

CITY BRIEF NEWS

Have Not Print It. E. T. Swoboda—Certified Accountant. Lighting Fixtures, Burgess-Bondan Co. ...

Some Things You Want to Know

Turbulent Central America—Rivalry of Leon and Granada.

In order to understand what has happened in Nicaragua the reader must remember that almost from the day they were founded there has existed a bitter rivalry between the cities of Leon and Granada. These are the two most important cities in the republic and from time immemorial have been competitors in business. But their opposition has not halted there. In intellectual activities, and, above all, in politics, they have been arrayed against each other. In fact the early history of Nicaragua is merely a chronicle of revolutions fomented first by one and then by the other of these cities. Leon has been a stronghold of the liberal party since 1821. Granada has been just as consistently conservative. The various contests for the presidency have been, generally speaking, struggles between the cities of the two cities. Leon, it is true, has had the advantage of population, but Granada has always been the richer and more cultured, and so in political influence they have been nearly equal.

But for a good many years Granada was in the ascendancy. After the dissolution of the union of the Central American republics in 1858 the control of the conservative party—that is to say, of Granada—fell into the hands of a half dozen families—the Chamorinos, the Zavalas, the Cardenas, the Cuadras, and the Sacacas more especially. Among the liberals there were no such families. Their leader, though quite alone, when at rare intervals they forged their way to office it was through individual prowess rather than with the help of influential family connections, and when they fell, as they usually did after a brief course of power, they were displaced by conservative candidates, they left no heirs. But the conservatives had trouble among themselves. Sometimes they did queer things. It was a Chamorro, for instance, who brought Walker into Nicaragua, and who was afterward shot by the liberals in the city of Leon.

In time the presidential succession became practically restricted to the families of Chamorro, Zavala and Cardenas. The liberals in Leon looked around for a leader. They found him in Trinidad Cardenas, of Honduras. One of the curious things in Nicaraguan politics is that if you are a citizen of one of the little republics you are a citizen of all the rest, and can dabble in their politics as freely as you can in your own country's. So Trinidad was warmly welcomed in Leon, and made himself an important place in Nicaraguan politics—that is, until Don Fruto Chamorro went in and ousted him. Don Fruto, having disposed of Cardenas, made himself supreme dictator, and the liberals found themselves once more out in the cold.

Supreme dictator was the style affected by the rulers of Nicaragua down to the time of President Zavala. Zavala promulgated a constitution and assumed the presidential title. His predecessors had been irresponsible despots, holding themselves accountable to God, and not very much accountable even in that direction. But Zavala was the sign of the times. He it was who tried to smooth out the animosities of the capital, though it had gathered the representatives of the two cities, and induced them to locate the capital of the republic at Managua. This town was acceptable to the rival cities, possibly for the fact that it was a small, insignificant and unhealthy place. Managua has continued to flourish, though it has not improved very much over what it was in Zavala's time, and is still inferior in practically every point to Leon and Granada. But this well-intentioned plan did not allay the jealousies of the two cities, and down to the present day their quarrels have been frequent cause of bloodshed and revolution.

Jose Santos Zavala, late president of Nicaragua, is one of the boldest, most skillful and most unscrupulous politicians that has ever flourished in Central America or elsewhere. For sixteen years he maintained himself in power by playing one city against the other of these two cities. If his growing unpopularity led to a revolutionary outbreak in Leon, he incited Granada to suppress it; and Granada, anxious to feed the ancient grudge, hurried to do his bidding. And when Granada rebelled, as it did once in awhile, Leon was only too willing to even up the score. By deftly balancing the factions, Zavala made himself the master of Nicaragua, and one of the most formidable figures in Central America.

On assuming the presidency, one of Zavala's first acts was to institute his now famous policy of concessions. Of course, there is no good deal of reliance about any way in which these concessions were par-

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WORK

Matters of General Interest in the Educational Field.

TIPS THAT MAKE FOR PROGRESS

University Extension Work and New School in Journalism—Assorted Defects in Public School Methods.

Chancellor Avery of the University of Wisconsin has just returned from a meeting at Madison, Wis., of the presidents of the state universities. He reports a very interesting session. Several presidents of state universities in the west were surprised to learn of the increase of over 200 students at Nebraska this year over the previous year. Other institutions showed a decrease in attendance.

Prof. A. A. Head inspected the Oceola High School last Friday. Assistant Inspector Voss has just returned from a long trip of high school inspection visiting Milford, Utah, Central City, St. Paul, Hastings, Colorado, Greeley, North Loup and Ord. He reports good work in all of these schools. Ord has just moved into their high school building which is one of the best school buildings in the state.

The following lecture itinerary is announced for the winter term of the University of Wisconsin. The first week in January and the first week in February; Sunday afternoon, January 23, Young Men's Christian Association, Pre-mont; Monday forenoon, January 24, high school, Oakdale; that night, farmers' institute, Oakdale; Tuesday forenoon, January 25, high school, Oakdale; that night, at the farmers' institute, Albion; Wednesday forenoon, January 26, high school, Albion; that night, at the farmers' institute, Newburg; Thursday afternoon, January 27, farmers' institute, Humphrey; that night, high school, Leigh; Friday night, January 28, Emerson; Tuesday afternoon, January 29, Knox County Teachers' association; Sunday night, January 30, lay sermon, Congregational church, Norfolk; Monday morning, January 31, Norfolk High school; Monday night, January 31, high school, Emerson; Tuesday afternoon, February 1, farmers' institute, Wadena; that night, high school, Bancroft; Wednesday afternoon, February 2, high school, Craig; Wednesday night, February 2, Presbyterian church, Lyons; Thursday afternoon, February 3, high school, Tekamah; Thursday night, February 3, Dana college, Blair; Friday afternoon, February 4, high school, Columbus; Friday night, February 4, First Baptist church, Grand Island; Saturday, February 5, Hamilton County Teachers' association; Saturday night, February 5, Epworth league, Phillips; Sunday forenoon, February 6, Dana college, Methodist church, Aurora; Sunday afternoon, February 6, Young Men's Christian Association, York; Monday morning, February 7, high school, York. The subject of the chancellor's lay sermon is "Old Faith New Power."

Scope and Working Division of University Extension. University extension in Wisconsin works under four main departments—correspondence study, instruction by lecture, debating and public discussion and general information and welfare. said Director Louis E. Raber of the University of Wisconsin extension division in addressing the convention of the Association of American Universities, which includes twenty-two universities of the country, which opened its session here this morning.

The correspondence study department, though scarcely past its third year, shows a registration of over 3,500, continued by the faculty. Of these about 400 are working for university credit. Nearly 2,000 are engaged in special studies with vocational bearings. The remainder are entered for general or preparatory courses. "For industrial employes in correspondence study classes nothing less than distinct proficiency will avail. The plan of its final examinations embraces classes of correspondence students under local direction in manufacturing districts studying shop mathematics, machine construction, and other subjects fundamental to mechanical processes; in mining districts, engaged in courses of study designed to improve the department of mining engineering; in commercial centers, the study of business courses; in fact, university extension, effectively administered, offers vocational training directly applicable to prevalent industrial conditions in every part of the state.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEFICIENCIES.

Some of the Defects Pointed Out by a First of a Series of Papers on "What is Wrong with Our Public Schools," by Joseph M. Rogers, appears in the current number of Lippincott's Magazine.

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Fundamentally, the trouble with our system of public education is that children learn a little about a great many things, without getting much really definite knowledge of anything which is likely to stand them in good stead in later life, and what is equally bad, they do not acquire methods of accurate thinking. This criticism applies to education in every branch, and has been true from the beginning because our methods have been wrong. But just now it is peculiarly true that our public school system has defects which are so palpable, and for which remedies are so easily found, that we should no longer permit things to remain as they are.

One public school system is decidedly behind those of several of the enlightened nations of Europe, notably Germany and Scandinavia, and we ought to realize it. This is a blow to our national pride, but unless we frankly admit our faults, there is little prospect either of repentance or of bringing our public schools up to the level of the best. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the American people that the so-called "three R's" are not grounded in the youthful minds of this generation as they should be. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic are the roots of the human mind. Without them, almost nothing of an intellectual sort can be accomplished. We ought to put the very best tools in the hands of our children, and they should be kept in the best possible condition. Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard university recently told in a lecture how one of his brightest students did not know the letters of the alphabet in their order, and in consequence was much hampered in the use of a dictionary. When it comes to writing, we have retrograded. At various times much stress has been laid on various systems of penmanship, which have been in turn adopted and discarded, with the result that few children write so well as they should, or so well as did their forefathers at the same age. As to composition, most children are befogged at the simplest task.

Forty years ago spelling was one of the principal features of school work. It was an intellectual discipline of the highest order, and had many virtues that are now lost. It was a discipline of the highest order, and had many virtues that are now lost. It was a discipline of the highest order, and had many virtues that are now lost.

OMAHA CLUB WILL BALLOT

Annual Meeting to Be Held Saturday for Election of Directors. The annual meeting of the Omaha club will be held at the club on Saturday, January 15, for the election of directors and other business.

There were discursive. The writing was strenuous and the spelling was even worse. The pupils seemed to have had a fair idea of the subjects in which they were expected, but they presented them in a fashion that was scarcely less than chaotic. It had been trained in the new methods of writing and spelling. The wonderful growth and popularity of the kindergarten in this country is based on fundamental considerations. It makes what is real education in the highest sense a joy to children and parents alike. The little minds are interested, and the little hands learn to do things with an expertness which is amazing to the gray-heads who never knew such a thing in their experience. There is no valid reason why the whole course of education should not maintain the same interest that is found in the kindergarten. Manual training has made a feasible beginning in the schools of the larger cities, and its popularity is a sufficient endorsement of its value, but even here only the smallest possible amount of time is devoted to it. The mind and girls will flounder along in books, and are made to perform tasks of whose value they have no notion and which often possess none. The boy is not different from the man. When you find a man working with an attitude of defiance toward his task, a contempt for his instructor, and a constant desire to do as little as possible and then escape, you have a man who is not likely to succeed. It is the same with the boy and girl. The attitude toward any task is of the first importance. It is true, of course, that we are compelled to perform disagreeable tasks in this world, and discipline is good for us, but when we understand that it is good for us we find the drudgery less.

BREAD AND BUTTER.

Educator Thinks Children Should Be Taught to Earn a Livelihood. Prof. C. S. Webb, principal of the Franklin Park High School, has written himself down as one without fear. He actually has had the courage to make a noise like a man with common sense. He wants the bread and butter test applied to every study suggested for the public schools. The professor has harked back to the ideals of the common schools for the plain people and that it is essential for the plain people to possess the qualifications for earning a living. Therefore, while not discounting the advantages of higher education, he urges that children be so schooled that they will be able to support themselves. Many there are, however, in these days of specialization, fade and frays who will take issue with Mr. Webb, comments the Pittsburg Gazette. The race will degenerate, they tell us, and our public school will fall short of its mission unless we get above the bread and butter standard. There must be linguistic attainments, perfection in the higher mathematics and scientific culture at all hazards. If there be small ability to read, to spell, to write, to indite a letter, to solve the everyday problems of buying and selling, to grasp the ordinary facts of making a livelihood—an almost total lack of manly qualifications and womanly accomplishments of the home and useable kind—what matters it compared with possession of a diploma obtained by proficiency in certain branches of knowledge most of which will never be applied?

To ask such a crude question, of course, is heretical, and one may run the risk of the stake along with Prof. Webb, but it is worth while to suffer contumely in the cause of the common schools. There are so many of them and so many, too, that

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HOYT FINDS OLD ARMY PASS

Digs Up Paper Finding His Father's from New Orleans to New York in 1864.

United States District Clerk R. C. Hoyt has recently discovered among some old papers of his father, the late Captain W. E. Hoyt, an old army pass, issued to Captain Hoyt in August, 1864. Captain Hoyt was at the time connected with the paymaster's department of the United States army at New Orleans. The pass grants him permission to proceed from New Orleans to New York, by steamship, and is signed by J. W. Foster, captain and assistant provost marshal at New Orleans, and bears date of August 2, 1864. In those days the only way to reach New York from New Orleans was by the gulf and Atlantic ocean route.

are not common enough. It ought to be feasible to arrange their studies with some relation to the probable future of pupils, some regard for their station in life, and, certainly, first of all, with respect to the health of the child. In the larger masses, that will have to fight their own battles. The idea that public school pupils should be polished off as highly as may be because most of them are sure to be denied a college or university education really lays them a sacrifice to inconsiderate progress by depriving them of the equipment for self-dependence.

Educational Notes.

Harlan F. Stone was elected by the trustees of Columbia university to fill the place of dean of the law school, which vacant a little more than a month ago by the resignation of Harry Alonso Cushing.

One of the public schools at Oakdale, Tenn., had to be closed because boys dismantled the building as to the duration of the holiday vacation, took revenge by placing Limburger cheese in the school.

Arthur Gilman of Cambridge, Mass., who died at Atlantic City, was 72 years old. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, known as Radcliffe college, and the author of numerous historical works. He was born at Alton, Ill., in 1837, and was the son of Winthrop Sargent Gilman.

A few weeks ago Principal A. C. Fay of the Bridgewater (Mass.) High School in rejected a new course in the high school for some of the boys who were lolling over with exuberance. He said that as a sawhorse and a cord of hard oak, and put these into the basement. When the boys began to transgress the rules Mr. Fay sent them downstairs to saw wood. The boys thought it was a bit joke at first, but the punishment kept on, and they were kept sawing wood until their backs cracked. They broke a number of saws, some took their places, and it was soon found that the wood sawing industry had become a recognized department in the curriculum in the Bridgewater High School. The course in wood sawing did not prove popular at all, and of late there has been little wood sawed there. There is still a lot of hardwood on hand in case of emergency.

Take Warning.

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Freshness and strength are the first essentials of quality spices. You never get these qualities in bulk spices, but you do when you purchase Tone Spices. Better spices were never made. Our stocks are tested again and again to insure quality, strength, flavor. No air, moisture, odor or foreign impurity can contaminate.



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"The Conquest of the Prairie"

Latest masterpiece in oil by Irving R. Bacon, which won high honors for him at Munich last year.

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ALL LOVERS OF ART ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THIS MAGNIFICENT PICTURE.

KEARNEY MILITARY ACADEMY

MAKING MANLY BOYS. Training the body of the boy, as well as the mind, is a recognized essential of modern education. In seventeen years of successful work this academy has developed the mind and bodies of many boys who have become manly men.

BROWNELL HALL

ESTABLISHED 1863. Episcopal school for girls. Certificates admit to Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, etc. Home life under the supervision of experienced housemothers. SECOND TERM BEGINS FEB. 1st, 1910. For illustrated year book address Miss Macdonald, principal, Omaha, Neb.

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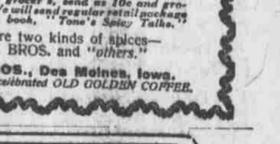
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ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Black Duck, Minn.—"About a year ago I wrote you that I was sick and could not do any of my household work. My sickness was called Retroflexion. When I would sit down I felt as if I could not get up. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and did just as you told me and now I am perfectly cured, and have a nice big baby boy."

Mrs. ANNA ANDERSON, Box 19, Black Duck, Minn.

Consider This Advice. No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ill, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

ECHOES OF THE ANTE-ROOM

Royal Aracuan Banquet One of His Features of Fraternal Life During Week.

One of the most important and enjoyable gatherings of the Aracuan held in Omaha in recent years was the occasion of the Millard hotel Wednesday evening. The affair, presided by nearly 100 members of the order, witnessed the three Omaha councils and many of the members of the Grand Council, including the elegant Paul B. Harm. The spread was for the honor members of the order who had secured new members during the last two months and to outline plans for further work during the winter and spring months. The successful banquet was the affair that voted to repeat it in April before the meeting of the Grand Council, when a Grand Council's class will be initiated into the order.

Edward S. Thompson of Union Pacific Council acted as toastmaster during the evening. Responses were as follows: "Honorable Council 118," Edward L. Bradley, president; "Union Pacific Council 109," Stanley P. Bostwick, regent; "Overland Council 212," Charles C. Sundblad, past regent; "Early Days," James W. Maynard, past regent; "Nineteen Hundred Ten," Hiram Lancaster, deputy grand regent; "Our Order," Paul B. Harm, grand regent; "The Spirit of Altruism," Rev. Frank La Fayette Loveland.

Omaha lodge No. 2, Odd Fellows, will have their candidates for the first degree next Friday evening. Beacon lodge No. 25, will confer the first degree on the 14th inst. Next Saturday evening Hesperian Encampment No. 2, will install its officers and new members. Refreshments will be served at the close of the ceremonies.

At the meeting of the various lodges held during the last week these officers were installed: Omaha No. 2, Frank W. Allwine, noble grand; F. W. Whiting, vice grand; E. K. Greenleaf, secretary and P. B. Ryan, treasurer. Beacon lodge No. 25, Hans Eklund, noble grand; L. S. Shirkoff, vice grand; C. M. Coffin, secretary, and C. A. Wagner, treasurer. Hesperian lodge No. 20, E. H. Gash, noble grand; Frank W. Vlek, vice grand; Robert Taylor, secretary, and H. Friedman, treasurer. Wass lodge No. 151, John A. Wassman, noble grand; John E. Kikwell, vice grand; Richard Johnson, secretary and John Larson, treasurer.

A surprise party was given the retiring officers of George Crook corps, No. 88 last week by the members of Crook post, No. 22. As the corps was about to close its meeting the comrades of the post made a

descent on the hall, laden with baskets of refreshments. Two large tables were quickly arranged for the occasion and joined in disposing of the substantial, and the affair one of the happiest in the history of the post and corps.

A public installation of the new officers of Beacon camp No. 25, of the Grand Army of the World, will take place at the Eagle auditorium Wednesday evening, January 13. The installation will be given at the Millard hotel Wednesday evening. The affair, presided by nearly 100 members of the order, witnessed the three Omaha councils and many of the members of the Grand Council, including the elegant Paul B. Harm. The spread was for the honor members of the order who had secured new members during the last two months and to outline plans for further work during the winter and spring months. The successful banquet was the affair that voted to repeat it in April before the meeting of the Grand Council, when a Grand Council's class will be initiated into the order.

The Omaha Zion society will hold its bi-monthly meeting Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Modern Woodmen hall. Continual blood, for the benefit of the sick, is being prepared in the city. Nominations and election of officers for the ensuing term will be held, also the election of delegates to the thirty-third annual convention of the order of Knights of Zion to be held in Chicago, January 25-31. An interesting program will be given by Moser of Lincoln, a noted Zion worker, will be present and address the meeting.

Panay camp No. 39, Royal Neighbors of America, will hold a public installation of its new officers in Modern Woodmen hall, Fifteenth and Douglas streets, Tuesday evening, January 12.

Plasterers' union, No. 4, elected the following officers for the ensuing year at its last meeting: President, James Stripling; vice president, W. P. Shields; financial secretary, W. E. Scott; W. E. Scott, secretary; Hackett, recording secretary; A. E. Grover; treasurer, E. Doherty; Tyler A. Carlson and George Hardy, the Plasterers' union will receive \$4 a day after February 1.

Big Results from Little Bee Want Ads.