their children can scarself fail to acquiesce in this verdict.

"The fathers and mothers of Chicago are deeply indebted to the board of education, the superintendent of schools and the principals and teachers who have taken it upon themselves to eliminate the problem of secret societies from among the many problems which beset the school and the home. The influence of the home will be stronger upon the child in consequence and the democracy of the public-school system will be something more than a name.

"So far as the boy and girl are concerned, they will have compensating advantages. Each, for example, will learn the wholesome truth that not artifical barriers but personal worth and common interests are the best tests by which to choose friends and companions."

The reopening of the schools in Topeka, the capitol of Kansas, was marked by the determination of the board of education of that city to do away with the high school fraternities. A pledge not to join or maintain membership in these organizations is as it is in Chicago. This move is based on a law passed by the legislature giving the educational authorities power in the premises. There are also laws prohibiting fraternities or sororities in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Washington.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Important Phase of the Problem Stated by a Labor Editor.

Some labor men have viewed with critical eyes the growth of interest in industrial education. The address of Luke Grant, labor editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, before the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, is therefore of interest. Mr. Grant said in part: "Suspicion and distrust of the trade schools does not represent the real attitude of the wage earner toward industrial education, or even toward trade schools. There are good and bad trade schools, and I believe that the wage earner appreciates this as much as the employer. But there is another phase of this question which concerns the intelligent wage earner even more than questions of productivity. He sees, I think, more clearly than the employer, the human side of the problem. I believe this is the most important phase of the problem and that the wage earner is justified in placing it above every other consideration. The production of men and women is more important than the production of manufactured material."

At the same meeting Dr. Graham Taylor, director of the Chicago Institute of Social Science, referred to the fact that the social interests of the family would be promoted by establishing industrial schools and thus prolonging the school age through the sixteenth year. Continuing, he said: "The interests of the whole people, however, would have to be safeguarded from the abuse of an unlimited apprenticeship by the monopoly of natural reasources and by the limitation of the opportunities for skilled labor. If exploitation be barred by just legal safeguards and by the organized self-protection of the group or class most in danger of being exploited, the wealth-producing capacity of our whole people will undoubtedly be promoted by trade schools placed within reach of all."

The next annual meeting of the National Society for the Protection of Industrial Education will be held at Atlanta, Ga., November 19, 20 and 21. Labor will be represented on the program by Mr. John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor. Other speakers will be Hon. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education; Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the Department of Agriculture; Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, vice president of the National Consumers' league; Hon. G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Eagle and Phenix mills, Columbia, Ga., and Robert C. Ogden, president of the Southern Education board.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

Chicago to Try a New Idea in Education.

The first "continuation school" of Chicago will be opened in the first week of October, according to plans being laid by Superintendent Cooley and President Schneider of the Board of Education. The building that will be used is the old Thomas Hoyne school.

"This continuation school is to be an experiment by Mr. Cooley, and will be kept open day and evening," said President Schneider, quoted by the Chicago Post. "Mr. Cooley and Mr. Cameron and I had a consultation, and it was decided to go right ahead with the project and ask for the concurrence of the board.

"These continuation schools, a number of which it is planned to establish, will be for pupils who leave school at the age of about 14, and who are looking for an opportunity to continue their studies along mechanical lines. We will teach mechanical drawing, penmanship, bookkeeping, stenography and all branches that will be of use to young persons who will spend their lives in the trades.

"The Hoyne building contains ten rooms, all of which doubtless will be opened. The day school will probably be more of an experiment than the evening schools, as it is more doubtful as to the number that will be able to attend in the daytime than in the evening.

"Probably the school will be open only in the afternoon in the daytime. It will be under the direct supervision of the superintendent, as it is his experiment. It will be planned largely after similar schools in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France, which Mr. Cooley has studied.

"In this school we will train teachers for the new commercial high school, a building which we are planning to construct in 1910."

HURON COLLEGE OPENING.

Unusually Large Number of New Students Enrolled.

At no time in the history of Huron college, Huron, S. D., has that institution entered upon a year with more greater promises than the present. At the opening session Wednesday last all the faculty were present and an unusually large number of new students. The enrollment bids fair to exceed that of former years, and special preparation has been made for the care of all. President French is especially gratified with the outlook, as is also every mumber of the faculty, which is constituted as follows:

Martin Remp, A. B., in charge of economics and pedogogy; Rev. W. L. Notestein, D. D., Greek and Apologetics; Elizabeth Reid, Ph. B., German and French; Kathryn A. Adams, A. B., English and dean of women; Charles W. Hochstetler, A. B., history; Frank H. Cowles, A. B., and Lizzie J. Robinson, A. B., both Latin; Lawrence J. Ulrich, B. S., natural science; Mary A. Tawney, A. M., mathematics; Franklin E. Chaffee, director business college; L. A. Warren, telegraphy; Helen W. Evans, shorthand and typewriting; J. W. Brown, director of musical department, piano and violin; Alfred G. Smith, piano; Charles L. Jones, A. B., mathematics and German; Thomas B. Boughton, librarian; J. Estelle Mooney, voice and oratory; Charles L. Johns, of the North Western university, will be director of athletics and instructor in mathematics and modern languages. A strong baseball team has been organized for the season, which includes nearly all those in the team of last season.

OVERWORK IN THE SCHOOLS.

Medical Warning Against Excessive Study.

A writer in American Medicine, convinced that overwork in the schoolroom and excessive study at home the undermining the health of thousands of children, urges its professional readers to call a halt. He believes that physicians should recognize this cause of illness in children more frequently than they do now, and, with the assistance of parents, bring about a reform in the number of hours of school sessions and in the work at home required of the boys and girls. It is undoubtedly true that in their eagerness to "make records" school authorities are always in danger of overworking rather than underworking their pupils. There is ever the temptation to permit the brightest scholars in a class to set the rate of progress for all and to spur the dullards to a speed which they cannot maintain by normal efforts. At the same time it is difficult to accept the theory that American educational authorities are following the forcing methods prevalent in Germany, as has been asserted, the system "which renders the poor little sufferers so neurasthenic that it even leads to suicide."

Educational Notes.

New York has 640,000 public school pupils and 17,000 teachers. It's a mighty host.

Announcement is made that Prof. George A. Coe will leave Northwestern university, where he holds the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy, and will accep. a chair in Union Theological seminary, New York City.

At 84, Philadelphia's oldest school teacher, Zephaniah Hopper, is still teaching mathematics. He has been at it for sixty-two years now. He hasn't missed a day in twenty years. He usually walks from his house to the high school and back again.

Through the generosity of George W. Breckenridge of San Antonio, eight scholarships of $200 a year are open to women qualified to enter the medical school of the University of Texas. Mr. Breckenridge built University hall some ten years ago for the exclusive use of the women of the medical school. It is described as a handsome brick building with all modern improvements. Rooms, including light, heat and attendance, may be had in this building for $5 a month. During the last year boarding on the co-operative plan was at the rate of $11 a month. These low prices are said to be the result of the excellent management of Mrs. Callie Chaw, the superintendent of University hall. The University of Texas is co-educational. Dr. Charlotte Schaefer, one of its graduates in medicine, is professor of histology, biology and embryology.

The first school for the instruction of deaf mutes in the New York public school system was opened on September 14. The institution, which comprises twenty-five classes, is under the principalship of Miss Margaret A. Reagan. She is assisted by a corps of twenty-five teachers, all specialists in this branch of instruction. It is proposed in the new school to teach the children of the five boroughs. In order to do this the Board of Education will have to pay the carfare of the pupils and to provide them with luncheon in the middle of the day. Accommodations will be provided for only 250 children, although in the five boroughs it is estimated that there are more than 1,600 mutes who are in need of instruction. The object of the school is to prepare children within a three-year course, so that at the end of that time they may be able to enter the regular classes of the schools and in spite of their physical handicap benefit by the general instruction.

Of Interest to Many.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. At all druggists.

Our Letter Box

Contributions on timely topics invited. Write legibly on one side of the paper only, with name and address appended. Unused contributions will not be returned. Letters exceeding 300 words will be subject to being cut down at the discretion of the editor. Publication of views of correspondents does not commit The Bee to their endorsement.

Democrat on Bryanism.

VERONA, Neb., Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: One of the strange spectacles that we witness in this campaign is people paying attention to Bryan's advice on financial legislation. Bryan's speeches when he opposed the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing act sixteen years ago when he approved Senator Allen's fourteen-hour speech against the repeal, when he fought Grover Cleveland for maintaining the gold standard and the country's credit all the world around ought to be still fresh in the memory of the voters. If he had had his way there would have been a free silver plank in the democratic platform only four years ago. Everybody knows that the foundation of our last eleven years of prosperity was Grover Cleveland's maintenance of the gold standard and the country's credit, perpetuated by McKinley and Roosevelt, and all their work in this line was condemned by Bryan. But now he is wandering again and wants the government to guarantee bank deposits.

Everybody knows that Nebraska bankers pay 4 per cent on deporits, twice the amount the government pays on its securities. A 2 per cent bond sells above par. Not only do the banks pay twice as much interest to both large and small depositors as the government pays for money, but they, under present laws, have to give the entire assets of the bank, both capital and surplus, and each stockholder is liable for an assessment of 100 per cent additional as security for the depositors. Our banks have reached their present high plane of security in this and other states by the old rule of the survival of the fittest.

Think of the untold millions that Mosher of the late Capital National bank of Lincoln could have got from depositors if he could have said to them: "Every other bank in this state is security for you here with me." Depositors would have had no object in withdrawing their deposits. Reckless men are more liberal with depositors than conservative men, and always will be, and under a government guarantee the untold millions on deposit would flow from the conservative and well managed banks, where it is now, into the hands of the reckless and liberal bankers. It is not a question to leave well enough alone. It is a question to leave the very best alone. Does any man suppose that the last panic could have been so admirably handled if our banks had not been built up step by step on the old rule of the survival of the fittest? To say that there is now proposed a law by a leader of one of the great parties that in effect means that any set of men, with only $25,000 capital, the amount it takes to start a national bank, and $10,000, the amount required to start a state bank, could by recklessly giving more interest and more liberal treatment to depositors than sound and conservative men would give, and drain our conservative banks with large capital and deposits and force the large and conservative banks to withdraw credit from our business enterprises and manufacturers is simply appalling.

Mr. Bryan is our greatest orator. He has the greatest voice of any man that speaks the English language. Let us give him credit for what he is. Let us overwhelmingly condemn him for his vagaries, his poor judgment that caused him to advocate free silver, government ownership of railroads, and, last but not least, government guarantee of bank deposits. All wrong and show up his weak judgment. Does any sane Roosevelt republican or any sane old line democrat want to elect a man president that has made more mistakes than any living democrat? Nebraska democrats, like Hitchcock and Shallenberger, must advocate his vagaries or be driven out of the party by him. There is no half way point. Never in the history of the democratic party was such a spectacle presented. When our party made the mistake in 1872 and nominated Greely democrats staid away from the polls and four years later got together and elected Tilden, a sound money, all around practical man. As democrats we should stay by our state and county tickets and keep up our organization, and leave the presidential electors blank, and show to the world that as democrats we will not elect an unsound man president.

JOHN MURTEY.

Test of the Vote.

OMAHA, Sept. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: I observe that some of our political statisticians and prognosticators on the "off side" of the political situation, in their computation, have evidently overlooked the results of the recent primaries in the state of Nebraska and for the information of the general public and in order that the actual facts may be presented I desire to make a little computation of my own for the edification of the misguided adherents of Mr. Bryan, and I also submit these figures, which are to my mind conclusive. I cannot figure out in any way how Mr. Bryan can come within 20,000 votes of carrying this state.

The total vote for governor was 50,252. There was no contest on Governor Sheldon and he had no opposition, otherwise the republican vote would probably have been very much in excess of these figures. On the other hand, with a very bitter, vindictive canvass on the part of three democratic candidates for the nomination for governor and whose friends did everything in their power to get out the largest possible democratic vote, their combined efforts, including the pop vote, which amounted to only 3,671, was 36,248. The net result shows a republican majority of 14,004 out of a total vote of 86,539.

With a full vote at the November election naturally the republican vote will be increased proportionally and the majority for Taft in this state should, according to the above figures, be somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000, and I would not be much surprised to see it go even higher than this. Very respectfully,

W. B. TAYLOR.

MORE MOTOR CARS FOR U. P.

Extra Service Over Lane Cut-Off Between Omaha and Fremont.

The Union Pacific has decided to double its motor car service between Omaha and Fremont, beginning Monday. The service as now arranged is for the running of a motor train from Valley to Omaha in the morning and return that evening. The new schedule plans for an intermediate trip over the Lane cut-off, the train leaving Omaha at 10 a. m., arriving at Fremont about noon and returning to leave Fremont at 1 or 1:30 and arrive at Omaha at 3 or 3:30. The exact schedule will be announced later.

FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Teaches all branches engineering; students enroll any time; machinery in operation; day and night sessions; no vacation. Finlay bldg., 10th and Indiana Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

Schools AND Colleges

THE NEBRASKA MILITARY ACADEMY
Lincoln, Nebraska

An educational home for boys where mind and body are equally developed. Ideal location just outside the city; large, well-equipped buildings; forty acres of campus, drill and athletic grounds.

Strong faculty headed by Colonel George R. Burnett, retired U. S. Army officer, late superintendent of Blee's Military Academy and one of the best-known military school educators in the country. Junior department for boys under twelve.

Special attention given to each pupil: his personality is studied, his class assignment is adapted to his special needs and changed as often as his attainments demand. Through the military training he learns obedience, neatness, punctuality, regular habits, and respect for authority and law. The object of the school is to develop the good in boys and to restrain the evil; to equip them physically, morally and educationally for the best citizenship.

For information address

B. D. HAYWARD, Superintendent, Box 153, Lincoln, Neb.

City Office 532-26 Security Mutual (formerly Barr) Block. Auto. phone 2113

WHAT SCHOOL

Information concerning the advantages, rates, extent of curriculum and other data about the best schools and colleges can be obtained from the

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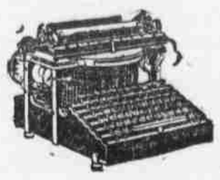
All information absolutely free and impartial. Catalogue of any particular school cheerfully furnished upon request.



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