

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Populist Committee Looks Into Affairs of the Deaf Mute Institute.

REPORT MADE TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Institution is Found to Be Conducted in a Very Slipshod Manner—Superintendent Dawes Receives a Scolding from the Pupils.

At the Douglas county convention of populists held September 12, among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Whereas, The management of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is a sacred duty, and

Whereas, The people's independent party of Douglas county is in a large measure responsible for the management of the institution being located in this county;

And whereas, The present board of trustees and superintendent have made a democratic hall of said institution, very greatly to the injury of good service, employing persons from three states outside of Nebraska, apparently and in effect giving preference to persons living outside of the state and discharging competent Nebraska labor to the extent of nearly thousands of dollars, when every one knows that this is a country where the laborer should be given a preference for union labor at all times;

And whereas, Such conduct is most detrimental to the school and our party; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention demands of the governor the immediate discharge of said board of trustees and superintendent and the appointment of a new board of trustees and superintendent possessing competency and ability to conduct the institution in a proper manner and with credit to our party.

At the convention which passed the above resolution a committee was appointed in accordance therewith to investigate the affairs of the Nebraska School for the Deaf and Dumb. The committee, after carefully performing its work, prepared a report which was presented last evening to the county central committee of the people's party. The report is as follows:

Report of Committee.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 4, 1899.—To the County Central Committee of Douglas County, Nebraska: In a resolution passed at the last county convention, which appointed a committee to investigate the condition of affairs at the State Deaf and Dumb Institute, we, the undersigned, who were appointed to that committee, submit the following report.

First.—We find the institute is now closed and that the building has been opened until the middle of October, or possibly until November 1, and that the institution should have been opened at the beginning of September. The superintendent complains of this delay on the ground that the new boiler for heating was delayed in construction. We are of the opinion that the delay in the opening of the building is responsible for the tardiness in giving the order for these boilers, fully aware of the fact that the building should have been opened September 6, and that such carelessness on the part of state officers is the cause of collecting a wrong on the deaf and dumb pupils of the institute, and that such incompetency is most humiliating to the populist standing of the State of Nebraska.

Second.—We find from various testimony given to your committee, that employees have been brought from outside of Nebraska, both as domestics and teachers. This fact is admitted by the superintendent, H. E. Dawes, in answer to a query by the committee. In fact, the case we submit that, as this is a state institution, supported by taxes levied in Nebraska and for the purpose of taking care of deaf and dumb children of Nebraska, this procedure is not only wrong, but it is fully aware that the board of trustees could get all the competent help it needed from people who were living in this state, without importing other teachers or domestics from other states.

We note the fact that the superintendent has permitted to beat children at the institute such a course of discipline is most reprehensible and that the superintendent has permitted to beat children at the institute such a course of discipline is most reprehensible and that the superintendent has permitted to beat children at the institute such a course of discipline is most reprehensible.

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Fourth.—As all schools exist primarily for the welfare of pupils and not for the purpose of making money for the superintendent and teachers large salaries, your committee deeply regrets the determination that, as the institute is not formally opened, that it should not be opened.

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could not make a personal inspection and see and talk with the children and find out how they were treated—as most of the pupils live in different homes. However, we submit for your information the following statement, made by the superintendent of the institute, to persons interested in the welfare of the school: His daughter, who is a member of the committee that his daughter learned nothing under Superintendent Dawes' management and that she was able to read and write over pupils to such an extent that he took her out of school.

F. S. Dunley of Omaha, a deaf man, a carpenter by trade, says in a letter to the committee that there is no employment for the deaf in Omaha. He says that the superintendent of the school for the Deaf, H. E. Dawes, does not know anything about educating the deaf, but that he has employed many inexperienced teachers who have been employed and that the discipline is bad; that the superintendent and board of trustees employ the deaf less than is paid speaking people for the same work; that Mr. Dawes would like to see the employment of the deaf in Omaha.

U. E. Comp of Omaha, a deaf man who is superintendent of the school for the Deaf, writes the committee, saying: "Of the male teachers there was not one but who would have made a far better superintendent than the present one. Mr. Mosely a man of many years' experience as an instructor and standing high in the profession, after serving under Mr. Dawes eight months resigned in disgust. He also complains that other competent teachers being discharged and that those who remain are being sadly neglected. He further says: 'The discipline is lax. Pupils have been seen late at night in questionable resorts. On one occasion I met a party of small boys on the street; several had pipes in their mouths, while others were chewing tobacco. I asked them if they were not afraid Mr. Dawes would not like it. Their reply was they did not care. He also says: 'Had I a deaf child under no circumstances would I place it in that school. Mr. Comp advises the committee to petition the governor to remove the present superintendent and says: 'Do not let him put another politician in charge for the one removed.'

Mr. Jensen of Omaha, a graduate of the school, writes the committee, stating that he attended the school many years and that another member of the family is now a pupil. He declared Mr. Dawes to be a liar and a scoundrel. He says when Mr. Dawes took charge he discharged nearly all of the old teachers and employees and that those of the experienced teachers retained were soon discharged. Mr. Jensen characterizes such actions as a crime against the deaf and dumb children of the state. He says that Mr. Dawes did not and does not know how to converse with the deaf and says the superintendent is a scoundrel and that he had called him names behind his back. He says that Mr. Jensen further says that he is in a very unkind condition and that he is in a very unkind condition and that he is in a very unkind condition.

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GREET CANDIDATES WARMLY

Republican Aspirants Lead Enthusiasm to Meeting in South Omaha.

SPEAKERS PROBE BRYANISM AND FUSION

Judge Baxter Proves the Prosperity of This Community with Facts and Figures on the Critics of the Administration.

Popocatecay and Bryanism received rough treatment at the hands of republican speakers in South Omaha Saturday night and the crowd, headed, headed by the floor and was of it. Most of the candidates on the county and judicial tickets were present and one after another were presented to the audience by Chairman Patrick J. Barrett, each receiving a hearty round of "hands." The candidates present were: Judge Baker, J. G. Burdette, L. G. Burdette, I. G. Burdette, D. M. Haverly, Burmester, P. B. Bryant and D. M. Haverly.

Judge Baxter devoted most of his time to a refutation of the plea of the fusionists that there is no real prosperity here. He referred to his own experience as a judge, filling out the lists of officers of election in 1896 and in 1899. The former year he had to stay away from his office to escape the importunities of many more men out of work than in 1899. He referred to the lists of officers of election in 1896 and in 1899. The former year he had to stay away from his office to escape the importunities of many more men out of work than in 1899.

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LOCAL POLITICAL CALENDAR

Republican Meetings. Tuesday, Oct. 17—Eighteenth ward, Wolt's hall, Twenty-second and Cuming streets.

Wednesday, Oct. 18—Second ward, 1313 South Twentieth street.

Wednesday, Oct. 18—Seventh ward, 1812 Park avenue.

Thursday, Oct. 19—Fifth ward, Sixteenth and Corby streets.

Thursday, Oct. 19—Ninth ward, Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets.

Thursday, Oct. 19—Patriotic League, Millard hotel.

Friday, Oct. 20—Valley, Opera house.

Fusion Meetings. Sunday, Oct. 15—National hall, Thirteenth and William streets.

Tuesday, Oct. 17—Sixth ward, Twenty-fourth and Farnam streets.

Tuesday, Oct. 17—Organization of Fifth Ward Democratic club.

Wednesday, Oct. 18—Ninth ward, Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets.

Thursday, Oct. 19—Douglas precinct, Ruser Park.

Saturday, Oct. 21—Elk City.

Jamaatons. I find his last one, dated October 8, published in the World-Herald. It is a proclamation which shows the close kinship of General Aguinaldo and Colonel William Jennings Bryan. A bond of sympathy exists between them, I suppose because both are striving to obtain a leadership, a supremacy, one in the Philippine islands, the other in the United States.

Colonel Bryan has been appointed to the Philippine islands, which means leadership to Aguinaldo—a dictatorship according to his own proclamations, in which he declared himself the president and commander in chief of the revolutionary government.

General Aguinaldo returns the compliment in his last proclamation, wherein he says: "We shall pray to God that the great democratic party may win the next presidential election and that the American people may be free from the influence of a military dictator. If Aguinaldo were here, he would be making speeches for Colonel Bryan, while if it were not for the principle of annexation and acquisition of territory, Colonel Bryan would be running for president of France."

HOLCOMB AND THE TOILERS

How the Popocatecay Candidate for Supreme Judge Answered One of Their Requests.

The workmen of this city have turned their attention to Silas A. Holcomb's official acts as governor of the state which determine his attitude toward organized labor and his regard or lack of regard for their rights and interests.

The Western Laborer in its latest issue calls attention to Governor Holcomb's response to their appeal for an appointment of a representative to the state board of labor and industry, a position which was created by the position commission of 1898, as shown in the report to the Central Labor Union by T. F. Sturgess, their choice for the position. Mr. Sturgess' communication, dated July 15, 1897, reads as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Central Labor Union—Gentlemen: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your request I have applied for appointment as state commissioner of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, the Second district of Nebraska. I used all possible diligence in procuring such an appointment, but have been unable to secure it. I have, however, secured an appointment to the position of state commissioner of labor and industry, which position I have accepted.

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RECOMMENDS NEEDED REFORM

President of American Academy of Railway Surgeons Advises Changes.

DANGERS THAT BESET TRAVELERS

Regulations for Cleaning Coaches and Supplying Fresh Hygienic Conditions Must Be Effected for Public Safety.

The address of Dr. W. W. Grant, surgeon of the Rock Island road, Denver, who occupies the highly honored position of president of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, was the feature of yesterday's session of the academy. Dr. Grant's subject was "Railway Hygiene and Emergency Equipment," and it gave him opportunity to touch upon a subject of absorbing interest to the general public, especially to those who travel to any extent.

Dr. Grant did not mince words in speaking of the lack of attention given this important subject by the railroad companies and recommended a number of changes tending to the betterment of conditions. Coming from such a source his opinions and criticisms are likely to receive attention at the hands of the railroad companies.

"Coming within the province and duty of railroad surgeons it may be said with much probability that unless they take a positive interest in the matter slow progress will be made in the situation and hygiene of railway travel. So far we have devoted ourselves chiefly to the treatment of injuries and the consideration of litigation cases. Especially is the furnishing and ventilation of coaches and first treatment of the injured passenger of the utmost importance and always of special interest and consideration. It is often a long time after the recognition of an evil before the successful remedy is discovered and applied. The best means in the accomplishment of a given purpose is generally the result of countless theories and suggestions, and careful, patient investigation. The comfort, health and safety of employes and passengers are cardinal elements that must command the serious consideration of railway corporations and their medical corps. Should we examine the air of a Pullman coach with a spectroscopic the myriad living things to the square inch revealed, many inimical to health, would be enough to cause the shades of Aspidochelone, Kirchner, Pasteur and Tyndall to weep for the living."

Dr. Grant spoke of the necessity of better ventilation of passenger coaches. At the present he asserts that the transom window near the top admits promptly moving air, but is not a satisfactory device. The sudden and extreme changes of temperature is a fruitful cause of colds and sickness. He recommended an improvement if the ventilator windows were opened and closed by a valve-like arrangement, made of the usual glass and wooden frame, with a fine wire screen between. The force and volume of the air current would be broken and less smoke and dirt would enter the car. The only perfect remedy, he said, is the more complete combustion of fuel and smoke, which is eminently desirable not only as an economic measure of great value, but in view of the comfort and health of the traveling public.

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