should go to the ones who raised the beets and not the men who made the sugar. But the law were to remain in force, it should not be longer than one year."
Senator Moore denied that the Oxnards had made money last year. The fact was that they had actually lost \$5,000. The story about the grabbing of lands to be used by them if beets should not be cultivated was

Senator Moore moved that when the committee rise, it report that the minority report of Senator Switzler of yesterday be adopted. The chair held that the motion was not in

order.
Senator Coulter then moved that when the committee rise it report that the bill repealing the bounty do pass.

The vote was taken and the motion was

The committee rose and reported and the report was agreed to.

The Scott Apportionment Bills. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17 .- | Special to THE BER. |-The Scoot apportionment bill divides the state into congressional districts as fol-

First District-Richardson, Gage, Pawnee, Jefferson, Saline, Johnson, Otoe, Nemaha

Second District-Douglas, Washington and Surpy.
Third District—Dodge, Burt, Cuming

Third District, Douge, Buth, Culling, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Wayne, Stanton, Coffax, Platte, Madison, Pierce, Knox, Antelope, Boone, Nance, Greeley, Wheeler, Holt, and unorganized territory north of Holt and Knox. Fourth District-Lancaster, Saunders, But

er, Seward, York, Polk, Metrick and Ham lton.
Fifth District—Thayer, Fillmore, Clay,
Nuckells, Adams, Webster, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan, Phelps, Gosper, Furnas, Red
Willow, Frontier, Hayes, Hitchcock, Dundy

and Chase.
The sixth district shall comprise all that part of the state not included in the districts

This arrangement would give four districts

to the independents, one to the democrats, while in the First the race would be a "free for all," with chances slightly in favor of the

epublicans. Representative Scott has drafted the folfowing bill to divide the state into representative districts. Each district will be en titled to one member unless otherwise stated First district, Richardson county; Nemaha: Third, Richardson and Nemaha Nemaha; Third, Richardson and Nemaha; Fourth, Johnson; Flifth, Pawnee; Sixth. Otoe (2); Seventh, Cass (2); Eighth, Otoe and Cass; Ninth, Sarpy and Douglas; Tenth, Douglas (11); Eleventh, Washington; Twelfth, Burt; Thirteenth, Wayne and Thurston: Fourteenth, Dodge; Fifteenth, Cuming; Sixteenth, Dodge and Cuming; Seventeenth, Stanton and Plerrae, Fighteenth Diverse Caster and Decrease Fighteenth Diverse Caster and Private Communications of the Private Caster and Caster Bud Cuming; Seventeenth, Stanton and Pierree; Eighteenth, Dixon, Cedar and Da-kota; Nincteenth, Knox; Twentieth, Ante-lope; Twenty-first, Nance and Greeiey; Twenty-second Bond and Wheeler; Twenty-third, Madison; Twenty-fourth, Platte; Twenty-fifth, Platte and Madison; Twenty-sixth Coffee, Twenty-south, South-Seventy sixth, Colfax; Twenty-seventh, Saunders (2) Twenty-eighth, Butler; Twenty-ninth, Sew ard; Thirtieth, Seward and Butler; Thirty-first, Saline (2); Thirty-second, Gage (3); Thirty-third, Lancaster (7); Thirty-(3); Thirty-third, Lancaster (7); Thirty-fourth, Jefferson; Thirty-lifth, Thayer; Thirty-sixth, Nuckolls; Thirty-seventh, Filmore; w-sixth, Nuckolls; Thirty-seventh, Filmore; Thirty-eighth, Clay; Thirty-ninth, Clay and Filmore; Fortieth, Merrick; Forty-first, Hamilton; Forty-second, York; Forty-third, York and Hamilton; Forty-fourth, Polk; Forty-fifth, Webster; Forty-sixth, Jefferson, Thayer, Nuckolls and Webster; Forty-seventh, Hall; Forty-eighth, Adams (2); Forty-ninth, Hall and Adams (2); Fifteth, Holt and Keya Paha (2); Fifty-first, Brown and Rock; Fifty-second, Cherry; Fifty-third, Sheridan; Fifty-fourth, Lincoln; Fifty-fifth, Valley, Loup and Gar-

Cherry; Fifty-third, Sheridan; Fifty-fourth, Lincoln; Fifty-fifth, Valley, Loup and Gar-field; Fifty-sixth, Custer (2); Fifty-seventh, Sherman and Buffale; Fifty-sighth, Buffalo (2); Fifty-ninth, Dawson; Sixtieth, Kear-ney; Sixty-first, Franklin; Sixty-second, Harlan; Sixty-third, Phelps; Sixty-fourth, Furnas; Sixty-fifth, Red Willow; Sixty-sixth, Frontier, Gosper and Hayers, Sixty-Sixty-first, Prophiles, Gosper and Hayers, Sixtysurnas; Sixty-fitth, Red Willow; Sixty-sixth, Frontier, Gosper and Hayes; Sixty-seventh, Hitchcock and Dundy; Sixty-eighth, Chase and Perkins; Sixty-ninth, Blaine, Thomas, Logan, McPherson, Hooker, Grant, Arthur, Keith and Deuel; Seventieth, Cheyenue, Banner and Kimball; Seventy-First, Roy Butte, Sions and Scatte Diffe-First, Box Butte, Sioux and Scotts' Bluff;

Seventy-second, Dawes.

Some few changes may be made in a few particulars in the committee.

The bill introduced by Fee (rep) differs very materially from the above. The principal change is in Douglas county, which is given fifteen members by the Fee bill.

What Knights of Labor Want. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17 .- | Special to THE Ber. |-The following petition was presented this morning to the senate from the Knights of Labor :

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17.—To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: We, the representa-tives of the Knights of Labor of the state of Nebraska, in state convention assembled, hereby petition and pray your honorable body for the passage of the following entitled bills:

House roll No. 104—A bill for an act to regulate the hour of labor of mechanics, serv-

ants and laborers; also, House roll No. 115—A bill for an act to protect associations and unions of workingmen in the use of labels, trade marks and other forms of advertising goods manufactured by members of such associations, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof; also, House roll No. 63-A memorial and joint

resolution on petitioning congress to enact such laws as may be necessary to assume government, ownership and control of all rallroads and telegraph lines; also, House Roll No. 141.—A bill for an act to promote the independence of voters at public elections, to enforce the secrecy of the ballot, and to provide for the printing and distribu-tion of ballots at multic expenses, also

tion of ballots at public expense; also,
House Roll No. 12, as Amended.—A bill for
an act to regulate railroads, to classify
freights, to fix reasonable maximum rates to
be charged for the transportation of freights upon each of the railroads in the state of Ne braska, to increase the powers and further define the duties of the board of transportation and to punish violations thereof; also, Senate File No 88.—A bill for an act to submit to the electors of the state of Nebras ha for approval or rejection are amendment to the constitution of the state, providing for the repeal of laws by petition of 40,000

electors; also, House Roll No. 325.—A bill for an act to revoke the contract for the leasing of the state penitentiary, penitentiary grounds and convict labor of the state to C. W. Mosher, and to provide for the appointment of a super

intendent; also,
A bill providing for the stamping of all articles manufactured or work done by con-victs, showing that the same had been so man-

We would recommend further that section 8 of house roll No. 104 be stricken out, and that the amendment offered by the committee to house roll 63 be not concurred in.

We further pray your honorable body that you do not pass, as they meet with the unqualified condemnation of all organized labor, the following bills:

House roll 127—An act to repeal sections 1 to 11 inclusive of chapter 3 of the compiled statutes of 1889, entitled "Industrial Statistics." also

tics," also

Hos," also

Rouse roll No. 304—A bill for an
act to amend section 53 of title 14,
entitled "Execution," and to repeal
said section so amended. And thus your pe-Attest: State Master Workman. ANSON H. BIGELOW,

State Recording and Financial Sec.
The objectionable clause in house roll No. 104 reads as follows:

"Any employer or corporation working their employes over the time specified in this act [eight hours] shall pay as extra compensation double the amount per hour as paid for

Divorce Reform League. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17 .- | Special to The BEE. |- The following joint resolution, introduced by Thomas Capek, was adopted by the

Whereas. A society known as the "National Divorce Reform league" has been formed for the purpose of securing uniform warriage and livorce laws throughout the United States;

Whereas, A commission was appointed by the governor of New York to promote this unformity of marriage and divorce laws, invite the governors of all the states in the union to appoint similar commissions, which are to meet at some suitable time and place and agreeupon some measure applicable to the whole United States.

It is and be it hereby resolved by this house, the schate concurring, that the legislature of the state of Nebraska new at the city of Lincoln assembled, is fully in sympathy with a

movement the principal aim of which is to ston the practice of polygamy, purify morals, uphold the sanctity of the home and cement the marriage ties, and it is and be it urther. Resolved, That the laster. arther Resolved. That the legislature request the overnor to communicate with the New York ommission formed for the above purpose, and

If necessary to select similar commission him-self and make such other and further steps as would bring about the much needed reform. The Senate. Lancoux, Neb., Feb. 17.-[Special to THE BEE |- A number of petitions from various unties for female suffrage was read and re ferred to the committee on education.

Senator Dysart's request for the report of

the special committee on senate employes was laid over until tomorrow. The committee on county and county undaries recommended the passage of senate file 47, regulating the manner in which inorganized territory may be included within

ounty bonds. The same committee recommended for pas age file No. 63, regarding the holding of

meeting by county commissioners. Also file 26, regulating the auties of the oard of transportation in counties with pubwarehouses.

The committee on university and normal shools recommended for passage senate file of, providing for a normal school at Pierce, be known as the North Nebraska norma hool. The bill went on the general file. The committee on miscellaneous corpora ommended the indefinite postpone

No action was taken on the resolutions of

ie Superior irrigation committee.
The following bills were read the first time Senator Collins—Providing for acquiring y gift, devise or purchase of public grounds and parks by cities of the second class hav-ing more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 in-habitants, and to provide for the improvenent, care, preservation, maintenance and protection thereof; the appointment of three park commissioners: the issuing of bonds for ark purposes, and the raising of sufficient evenue to provide for the same. Senator Collins—Amending 66, of article 2,

chapter 14, of the compiled statute of Ne raska, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for he organization, government and powers of ities of the second class having more than ,000 inhabitants.

Senator Collins—Amending subdivision 56, of section 52, article 2, of chapter 14, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1889, entitled Cities of the second class over 5,000 inhabitants.

Senator Keiper-Establishing a state nor mal school at Pierce, Pierce county, Neb. Under third reading, house roll 141, the Australian election law was brought up. Senator Moore discovered a defect in line 20, section 20, which requires the voter, in the event of his name not appearing in the registry list of the election district, to pre-sent a certificate of registration signed by the city clerk. The senator held that the clerk had no such list, and that the section would impair the efficacy of the law. He moved to recommit the bill to the committee

Senator Poynter objected and wanted the bill passed immediately. measure was recommitted, however to the committee of the whole. Scuator Keiper in the chair, and amended by striking out the requirement referred to and substituting therefor the words "establish in the manuer provided by law his right to vote."

The committee then rose and reported and

the report was adopted. On motion of Senator Koontz it was de-cided that when the senate adjourns it would be to Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

APTERNOON SESSION. The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported that house roll 141, the Australian ballot law, had been correctly en-

grossed. A memorial was received from the irriga tion convention suggesting the intention of the bounty for the manufacture of beet sugar. Owing to the absence of several members, Senator Collins asked for a call of the house The call was ordered and made and Sena-tors Beck, Brown, Christofferson, Keontz, Poynter, Randall, Stevens, Thomas, Warner and Wilson being absent unexcused.

The absent members were found by the ergeant-at-arms. Senator Collins then moved the senate go nto committee of the whole on the genera

The motion prevailed and Senator Collins was called to the chair.

Several minor bills were considered and acted upon favorably.

Adjourned till Friday at 4 p. m.

The House. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The house went into committee of the whole, Watson in the chair, to consider bills on general file.

The Schappel bill, providing that wild lands lying adjacent to improved farms other things being equal, should be assessed at the same value as cultivated lands for the pur pose of taxation, was taken up. White (dem.) moved to strike out the macting clause,

Dobson (ind.) defended the bill and de-clared the Henry George idea of a single tax on land was the true theory of taxation, and this pill was a step in that direction. Breen (dem) said this bill meant that the boor man should be taxed just as high as the rich, and that the humble residence of the man of moderate means should contribute as much revenue toward the support of the gov-

ernment as the mansion of the millionaire Howe did not believe the state was ready to adopt the single tax theory, and Gale took the same view of the matter.

Matheson (dem) observed that farmers had always paid more than their share of

taxes, and were now trying to exempt all classes from helping support the government except themselves. The 2 per cent men pay only a small share of their taxes now, pay only a small share or their taxes box, and you seem to desire to still further lighten their burdens. Shrader moved as a substitute that an

amendment be added to the present law pro-viding that the 'assessors in listing real es-tate for taxation should not take into consid-

cration the improvements thereon."

The bill and amendment were vigorously opposed by Bertrand and Ford of Douglas.

Shrader defended his amendment at length and felt sure that such a law would enable assessors to "tax the land speculators out of the state."

White's motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost—27 yeas, 43 mays—and the bill referred back to the committee on reve-nue and taxation for further consideration.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The house in committee of the whole took up the bill locating a girls' industrial school or juvenile delinquents as Geneva. Shryock moved to strike out "Geneva" and

nsert "Louisville, Cass county." Dobson and Stevens of Fillmore spoke in lefense of the claims of Geneva. White and Shryock said that the citizens of

Louisville offered the state 200 acres of land and a building worth at least \$20,000 for the purpose of the school. He thought the city or location offering the greatest inducements should secure the institution. Modie moved to strike out Louisville and usert McCook. Motion lost.

The amendment to locate the school at Modie moved that the bill be referred back the committee on schools, and each locality

e invited to make propositions.

Howe insisted that the original bitl should

be passed without delay, and that there was an urgent demand for such a school.

The motion to refer was lost and the bill recommended for passage 43 to 28.

The bill by Nichols to appoint a state geologist and assistants and make a geological survey of the state was indefinitely post-poned.

On motion of White the enacting clause of a bill by Alden providing for the appointment of an expert to examine the county treasurers' accounts throughout the state

A bill by Scott, providing that personal property to the amount of \$500 shall be exempt from taxation, and that the increase in the value of lands by reason of cultivation fences, fruit and forest trees shall not be taken into account by the assessors when listing the property for taxation, was recom-

mended for passage.

The house, by a vote of 49 to 43, adjourned over till Thursday in order to allow the veterans to attend the old soldiers' reunion at

A Clerical Apologist. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17.-[Special to THE BEE. |- Rev. George W. Martin, chaplain of the industrial school at Kearney and presiaent of the Nebraska relief commission, came into town yesterday and has since busied himself about several things.

He has made earnest appeals to the senate

to pass the blil appropriating \$100,000 with which to purchase seed for the needy farm-

erms in the west. But, before calling on the senators, he held a senace with Rev. L. P. Ludden, the gen-eral manager of the relief commission. He remonstrated with that gentleman and in-formed him that he (Mr. Ludden) should not again allow himself to be interviewed by The Ben as regards Rev. Mr. Scottborn, the American Sunday School association mission ary in Dundy county, who, it was suspected, was not distributing in a proper manner the ney which had been sent to him from the it for the relief of the drouth sufferers.

Mr. Ludden, it will be remembered, stated that he had been informed Rev. Mr. Scott-horn had cashed drafts and received registered packages supposed to contain money which had been sent in response to his appeals to people in the east for aid for the suffering farmers. The reverend gentieman, it was stated also, instead of receiving the money from the banks in bills of small denomination which could be used for relief of the sufferers, insisted upon being paid the amount, if possi-ble, in one bill of a large denomination. It was known that he could not thus distribute the contribution among the sufferring people and the suspleions of his neighborhood were aroused. This suspicion was communicated to Mr. Ludden, and through him in-quiry was made into the matter. The result of this inquiry convinced that gentleman that there was no reason why the reverend 'relief' dispenser should be covered strange work. He told this to Mr. Martin, and further that when he saw any more work of the kind he should feel it was his duty to inform The Bee and expose the fraud. Rev. Mr. Martin held publicity would injure

the cause and keep money away from the state, especially the contribution which might e expected through the American Sunday School association,
Mr. Ludden said it would be better that the money should not come into the state than, having come, be diverted to unlawful

purposes, It is not understood that Rev. Mr. Martin denies anything that has been said regard-ing Rev. Mr. Scotthorn's strange conduct, although it is not understood why he wishes the matter to be hushed so long as there is any reason to occleve that the funds intended for the needy poor have been turned into disnonest pockets

The purchasing committee of the commission leave here tomorrow for Holdrege, where they will confer with the commissioners of Phelps county.

They hope to induce that body to bond the county for \$12,000 to pay for the relief of the needy people which it has within its bound-

A similar request will be made of several other countles the warrants of which are considered worth 100 cents on the dollar.

In Defense of Rev. scotthorn. Benkelman, Neb., Feb. 15-To the Editor

of THE BEE: The special telegram from Lincoln in today's BEE in regard to the suspicious methods of one Scotthern, a missionary of the American Sunday school union, relating to his distribution of aid sent to his care from the east for the destitute of this county, was like dropping a bombshell in the main street to explode. Your correspondent observed the article as soon as the Bre arrived and sought an interview with Mr. Scotthorn, who by the way, is a resident of Benkleman, but owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Scotthorn, who is in a critical condition at Scotthorn, who is in a critical condition as present, the interview was postponed and Mr. Scotthorn promised an early one with a

A great many here consider the charge of his misappropriating money sent him as actuated by jealous designs, perhaps by some one in whose estimation the missionary has seen fit to pestow donations properly. He is certainly not actuated by any political motive or with a view of making himself popular with the people, certainly not actuated any more than the performance of a Christian and humane act. There are many cases where he has relieved much suffering, and the stream of people who besiege his home asking for aid, and the satisfied expression on their faces as they return will substantiate the fact that their requests are not entirely ignored. We have heard many expressions from neighbors residing near the Scotthorn mansion, to the effect that he re-ceives and distributes more aid than the county clerk does from the state relief comnission. Investigation will show that Mr. Scotthorn has paid the railroad agent here for freight and donations sent here, a large amount of cash. He has purchased one car load of coal that we know of, and has given orders on a certain flour dealer for flour and meal to the destitute, and pays these bills. This will show where a great expenditure of cash has been made, but whether it is as much as he has received from his appeals for aid, your correspondent does not undertake to say, but believes that Mr. Scotthorn will render a true account and ex-Scottners will remore a true account and ex-plain the true expenditure of all cash received for this purpose. Mr. Scotthorn has been very industrious as a Sun-day school organizer and has donated books and papers by the score, sufficient to conduct

the schools where the funds were lacking. He donated seventy-five bibles to the Metho-dist Sunday school of this place, we understand, as one instance of his charitable It sounds like the reports sent in to State Relief Manager Ludden are which tainted with malice, and when one sees and hears of a person doing so much benevolent work in re ieving the destitute settlers, as is heard all over our country as being rendered by Mr. Scotthorn, we believe a great injustice is

Your correspondent will see to it that Mr. Scotthorn renders an account of himself and cash received, and the public will have an opportunity to judge from his report whether or not he is doing his duty. P.

The World's Fair Appropriation. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-The house committee on finance, ways and means held an important session tonight. The appropriation of \$150,000 for the world's fair was considered. Storms, Soderman and Purnell favored triking out the enacting clause of the bill. Shryock thought \$100,000 would be sufficient. The bill was finally referred back to the nouse for action without recommendation by a tie vote. The committee also had the xpense accounts of state officers under conideration. They cut down the salary of bookkeepers and clerks in the governor's and auditor's office from \$1,200 and \$1,300 to \$1,000, and made other slight reductions

Legislative Notes.

Messrs, Kelley and Hawley, attorneys respectively for the Union Pacific and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley roads, and G. M. Holdredge, manager of the B. & M., as also Messrs, Kimball and Whitney of the Union Pacific, argued before the committee on rail-roads today against the maximum rate discount. roads today against the maximum rate clause in the Stevens railroad bill.

The committee on elections today heard the arguments of the attorneys in the Scott-Collins contest case from Gage county, the atter gentleman holding the seat. The committee then adjourned. The bailots in the case have been brought to the capitol and await further action. The matter cannot be considered again until next Friday.

Faced the Indictment. SALT LAKE, Utan, Feb. 17:- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- John Beck, the owner of the Bullion Beck mine at Tintic, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of polygamy. It is alleged that Beck had three wives. The offense was committed in 1887, but Beck went to Europe when he heard that he was indicted. Some of the Mormons took advantage of his absence by trying to convert his mine to their own use and he came back. He

pleaded not guilty. A Peculiar Death. SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-George Dunford, a leading boot and shoe merchant, met with a fatal accident last night. He was hanging a pic-ture when the ladder upon which he was standing fell. His head struck upon a ham-mer lying by, breaking his skull.

Powderly Has Heart Disease. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.-Last night as Master Werkman Powderly concluded his speech to the Knights of Labor, he fell in his chair from an attack of heart disease. He recovered in about five minutes and was able to walk to his hotel,

Killed by a Snow Slide. SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-B. Y. Hampton, a wellknown young mining man of this city, was killed at Ketchum, Idaho, by a snow slide.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

A Discussion of the Aims and Methods of Modern Education.

THE PRIME OBJECT TO BE ATTAINED.

Practical Work, Bather than the Memorizing of Mere Theories, the Gist of Learning-Courses of Study.

An audience which occupied every seat and all the available standing room in the First Congregational church greeted President Charles Eliot of Harvard university last night.

Upon the pulpit platform with the distinguished educator and speaker of the evening were grouped a score of prominent Omana citizens. Among the number were Dr. Duryea, Prof. Lewis, principal of the high school; Superintenpent James, Dean Gardner, Dr. Richard Stebbins, Rev. W. J. Harsha, Rev. Thain, Rev. Atkisson and C. A. Baldwin.

In the audience where a large number of professional men-physicians, attorneys, ministers and educators. The earnest thoughtful forces of Omana's army of school teachers were seen in all parts of the house. Business men and students people of wealth and leisure, the plain mechanic and the busy clerk were there to listen to one of the foremost ducators of modern times.

President Eliot is a tall, well proportioned nan with a head of intellectual moid and features prominent but finely chiseled. From his keen eyes there flashes the evidence of rare intellectual grasp and a deep, thorough understanding of the vital elements in human progress. He is not eloquent and makes no attempt at what is called oratory, but his language is faultless in simplicity and directness. He speaks in a clear, pleasing tone, entirely void of trick or flourish, much the same as he does, no doubt, to a class of earnest students in Harvard universty. His words fit into place like bricks in a wall, and each sentence goes to his hearers bearing great sentence goes to his hearers bearing great central thoughts that suggest many lines of profitable meditation.

The distinguished educator was introduced

by Prof. Lewis, principal of the high school, and for almost an hour the speaker held the rapt attention of his auditors while he discussed the aims and methods of modern education. He opened by saying that people love to look back upon the happiest and most pleasing period of their lives, and to many the years of their school life form that bright spot in the past to which the memory loves to revert. The spoaker said that he could not say that of his college life. He had never felt that he had been treated right. There were many things in connection with his school work that had not been properly arranged, and he should always feel that an injustice had been done him. The same is true of youth and school days are remembered as a period of gloom. One cause of this unfortu-nate state of things was the wrong ideas of carning and the wrong arrangement of the courses of study, Many changes have been made in recent years, and many more are needed in the methods of instruction. A few years ago the leading educators seemed to think that the acquisition of facts constituted the chief end to be attained in a course of instruction. It is now conceded that this is but a secondary consideration. The prime object in an education is the acquisition of power, grasp of intellect, and the ability to lay hold of new propositions and from them arrive at correct conclusions. In Harvard university the applicant for admission is confronted with propositions in geometry, for instance, that are entirely new to him, but which may be solved by the application of principles he has learned if he has sufficient mental power to make proper use of those principles. The same principle is followed in the study of Latin and Greek. In former years the student was required to be capable of translating any page in certain text books, but now the student is required to translating any page of Latin securior. required to translate any page of Latin or Greek, no matter where it may be found. It chemistry and order is not required a question of power, not ory. And in chemistratudies the student is at present to describe certain processes, but to perform them. The practical work is the gist of learning, not the memorizing of the mere theory.
The speaker then passed to the second phase of education, in which there has been a bene-

ficial change. It is in the individual work done in the class room. President Eliot

said that he was very much gratified to observe the improvement in this direction in all the high schools he had visited during his tour across the country. He was glad to note the fact that in the Omaha high school each individual pupil was being called upon to do individual work and to apply his mental powers in a manner which developes strength and capacity. The speaker said that there were but few sub-jects that could be taught successfully by the old method of calling classes up to recite upon lessons assigned and memorized simply to be repeated. To individualize our educational training is the only way by which perfection can be approached. The third division of the address was the elective idea in our schools.

President Eliot held that the privilege of a choice as to the course of study pursued is an absolute necessity to the highest advancement and the best results in the education of any young man. This matter of choice enters into a course of education from the moment a student reaches a high school all the way through until he graduates from a professional college or university, would require forty years for most apt and energetic man complete all the studies in complete complete all the studies in the curriculum of Harvard university. It is ab-solutely impossible for any one to succeed in line without selecting a course of study. This elective method has been gaining in favor since 1865, and has now been adopted in nearly all colleges and high schools, as well as in the universities. This elective method is right, because it recognizes the individuality of every boy and girl. The minds of the young differ one from another, and each should be permitted to select those courses of study in which they will best succeed. It has been claimed that to study but a few subjects will make one narrow and contracted in brain power, The speaker did not believe that statement. There is not a single subject of important magnitude which does not contain a variety of elements. If a man will take any single line of mental work and follow it into all its departments he will develop a well rounded intellect. There is enough in any single line of study to demand the entire of study to demand the entire time and energy of the most powerful mind. There are few bessentials to a liberal education aside of from the following of a single knowledge of one's native language and of the principles of arithmetic. Whene one has acquired these two powers they world is all before him. He may enter any single him. He may enter any single course of study and develop a strong, well rounded mind. There is but one method by which all research can be pushed—that is along strictly scientific lines.

The last division of the address was devoted to the order of study. Twenty years ago the great eastern colleges required but a limited knowledge of the English language upon the part of applicants for admission. Now they require a very thorough knowledge of English. The study of physical science is now begun much earlier than formerly. A knowledge of chemistry, geology and natural history—not merely by quotogy and natural history—not merely by quoting text books, but by knowing things when they are presented—is now considered a very essential attainment in the early part of a course. In the past there has been entirely too much dependence placed upon text books, while young ladies and gentlemen do not recognise the most common specimens bysiffit when placed under the microscope or handed to them from a collection of fossils.

The learned speaker said that the study of

The learned speaker said that the study of language should begin early, while the child can acquire such things with easo. He had met Dutch girls at the age of eighteen years who restricted in the study of the stu who spoke four languages quite fluently, and yet their opportunities for learning had been no better than their associates where they lived. They had begun the

fiquisition of foreign tongues at a very early age, and it was a very difficult task to become preficient.

The time when a young person should enter college was then discussed by the speaker. He believed that nature indicated that per-He believed that nature indicated that period. Just when the character has become
restablished, or about the eighteenth year
with most young people. He believed
that the tendency of young people is nearly
slways fixed by that time, and they
are prepared to go out from home,
if they have been properly brought up,
and enjoy more liberty and assume
to a wider extent their own control at about
that age. Some should not go until they are that age. Some should not go until they are at least twenty. All depends upon the for mation of the individual character and will. In reading the history of nearly all men and women whose lives have been sufficiently interesting to be worth recording, President Eliot said, we find that racters have been established by the time they were eighteen years old.

Speaking of the benefits to be derived from college training, the speaker said that there was no class of men who reap greater or nore certain benefits from such a course than the men who enter business pursuits. In his own class at Harvard to ere were eleven out of eighty-nine who entered business callings, and they were succeeding re-margably well; better, in fact, in proportion to the number, than those who entered protessional lines.

In closing the speaker said there should be a oneness and a harmony throughout the entire system of education all the way from the common school up to the university. When this shall have been attained the greatest benefits will then be piaced within the reach of the earnest, energetic student.

WILL PROSECUTE BISMARCK. Von Caprivi Threatens His Prede-

cessor-A Keen Criticism. Parts, Feb. 17 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE. ]-A special dispatch from Berlin to the Siecle asserts that Chancellor Von Caprivi, on consultation with the emperor has decided to commence proceedings against Prince Bismarck the moment the publication of the latter's memoirs begins. All copies of the book will be seized and Bismarck will be summoned before the courts to answer to charges he has himself so often preferred

against others. The announcement has naturally created a great sensation, and many are loth to believe that Emperor William would attempt to so far numiliate the man who but recently was the numinate the man who but recently was the virtual ruler of the empire. Prince Bismarck remains in comparative seclusion, and it will be difficult to get an opinion from him as to what he will do, in view of the threat made by the emperor. Those, however, who best know the ex-chancellor, believe that the crisis has been reached and that Bismarck will refuse longer to submit in subrece to the will refuse longer to submit in silence to the jealous attacks of the imperial court.

The socialist organizations of Germany are rejoicing over the announcement of the approaching humiliation of the man of iron.

His Latest Offending. Berlin, Feb. 17.—[Special Cablegram to The Bee.]—The city is ringing with Prince Bismarc't's protest against the policy "which removed the corn duties and gave us the Jesuits.

"It impales the e nueror and his chance llor on one spear," writes one of the leading correspondents in Berlin, "and will be repeated from one end of the empire to the other where Bismarck's former utterances were hardly The emperor is said to be more keenly ir

ritated by this than by anything Bismark had said previously, but there is no possible ground in the remark for action against the ex-chancellor, as it was simply an expression of opinion. The kniser feels it all the keenly, as he has no intention of admitting the Jesuits to the empire, that being one point on which he decrines to yield to Rome.

STANFORD'S SCHEME, The Finance Committee Thinks i Would Encourage Improvidence. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. - Under instructions from the committee on finance, Senator Morrill, chairman of that committee, today reported adversely to the senate the Stanford bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium involving loans on lands at 2 per cent interest. The report contends that land owners, for the larger part, the only class to be be benefitted, are too prudent to their homesteads with mortgages, and even young men, starting in life, when borrowing capital, do not intend to remain twenty years in debt. But the low rate of interest offered to land owners might inspire improvident habits and extravagant speculation in the

cussion to the Argentine Republic and colonial currency schemes, both of which, say the committee, resulted in shame and disaster. QUIBBLING FOR A NECK.

mass of people, not free from such tempta-tion. The report says the bill endorses the principles put forth more than a century ago

by the notorious John Law. Experience has shown that whenever such reckless experi

ments, intended to secure cheap money, have

been tried they have ended in commercia crises, bankruptcy and national disasters.

The report compares the measura under dis

Ottawa Lawyers Trying to Save Charles Ford's Neck. OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE, ]-The arguments on the motion for a new trial in the case of Charlie Ford. convicted and condemned to death in December for the murder of David Moore, the Omaha traveling man, opened today before Judge Stipp, who arrived from Lake Gene a yesterday afternoon. The attorneys for Ford had all but finished their arguments at adjournment this evening, making the points that the trial judge (Judge Stipp) had no right under the constitution to allow the jury's visit to the scene of the murder in Allen Pari when the prisoner was not present, as this was evidence given in his assence, and that the admission and later the ruling out of the evidence of Bowermasters concerning the actions of Ford's wife after the crime had been committed did not leave the minds of the jurymen free from influence. The state

will present its arguments tomorrow CHILIAN TROOPS DEFEATED. The Rebels Advancing on the Capital in Force. Paris, Feb. 17.-The Gaulois today published a dispatch from Buenos Ayres which states that the Chilian government troops were defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota. The same dispatch states the insurgent forces are rapidly indreasing in numbers and that they are advancing upon the capital. Only a few towns remain loyal to the government. The destruction of railroads by the insurgents hampers the movement of troops President Balmaceda is well supported in the to repel the rebels. During the battle which was fought at Tarapaca, the mines were set on tire by men from the insurgent war ves-

sels. The coal depots at Coronet were pillaged by sailors and rebel vessels, Another Uprising in the Carolines. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17 .- A private letter from the Caroline islands gives an account of further fighting between the natives and Spaniards, in which the latter were worsted. It is expected that a general uprising of the natives will occur. The has sent ships to Manilla for troops.

Murderous Conspiracy Discovered. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 17 .- A conspiracy to assassinate the principal members of the gov ernment has been discovered here. Lynched on General Principles.

principles. He was a notorious character and was guilty of many crimes Marries an Astor. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-Miss Ara Lawle Willing, daughter of Edward S. Willing of this city, was married here today to John Jacob Astor, a son of William Astor.

Douglas, Tex., Feb. 17 .- A negro named Tom Robin has been lynched on general

Millionaire Haggin's Son Dead. New York, Feb. 17. -Ben Ali Haggin, son of J. B. Haggin, the California millionaire, died of pacumonia this morning at his resiFRIGHTENED BY THE IDEA.

Two Cent Fare Bills a Bugaboo to Illinois and Kansas Reads.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF PROPOSED LAWS.

Passenger and Ticket Agents Decide to Abolish Unlimited Tickets-Chairman Walker Endorsed-Enlarging Its Scope. CHICAGO, Feb. 17.-[Special Telegram to

THE BEE. |-Officials of lines in Illinois Kansas believe that passenger rates in both states will be reduced to 2 cents a mile if the present bills before the legislatures come up for action. These have been carefully counted and in both legislatures there is a clear majority in favor of the reduction. None of the lines would object to the reduction in Illinois, but all are agreed that if enforced in Kansas the reduction would only cease spreading at the

There is not a mile of track in Kansas payng expenses at present figures, and the 2 cent rate in that state would result in taking off every possible train and the discharge of every possible employe. The Alton has for the last six years favored the 2 cent rate in Illinois, and has only refrained from putting it in on account of the disastrous effects of such a reduction to the lines west of the Misscuri.

To Abolish Unlimited Tickets. CHICAGO, Feb. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket agents met in Chicago today. E. O. McCormack of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton was elected president; A. S. Henson of the Boston & Albany vice president and A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore secretary. The most important subject considered

was the abolishment of unlimited tickets. An overwhelming majority favored abolishment, and a committee was appointed to represent all American roads not in an association in a conference with the existing associations, looking to that end. It was decided that prepard ticket orders should be handled the same as coupon tickets. Also that every road in America be rep-resented by a number and these numbers be stamped on both sides of every coupon ticket good over the corresponding roads.

The fall meeting will be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., on the second Tuesday in September and the next meeting in San

California a Competitor.

Cricago, Feb. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Eastern rolling mills are to have a competitor in California. The current number of the Railway Age devotes considerable space to a description of the Bargion rail, manufactured in San Francisco, for which many advantages are claimed over the present form of rail.
Mr. J. E. Morris, the secretary of the Bargion company, has just closed a contract with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company for a large sample lot of rails to be subjected to a severe test on the company's lines. To railroad men the idea of steel rails from California is novel and the result of the test is awaited with much interest.

Chairman Walker Endorsed.

Cmicago, Feb. 17 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The interview with Chairman Walker on the present status and future prospects of the Western Traffic association was the sensation of the day. No published interview has ever so nearly met the views of all Chicago railroad men. The Alton has not joined the association, nor does it intend to, but General Manager Chappell said: "It was the strongest railroad article Mr. Walker has ever written. It will go a long way toward putting the associations in their right light before the public. If carried out on the lines of the interview, the association cannot help but be of great benefit to both members and non-members. Augmenting the Trans-Missouri. CHICAGO, Feb. 17. - Special Telegram to

THE BEE. | - The Second meeting of the commissioners of the Western Traffic association began today in Chairman Walker's office. The day was given up entirely to discussing rules for the guidance of the board. Chairman Smith of the Trans-Missouri association presided over a meeting of the pas-senger department, which he thinks will tonorrow adopt an agreement which the trans-continental lines in trans-Missouri territory

assenger territory much larger and almost is important as the Western Passenger asso-Remarked by R. C. Joiner of Allen P. O., Hillsdale Co., Mich.: "Nothing gave my rheumatism such quick relief as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil-believe it infallible for rheuma-

will sign. This will make the trans-Missour

Fritish Columbian Defenses. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 17 .- | Special Telegram to The Bee. |- General Herbert, commandant of the Canadian militia, has left for Winnipeg and will go on from there to the Pacific coast, where he will inspect the coast defences. General Herbert has a diplomatic rather than a military task. This may account for the fact that he, an attache of the English embassy in Russia, was chosen for the post of chief of the Canadian militia rather than a more soldier. The importance attached to the defenses of British Columbia shows that Russia is the foe feared in that quarter, with her great naval arsenal of Vladivostock on

the Siberian coast, Burdock Blood Bitters, taken after eating, will relieve any feeling of weight or over ful-ness of the stomach. Sold everywhere.

Sale of a Sugar Plant. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The fact was made public today that the St. Louis sugar refinery, one of the largest in the country, had been sold. This sale will be formally ratified at a meeting of the directors to be held on February 26. It is thought that the refinery will resume business when the present duty on raw sugar is taken off next April. The refinery has been shut down more than two years. Several hundred hands are employed when it is in full operation. It is a member of the American sugar refit ery company.

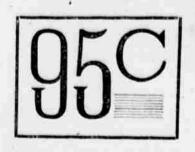


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THEN

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