



TO CLEAN CARPETS.

If you have a carpet that looks dingy and you wish to restore it to its original freshness, make a stiff lather of Ivory Soap and warm water and scrub it, width by width, with the lather. Wipe with a clean damp sponge. Do not apply more water than necessary.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, and its purity, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

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TIME WASTED IN SCHOOLS

Lack of the Practical in Present Educational System Criticized.

ARE THE MASSES BEING OVEREDUCATED?

Faculties of the Modern Schools—Methods of Teaching the Chinese in San Francisco—Educational Notes.

A speech on education delivered in San Francisco recently by Collis P. Huntington, the noted railroad magnate, has aroused considerable discussion. Mr. Huntington declared that the mass of the people are being overeducated, with the result that there is a large class which seems hard work of the practical sort and makes a precarious living in consequence. He laid stress upon the value of the years from 12 to 25 in acquiring mastery of some line of business and deplored the fact that so many young men spend that period in ways which afterward prove of little help in achieving success.

This is the old-fashioned business man's view," comments the Buffalo Express, "and it contains both positive merit and useful criticism of a side of the general educational practice. The boy who begins practical work early acquires a facility which does not come later. He gets the habit of obeying orders cheerfully, of taking what comes to him as a matter of course. He grows into his business until it becomes second nature, and when he has had a kind of practical training which gives him personal standing and the intelligence which constantly widens his horizon, he usually commands a measure of success. The great objection to giving many young men an academic education is that they are not taught the elements of the work they must do after leaving college. The stress has been laid upon moral and intellectual preparation, to the neglect of the practical. This applies in part to the serious scholars who intend to follow the professions, for which, however, this preparation is not generally unsatisfactory. The shiftless men, who manage to get through college without thoroughness in any direction, cannot be said to be overeducated; they are not taught their time to the best advantage, either for a professional career or for practical life.

A third class of young men consists of those who make a good use of their college years, and follow a profession. It is those that might better have had a kind of training which would put them more easily into touch with the industrial and commercial life which the mass of men must pursue. The education these men receive is well worth while because it was intended to give them bread and butter of life. It is chiefly defective because it has not directed attention to the necessity of entering heart and soul into some branch of what is called business and to the worth and value of business in this respect in academic education produces the large element to which Mr. Huntington refers—those who are unable to be successful at a profession and who do not like the idea of learning thoroughly a commercial or industrial pursuit.

But there is an educational tendency abroad now which is certain to reduce the size of this class and to work a very great change in the attitude of some educated men toward business in general. It involves not only manual training, but industrial and commercial education. The schools of technology have already done a great deal in harmonizing theory and the severest practice. Their work, however, has been in the direction of training the men who can rightly claim to belong to one of the most important professions. The higher trade schools, which specialize the beginning of manual training, are doing more for the young men who show theory and practice can be combined with profit and adequate remuneration in the most strictly economic side of life. They give a training which is not only actual work in itself during the younger years and is far better in its ultimate result. The commercial schools carry the same idea into another phase of business life.

As these institutions make themselves felt in this country as they have in Europe, they must inevitably increase the attractions of the business career and shame the college graduate into following a business with the same enthusiasm that marks the graduate of a textile school, for instance. They must, in fact, inculcate the idea broadly that it is worth while for the best minds of the United States to study, they have in practical terms, to study exhaustively, and work earnestly with their hands in doing it, any great branch of industry or trade—that it is better to be at work at something than to aspire to a business of a profession for which they are not fitted.

In the meantime it is to be remembered that it is the wide diffusion of education which has so increased the value of the people of the United States. The home market is the best in the world. It is not education that is at fault, but the refusal, from false pride or other cause, to utilize it to the best advantage to the community. There can be no objection to the concept that which makes its possessor a parasite.

Corea's Unique Schools. Miss Louisa Chase, formerly employed as a teacher in the public schools in Hurley, S. D., who is now a missionary in Corea, writes an interesting reference to the unique schools of that far off land.

"The teacher," she writes, "is always an old man. He sits on the floor in the front end of the room and never gets up to walk about the room when he speaks to his pupils. He is always dressed in white, keeps his hat on in the house, leaves his shoes outside the door and smokes his pipe any time he likes during the school hours; he has a long pipe, but does not smoke it. The pupils all gather at about 9 o'clock and study until 12. The teacher calls the attention of the children by tapping on the floor with a long stick and he uses the same stick on the heads of the boys who do not behave well."

"Little girls are never seen in a heathen Corea school. It is only the boys who are educated. They are usually 6 or 7 years old when they begin and stay in school until they are 15 or 17. They, during these years, study reading, writing, arithmetic, history, science and religion and also study Corea geography. They all want to know the Chinese characters, because they think that China is the most powerful and popular country in the world and as the Coreans have always been ruled largely by China they have a sort of reverence for that country.

"The boys never wash their hands or

faces or have their hair combed before coming to school each morning and you know the boys have never cut their hair until they are about 18 or 20 years old; but wear it in a braid down the back. They always wear great, baggy trousers, with yards and yards of white muslin as the only material in them. Their coats are also of muslin, colored pink or blue or purple. Their little straw shoes and short white stockings are very pretty when they are affixed to wear them. There are a number of Christian schools in Corea now for the girls. The girls come to the little church room two evenings each week and study the native characters and learn to read and write. They then have a bible lesson and commit to memory a great many scriptural texts. They study evenings because they have to work hard all day, helping their mothers with the work or taking care of the baby brother or sister."

Teaching the Chinese.

The city of San Francisco maintains a free public school in the Chinese quarter for the instruction of Chinese in the English language, and eight religious denominations have each a school for the Christians of that term the heathen. The Chinese find that to Christianize the masses they must first be educated, or, rather, taught our language, for it is very rare to find an adult Chinese who cannot read and write in his own language. The Chinese of course are anxious to learn English, because it helps them in business and especially since it costs them nothing. In the free public school there are about 200 pupils, and the mission schools have from fifty to 100 each.

Many of the pupils are grown men, who attend with their children, and are often found in the same class. The public school has the usual text books, and the teachers endeavor to instruct the Chinese according to our school system, but find it difficult to make them observe the rules. One of these is requiring the pupil to study in silence, or "to himself." The Chinese custom is for the pupil to study aloud—repeating the words of his lesson at the highest pitch. They claim that by this method they acquire the tone and pitch of the language, not considering that each pupil disturbs the other by his singing repetition. The Chinese teachers say that this "studying aloud" not only gives the pupil the proper inflection, but it enables him to detect any "sloppiness" on their part. If any one is silent, or he does not see his mouth in action, the whip is brought into play. This rule is much resented.

The Chinese have primer text books, beginning with the "a-b" series, but most of the instruction is oral. Having no alphabet, they are unable to write, and the teachers combine to give the numerous expressions to the various characters. The Chinese language has more characters, or symbols, than all of the combined alphabets of the Caucasian races. And the tone-combinations for the same syllable are so many that it would make half a dozen of our padded dictionaries. Instead of the letters of the alphabet they have syllables, and these are combined into words. The syllables vary in meaning according to the tone in which they are spoken, or the stroke made in writing them. A syllable may mean one thing with certain strokes, and quite another with different strokes—according to the inflection. The strokes vary from one to seven, and it is presumed that when several strokes are spoken, or the stroke made in writing them, it means something. The teachers state that the Chinese language is more flexible than the English, owing to the shortness of their words, few being over three syllables. In writing, the Chinese make one character for each syllable, and the Chinese teachers would make half a dozen of our padded dictionaries. Instead of the letters of the alphabet they have syllables, and these are combined into words. The syllables vary in meaning according to the tone in which they are spoken, or the stroke made in writing them.

GEORGE CRAIG'S CASE ON TRIAL.

Called into Court Accused of a Serious Crime. Judge Baker took up a criminal assault case yesterday, which promises to furnish much material for the consideration of a jury that may be held in the district court for a long time. It is the case in which George Craig is charged with having criminally assaulted Josephine Graber, a child of 13. The complaint is made by Mrs. Elizabeth Graber, her mother. The first assault is said to have taken place on the night of the 19th inst. at a saloon on the corner of Sixteenth and Chicago streets. He ran through alleys and across lots to Eighteenth and Douglas, where he was surrounded by a crowd and detained until the officer's arrival. When the case was called for trial in police court Judge Gordon decided that spectators should not be allowed to hear the testimony, so only a few listened to it. It was a hard trial, for the girl is a very unfortunate condition, attracting the sympathy of all who heard her story. Her mother's condition was and is hardly less to be deplored. She is suffering from a cancer, which gives her face a repulsive appearance. At the conclusion of the case an interesting scene occurred when the defendant was assaulted by his brother, Charles Craig, who threatened to end his career for ever connecting him with the affair. It seems that Charles Craig has served a term in the penitentiary for assault on his brother. Several other cases occurred during the time intervening between that date and the last, which is alleged to have taken place at 1916 Cumming street on April 1. The defendant is the man who gave Patrolman Slavick a chase of half a mile, and made his escape arrested. He was first seen by the officer near Sixteenth and Chicago streets. He ran through alleys and across lots to Eighteenth and Douglas, where he was surrounded by a crowd and detained until the officer's arrival.

Educational Notes.

The Baccalaureate sermon at Atlanta university will be preached Sunday, May 28, by Rev. Edward C. Moore of Providence, R. I., and the commencement address given Thursday, June 1, by Rev. William H. Davis of Newton, Mass.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20-21, the Fourth Annual Negro conference of assemblies at Atlanta university. This conference differs from most of the negro conferences in that its aim is to collect each year statistics and information on the limited fields of inquiry in regard to the negro. This year the negro in business will be discussed and statistics from 500 colored business men will be presented.

Self-government in the public schools of Milwaukee has come to grief.

The children were not equal to the responsibility, and the boys particularly. The school was especially reticent under the surveillance of girl "policemen." The girls who served in this capacity were scoffed at by the boys and the school authorities. The children caused them to be watchful of every short-comings, revengeful when arrested, and degraded when brought into the school "municipal court." Another complaint was that the time occupied by members of the court in trying offenders could be employed better in studying. The climax came when the fact was disclosed that one boy, imitating the practices of his elders in politics, had been trying to buy votes with pencils to compass his election as an aide-man in the school government.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths were reported to the health commissioner during the last twenty-four hours: Births—James Lindsay, Thirteenth and Burdette, boy; Dudley M. Brown, 108 South Twenty-seventh, boy; W. E. White, 3114 Woolworth, boy; Charles Zimmerman, 2418 Franklin, boy; Charles Wynn, 3520 Sherman avenue, girl; Lewis Fleischer, 4755 Seward, boy; Peter Hornig, 2747 South Ninth, boy.

Deaths—Joseph Gasser, Company B, Third Nebraska volunteers, Hennington, 21 years, apoplexy; Thomas Brooks, St. Joseph's hospital, 39 years, pneumonia; Frank Kluma, Twenty-second and Woolworth avenue, 49 years; Ethel G. Taylor, Pleasant N. J., 25 years, consumption; Margaret A. Drexel, 1913 South Tenth, 6 years; Helen Thompson, 1248 South Fourteenth, 9 months; Walter Yeates, Thiel, 124 North Seventeenth, 14 years, accidental gunshot wound; George Conkling, Immanuel hospital, 35 years.

Fourteen People Drowned.

BERLIN, May 23.—Fourteen persons were drowned today by the upsetting of a ferry-boat on the Danube near Strassburg, Bavaria.

SHERIFF DARGEN'S MISTAKE

Forcibly Takes Two Deserters Away from an Army Officer.

HE IS BROUGHT TO OMAHA ON A CAPIAS

Is Under Indictment for Interfering with a United States Army Officer White in the Discharge of His Duty.

Sheriff Charles F. Dargen of Dawson county has been brought in from Chadron on a capias issued on an indictment wherein he is charged with interfering with an officer of the United States army and also with interfering with an officer of the army while in the discharge of his duty. The sheriff was arraigned before Judge Munger of the United States court, and pleaded not guilty and the case was continued, which will probably throw it over until the fall term.

About the middle of last April Kaufman and Pennington, privates at Fort Robinson, deserted, and Sergeant Drew was sent out with a squad of men to look them up. On April 16, he located them at Chadron and placed them under arrest, taking them to the jail for safe-keeping over night. He immediately communicated with the commanding officer of Fort Robinson, who instructed that they be returned to the fort on the first train. The next morning the sergeant handcuffed his prisoners and started with them for the depot. While on the way the men were taken away from the sergeant by Sheriff Dargen, who after Dargen contending that he wanted the prisoners to answer to the charge of house-breaking at Chadron, in Dawson county, there was an altercation, but as the United States officers' force was outnumbered, they fled, and the sheriff and his men reported the facts to the commanding officer at Fort Robinson. Subsequently Kaufman and Pennington were tried in the penitentiary at Lincoln, where they are now serving out their sentences.

When the recent United States grand jury was in session officers and others from Fort Robinson appeared, and after stating the facts, an indictment was returned against Sheriff Dargen, and Sergeant Drew, a post at that time he rescued the two soldiers from Sergeant Drew he did not know that they were deserters, but supposed that they were ordinary drunks, who were being taken back to the fort. The United States officials, however, say that Sheriff Dargen was the difficulty the sheriff rendered a bill to the county in which he made a charge for arresting and committing the men, in this bill designating them as deserters from the United States army.

AGNOSTEMOS IN THE PULPIT.

OMAHA, May 23.—To the Editor of the Bee: The rector of All Saints' Episcopal church, Rev. Mackay, at last Sunday's morning service made this mistake in regard to the matter of theology the creed of the church is identical with that of centuries ago and will always remain the same. The rector of the church is reported to have made a beautiful allegory to show how far when men have strayed away from Christ they are brought back again. At the same time the rector of the church is reported to have made a beautiful allegory to show how far when men have strayed away from Christ they are brought back again. At the same time the rector of the church is reported to have made a beautiful allegory to show how far when men have strayed away from Christ they are brought back again.

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WILL RETURN NEXT WEEK

Admiral Schley to Come Back and Be a Guest of Royal Arcanum.

Admiral Schley will leave the city

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Admiral Schley will leave the city this afternoon with the intention of returning again next week for the special purpose of attending a reception that will be given in his honor by local members of the Royal Arcanum, of which society he is a member. The members of the order proposed to honor the admiral in this way during his present stay in the city, but they did not get far forward promptly enough. It was found after his arrival that every evening of his stay in Omaha was occupied with some sort of a function. This is what they learned when they paid their respects on the day he reached the city. They were disappointed, of course, but not more so than the admiral himself.

Admiral Schley will leave the city

The program during my stay here is in the hands of General Mendenhall. Admiral Schley explained, "but if it can be in any way arranged, I would like very much to be able to accept an invitation to be present at a reception by the Royal Arcanum brothers." As a result of this Admiral Schley and General Mendenhall went over the program of the coming week. They finally decided that if no delay is allowed to intervene and the sailing of the admiral to be present at the program already planned it will be possible for the admiral to attend the proposed reception before it will be necessary for him to return to the east.

Admiral Schley will leave the city

"I'll be here," the admiral told the Royal Arcanum members, "on May 31." It is expected to be the date on which the admiral can return from his western trip and the Royal Arcanum reception will be held on the evening of that date. Union Pacific counsel of the order has already communicated with the secretary of the order, the matter being discussed at a meeting held Monday night. The other counsels in the city will be invited to assist.

Admiral Schley will leave the city

The reception will probably be held in the parlors of the Commercial club. It is to be an informal sort of an affair, as it is believed the members of the order will want to spend the entire evening in meeting with the distinguished fellow member and the admiral himself will prefer a social gathering where business can be done only, if at all, by military authority. The admiral when he arrived here had a warrant for that purpose, duly issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. They were in Dawson county and naturally in charge of the state and they could not be punished, but the admiral was arrested them. Their case was examined and they were held to appear at the next term of the district court in that county and answer to the charge of burglary. They were convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one year each at a term of the district court over which I had the honor to preside. No doubt, feeling somewhat chagrined by the lawful taking of these criminals, the admiral went to Omaha and procured the sheriff's indictment under section 5455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. I do not doubt that if Mr. Summers or Judge Munger had known the truth no indictment would have been returned against the sheriff. When the warrants were held to appear before the district court and not in his own right. His custody was the custody of the district court of Dawson county. During this time the post adjutant, a young lieutenant of the name of George Langhorn, wrote the sheriff a letter directing his attention to section 5455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

"Every person who entices or procures, or attempts or endeavors to entice or procure any soldier in the military service of the United States, to desert therefrom; or who aids any soldier in deserting or attempting to desert from such service, or who harbors or conceals or protects or assists any such soldier who may have deserted from such service, knowing him to have deserted therefrom; or who refuses to give up or deliver such soldier on the demand of any officer authorized to receive him, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than two years, and by a fine not exceeding \$500.

Declares Indictment Preposterous.

It would seem preposterous that any person should claim that an arrest duly made under a formal warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction renders the sheriff liable for a violation of this statute. Such a contention is a direct violation of the law and a direct conflict between the civil and military authorities, and would be destructive of the established doctrine that the military is strictly subordinate to the civil authority in time of peace and when martial law does not exist. This letter to Mr. Langhorn's was direct threat against the district court of Dawson county and an intentional assault upon its jurisdiction over the burglars, and therefore it was a "willful attempt to obstruct the proceedings or hinder the due administration of justice in a suit proceeding or process pending before the court" within the meaning of section 669 of the code. The military feature of their case comes clearly within article xxvi and xxvii, section 1312 of the Revised Statutes, known as "The Articles of War."

Believer.

These burglars were not guilty of desertion. The military feature of their case comes clearly within article xxvi and xxvii, section 1312 of the Revised Statutes, known as "The Articles of War." Sheriff Dargen is a very modest, intelligent, faithful, competent and conscientious officer. He went no further in arresting these criminals than the law required him to go and he performed his duty in good faith. The army post at Fort Robinson has been a menace to the peace, order and morals of the locality, and it is to be regretted that many of the officers there have encouraged the belief that the local authorities within the district court of Dawson county have no jurisdiction to punish a soldier for a violation of the criminal laws of the state. I know of no statute encouraging a soldier to become a highwayman or a burglar, or one of expense to a greater extent than any other man. If there is such a law I presume the trial of this case will reveal it. I assume, however, that no lawyer is stupid enough to claim that the sheriff himself committed a crime in making an arrest of burglars in his own county.

In Sympathy with Sheriff.

I am in hearty sympathy with the sheriff in this case. The two soldiers who were in Dawson county and naturally in charge of the state and they could not be punished, but the admiral was arrested them. Their case was examined and they were held to appear at the next term of the district court in that county and answer to the charge of burglary. They were convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one year each at a term of the district court over which I had the honor to preside. No doubt, feeling somewhat chagrined by the lawful taking of these criminals, the admiral went to Omaha and procured the sheriff's indictment under section 5455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. I do not doubt that if Mr. Summers or Judge Munger had known the truth no indictment would have been returned against the sheriff. When the warrants were held to appear before the district court and not in his own right. His custody was the custody of the district court of Dawson county. During this time the post adjutant, a young lieutenant of the name of George Langhorn, wrote the sheriff a letter directing his attention to section 5455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

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JUDGE ALLEN ON DARGEN CASE

Says He Has Not Been Retained to Defend the Sheriff.

JUSTIFIES ACTION OF INDICTED OFFICER

Judge Explodes World-Herald Fake and Details Steps Leading Up to Collision of State and Federal Authorities.

MADISON, Neb., May 22, 1899.—To the Editor of the Bee:—I have just read an editorial in the Bee of the 22nd inst., entitled "A Questionable Proceeding," in which it is said: "It has been announced, apparently with authority, that Judge William V. Allen has been retained to defend Sheriff Dargen of Chadron, recently indicted by the federal grand jury for taking away from an officer of the army, two deserters." The state and section 14, article 2, of the state constitution, prohibiting a judge from acting as an "attorney or counselor-at-law in any manner whatever."

The assumption that I have been retained to defend Sheriff Dargen is unauthorized, and "apparently with authority," in view of that fact, of course the criticism falls. I only know by press dispatches that the sheriff has been indicted. I have not been spoken of or retained to defend him during my membership of the judgeship. I have been a lawyer for over thirty years, and know some, and I trust all, of the duties of a lawyer, and among other things I think I know the proprieties of the bench. No one has a right to state or to assume that I was employed by the sheriff to defend him, and a person keenly alive to judicial ethics would not have made such a statement and would not have attributed to me such a purpose.

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I am in hearty sympathy with the sheriff in this case. The two soldiers who were in Dawson county and naturally in charge of the state and they could not be punished, but the admiral was arrested them. Their case was examined and they were held to appear at the next term of the district court in that county and answer to the charge of burglary. They were convicted of the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one year each at a term of the district court over which I had the honor to preside. No doubt, feeling somewhat chagrined by the lawful taking of these criminals, the admiral went to Omaha and procured the sheriff's indictment under section 5455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. I do not doubt that if Mr. Summers or Judge Munger had known the truth no indictment would have been returned against the sheriff. When the warrants were held to appear before the district court and not in his own right. His custody was the custody of the district court of Dawson county. During this time the post adjutant, a young lieutenant of the name of George Langhorn, wrote the sheriff a letter directing his attention to section 5455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

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It would seem preposterous that any person should claim that an arrest duly made under a formal warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction renders the sheriff liable for a violation of this statute. Such a contention is a direct violation of the law and a direct conflict between the civil and military authorities, and would be destructive of the established doctrine that the military is strictly subordinate to the civil authority in time of peace and when martial law does not exist. This letter to Mr. Langhorn's was direct threat against the district court of Dawson county and an intentional assault upon its jurisdiction over the burglars, and therefore it was a "willful attempt to obstruct the proceedings or hinder the due administration of justice in a suit proceeding or process pending before the court" within the meaning of section 669 of the code. The military feature of their case comes clearly within article xxvi and xxvii, section 1312 of the Revised Statutes, known as "The Articles of War."

Believer.

These burglars were not guilty of desertion. The military feature of their case comes clearly within article xxvi and xxvii, section 1312 of the Revised Statutes, known as "The Articles of War." Sheriff Dargen is a very modest, intelligent, faithful, competent and conscientious officer. He went no further in arresting these criminals than the law required him to go and he performed his duty in good faith. The army post at Fort Robinson has been a menace to the peace, order and morals of the locality, and it is to be regretted that many of the officers there have encouraged the belief that the local authorities within the district court of Dawson county have no jurisdiction to punish a soldier for a violation of the criminal laws of the state. I know of no statute encouraging a soldier to become a highwayman or a burglar, or one of expense to a greater extent than any other man. If there is such a law I presume the trial of this case will reveal it. I assume, however, that no lawyer is stupid enough to claim that the sheriff himself committed a crime in making an arrest of burglars in his own county.

In Sympathy with Sheriff.

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TO CLEAN CARPETS.

If you have a carpet that looks dingy and you wish to restore it to its original freshness, make a stiff lather of Ivory Soap and warm water and scrub it, width by width, with the lather. Wipe with a clean damp sponge. Do not apply more water than necessary.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, and its purity, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

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