The Omaha Bee

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL:—

One Year.....$10.00 | Three Months $3.00
Six Months. 5.00 | One .. 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published ev-
TERMS POST PAID:—

One Year.....$2.00 | Three Months.. 50
Six Months.... 1.00 | One .. 20

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs
E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

JUST now Sullivan is a bigger man in the democratic party than old Tilden.

THE universal sentiment in Omaha is "not another street must be vacated for blockading railways."

THE suffering women held their convention in Lincoln last week with the usual result of much cry and little wool.

WITH twenty-six inches of snow in Boston Omaha can afford to forego baked beans for her delightful May weather.

THE Colorado land grab is receiving a general raking down by the eastern press. Every western settler is interested in its defeat.

THE rapid headway of the Farmers' Alliance in Nebraska shows that the producers of this state know their wrongs and will apply tee remedy.

THE only self-supporting department of the government is the consular system, which reported a surplus last year of nearly $100,000.

OMAHA goes the whole hog or none. Six schemes for a new market house are hatching now, that Mf. Webster Snyder's liberal proposition has been laid before the city council.

THE Omaha Republican devotes two columns to the discussion of the asthetic craze. It's readers will now have a chance to show their knowledge of "Patience."

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD is urging congress to put a stop to depredations on government and Indian timber lands. This is a direct blow at the contractors, which the Union Pacific lobby should squelch at once.

A CHARACTERISTIC souvenir of Omaha for visitors would be a photograph of an old resident serenely roosting on one leg in the mud, while the audience from the opera house is picking its way across the crosswalk on Fifteenth and Farnham streets.

ENGLAND has protested against the cruel treatment of the Hebrews by Russia. Russia would get in a "left-harder" by protesting against England's cruel treatment of the Irish. Sympathy like charity ought to begin at home.

WHY doesn't Governor Nance call special elections to fill the vacancies existing in the legislature? From present appearances an apportionment bill will be passed within a month's time, when the legislature should be at once convened to redistrict our state in accordance with its provisions.

FAULTY as most attempts at governmental regulation of railroads have been, they find their justification in the fact that in general business competition protects the interests of the public, and in the railroad business it does not and cannot.—Chicago Times.

Railroad competition consists in alternately cutting the throats of rival roads in a savage war of rates and equalizing losses by plundering the public after a patched-up peace.

SOME members of the city council are said to be undecided on the question of granting to the Union Pacific the right of way through Jackson street. If the city council consult the wishes of the citizens they will refuse, by a unanimous vote, the impudent request of the railroad managers. It is time to cry halt to the reckless donations of franchises and rights of way to railroads through the streets of our city. The Union Pacific has already laid down thirty miles of side tracks in our streets and alleys until the whole southern and eastern portion of Omaha's trade center is blockaded by its iron wall. In demanding another of the city's thoroughfares, the railroad management is only attempting to shut out a competing line from access to our merchants and business houses. The petition of our citizens against this high handed proceeding should bring the city council to a speedy decision. The Union Pacific boast that they control sufficient votes to secure the passage of the ordinance granting the right to block up the B. & M. depot grounds. Omaha will be interested in the roll call at the next meeting of the city council.

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLE.

THE BEE prints elsewhere the public letter of Professors Church, Emerson and Woodbury, which presents their story of the troubles of the past five years in the state university at Lincoln. The letter is timely and interesting. It is timely because public sentiment throughout the state is strongly aroused over the star chamber session of the board of regents which resulted in the dismissal of those professors opposed to Chancellor Fairfield's policy. It is interesting because it presents in a calm, clear and forcible manner the case of the party in the faculty who have been antagonized by Chancellor Fairfield in his conduct of the university.

Briefly stated the dismissed professors charge that Chancellor Fairfield has arbitrarily sought to overrule the faculty in their endeavor to govern the university as provided by law, that he has opposed every reform looking to greater efficiency in discipline, that he has antagonized all efforts to raise the standard of admission and improve the course of study, that he has falsified the record of attendance in order to conceal the failing strength of the institution, and finally that, failing to override the opposition of the faculty, he has raised the hue of religion to screen his own hypocritical incompetency.

It is a notorious fact that the University has been steadily failing in numbers and influence for a number of years past. The people of the state have refused to support the institution because they believed that its discipline has been lax, its course of study behind the age and its standard of instruction lower than that of many eastern preparatory schools. For the last five years there has been a continued conflict in the faculty. One party arrayed against the chancellor has denounced him as incompetent and arbitrary, and have in turn been denounced as atheistical and irreligious. The public at large have been given no opportunity to learn the truth from either side, and certain only of the wretchedly inefficient management of the institution have transferred their patronage to other colleges, whose reputation and standing guaranteed the excellence of their instruction. It is a fact that there are more Nebraskan's pursuing a collegiate in eastern colleges than at Lincoln. This fact alone is a sufficient commentary on the gross mismanagement of the state university.

In the personal fight between Chancellor Fairfield and the faculty, the people of Nebraska have no interest except so far as it involves principles or affects the efficiency of a university which they are taxed to support. The issue, as it now appears to have been made by the chancellor, is purely a sectarian one. As stated by Professors Church, Emerson and Woodbury, it is the issue of a "moss-back" educational charlatan against a progressive and liberal secular educational policy. The taxpayers of Nebraska will be inclined to judge the entire subject solely from the standpoint of the competency of the parties. The religious views of the faculty are nothing to them. Their ability to fill their respective chairs is everything. It does not make a particle of difference whether Professor Church is a Methodist or a Unitarian, so long as he can awaken interest in the students under his charge, and keep his classes abreast of the latest thought on the subject upon which he is paid to give instruction. And on the other hand Chancellor Fairfield's piety ought not to save his official head if he is incompetent as an instructor, incapable as a disciplinarian, and untrustworthy and unreliable as a man as charged in the public letter of the professors.

It may be said that the secret session and the snap judgment of the board of regents has prejudiced the public against their case. If, as it is hinted, there are good grounds for their action entirely aside from any religious objections to the dismissed professors they should be given to the public at once, and opportunity afforded for their refutation before the next meeting of the board of regents. As matters now stand, Professors Church, Emerson and Woodberry have the floor, and the history of the manner in which the university has been conducted will do a great deal in opening the eyes of the people of Nebraska to the true inwardness of the trouble which resulted in their arbitrary and entirely indefensible method of dismissal.

A BILL introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Post, of Wyoming, making it unlawful to kill game in the territory, except for food or for supplying the local market, is a step in the right direction, but it is very doubtful whether any measure for the protection of game in the territories can be made effectual.

LABORER'S homes is one of the greatest needs of Omaha. A profitable investment awaits the capitalist who first puts this project into execution.

THE South wants northern capital and more factories and mills. The Ryan & Sullivan "mill" doesn't count.

WESTERN RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The plans of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, outlined in THE BEE three weeks ago, have reached a stage of definiteness that removes further doubt. It was evident from the outset that the company could not afford to depend on local traffic in Colorado, wedged in between the lines of a rival company. Early last summer the Rio Grande company, a purely Colorado institution, which Gould failed to kill or capture, extended a friendly hand, and after pressing palms for a day or two, both companies began extensive work, the former on its line to Denver and the latter from Gunnison to the Salt Lake valley. Both will be completed about the same time. The announcement made last week of the prospective lease of the C., B. & Q. is the harbinger of greater events, the culmination of which is devoutly prayed for by the people of the coast states. A third rail will be put on the Utah extension of the Rio Grande, making a standard gauge from Chicago to the iron, coal and mineral fields of Utah. The final extension to the coast is one of the certainties of the near future. The route from Iron City, Utah, through Central Nevada possesses several advantages over the Central, particularly in the important matter of grades, and it could be completed in two years. The Chicago Tribune, referring to the reported lease, says "it would not be at all surprising if, after all, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were to consolidate, as both roads are owned by about the same people. By this means the companies, so powerful as to throw Jay Gould's combination into the shade, and they would not only be able to control nearly all the Rocky Mountain business, but they would have a better and more direct line to the Pacific than any of Gould's routes, and be able to break the monopoly which Jay Gould has had on the Pacific business for so many years. In that event, Gould's purchase of the St. Louis & San Francisco, and with it a half interest in the Atlantic & Pacific, would prove a poor speculation after all."

Red Cloud finds cause for rejoicing in the result of the recent visit of the B. & M. officials to that town. The selection of that place for a division headquarters will go far towards crushing the terrors of "spring fever," and give it a substantial start over rival towns. The company is negotiating for the necessary ground for repair shop and round house. The company will purchase sixty acres of ground at a cost of $10 per acre to the railroad, the citizens contributing the remainder of the price of the land $30 per acre. The Chief is in high feather and extends the right hand of friendship, in behalf of the citizens, to the B. & M. officials.

The Pawnee City Enterprise publishes what purports to be reliable information furnished by a railroad man familiar with the plans of the B & M. The most important of these is the statement that the company propose, immediately on the completion of the Denver line, to divide forces and begin work on the Hasting and Arapahoe cut off, the line from Chester into Kansas, the line from Pawnee City to Topeka, Kantas, and the line from Beatrice east. These four lines have been definitely decided upon at headquarters. In reply to the question tion whether it was true that the Omaha and Lincoln route would be the main thoroughfare to Denver, the r. m. replied:

"No, it is not The C., B. & Q. must give the best possible advantage to Omaha and Lincoln by the shortest possible route to Denver, and that is what the "cut-off" is for—to hold trade from these cities and western Iowa. On the other hand, the C., B. & Q. have recently bought the Burlington & Southwestern, and by adding to it sixty or seventy miles they will have a direct and the shortest possible route from Chicago to Kansas City. Now, to hold the western trade of Kansas City, as well as Leavenworth and Topeka, they will build from Kansas City to Topeka and Topeka to Pawnee City. Lying between these two routes—one via Omaha, Plattsmouth and Lincoln, the other via Kansas City, Topeka and Pawnee City—lies this new route, crossing the river at Aspinwall. It will be the main line from Chicago to Denver. There can be no disputing that because it is the shortest line and the main traffic between these points will pass over this line through the southern tiers of counties in Nebraska I know that the company considers this their most valuable property."

Cheyenne has been the victim of misplaced confidence for many years. Circumstances beyond her control compel her to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the Union Pacific, "that wealth might follow fawning." Every year she has made tempting financial aid to "the powers that be" to build in the direction of the Black Hills, and assurances were as frequently given of early and favorable consideration. Thus the "Magic City" patiently hoped on from necessity, for no man or men could be found to risk their means in an enterprise of doubtful returns, isolated as it would be from east and west trunk lines, and compelled to live on purely local traffic. The citizens of Cheyenne and Laramie county are now about to make a final proposition to the Union Pacific—a princely offer of $400,000 in county bonds, to build one hundred miles of the road the present year. The lower house of the legislature has already passed the bill, and its final passage is only a question of a few days. Officers of the company were on the ground, but failed to secure any material modification of the bill, particularly the provision reducing the grant to $300,000 if the required number of miles are not constructed in the the time named. The determination of the people to secure the building of the road is such that the Union Pacific must accept the inevitable or abandon the field. All eastern Wyoming stand ready to give liberally, and the Black Hills people would give it a preliminary boost of the most substantial kind. The proposed line will run from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, 84 miles, and thence northwest toward the Big Horn and Yellowstone countries, with a branch from Fort Laramie to the Black Hills. The distance from Cheyenne to Deadwood is 260 miles.

"It never rains but it pours," is a homely saw, the truth of which the Black Hills people will realize in railroad matters in the course of a few years. Though greatly disappointed by the stoppage of work on the Northwestern and Milwaukee roads under the compact of last August, Deadwood and tributary towns are closely watching the progress of the Sioux City & Pacific in northwestern Nebraska. The road follows the south bank of the Niobrara river from Long Pine west to Fort Niobrara, where a bridge, 80 feet above low water mark, will span the river. The bridge over the Long Pine is 92 feet above the water, and that at Ash creek will be 93. The route lays through a good prairie country for twenty-five miles, followed by the famous Sand Hills, through which the company propose to build, rather than waste time soliciting rights of way through the Sioux reservation immediately north.

The west section of sixty-two miles of the Milwaukee & St. Paul's extension to Council Bluffs is nearly all graded and bridged and ready for the iron.

Superintendent Clark recently examined the Laramie & North Park road, completed to the Soda lakes thirteen miles distant. There is almost a straight line to the lakes and for sixteen miles beyond, where it enters the Laramie canyon. The road will be completed this year to Teller City, in North Park, Col., sixty miles from Laramie.

Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific, has decided to establish a vast system of elevators along the entire road, to the end, as he says, that wheat growers of the northwest may be more independent of local traders, who usually fix an arbitrary price on grain. A San Francisco engineer has been commissioned to examine the entire route and decide upon a plan to facilitate the handling and transportation of the grain crop. The result of the trip will probably be the establishment of a miniature elevator in which the farmers of the surrounding district can dump their wheat, and from which cars can be easily loaded. It is hoped that Henry has not taken his cue from the Central Pacific managers, who frequently delay furnishing cars to the shippers until the "ring" secures the contract to load and ship the grain at express rates.

The Pacific pool is again solid. The Pacific Mail Steamship company receive a bonus of $95,000 a month to maintain rates at figures sufficiently high to enable the overland roads to secure "what the traffic will bear." The former subsidy was $110,000 a month. All roads bidding for through traffic are compelled to "chip in" this fund. The northern route is entitled to 60 per cent. of the traffic, the southern 40.

The New Mexican legislature already recognize the pressure of business men of all classes in favor of railroad regulation. The necessity of such action is justified by the fact that local passenger rates are fixed at eight and one-half cents per mile and freight in proportion. A joint committee of both houses of the legislature has decided on the main features of a bill, to be reported at an early day, compelling every railroad to receive and transport freight from a connecting road at the rates of the road first receiving the shipment. The rate of taxation is fixed at $6,000 per mile. The question of establishing a tariff by law is still under discussion, with a strong lobby in the field and background.

The track on the Norfolk branch of the St. Paul & Omaha reached Norfolk last Thursday. About a week will be required to put in a bridge over Spring creek, and then the track will be connected with the Union Pacific branch and the Sioux City & Pacific.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Ish & McMahon.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Statements of Professors Church, Emerson and Woodberry on the University Controversy.

A Strong, Clear and Convincing Document.

To the Citizens of the State of Nebraska:

The present crisis in university affairs is of such grave importance to the education in this state that we think it our plain duty, as persons having direct knowledge of the facts, to state and explain the real issues, and rather to incur the reproach of impropriety than omit any effort in behalf of good education now seriously threatened. We shall, therefore, show, as exactly as possible, the nature of the contest fought in the university for the five years past. At the outset let it be clearly understood hat religion has nothing to do with he matter. The students in the late o-called investigation were used as tools under a religious pretext; the regents were undoubtedly influenced by religious considerations; but, practically, religion is merely a screen behind which the chancellor saves himself, a cry to raise the church on his party, a mask to delude the people. All questions of religion, such as the holding of daily prayers, are decided by the regents. No vote involving religion ever has been taken in the faculty, in any manner where the faculty had final jurisdiction, unless the fixing of the hour of prayers be so considered. The line of division has been drawn on grounds of administration and education. True, this line has coincided with the line of religious views and of age; but religious differences have been as little concerned in any real results as differences in years.

In 1877, the chancellor governed the university arbitrarily. The law places the government in the faculty, and makes the chancellor its executive officer. The effort to make this law effective first formed and solidified the opposition to him. He habitually settled matters without reference to the faculty, or decided them in advance, leaving to the faculty only the ratification of his arbitrary acts, or else directly violated the explicit directions of the faculty, as, to cite an instance, in giving a suspended student permission to re-enter classes when he knew that the conditions of such re-entrance laid down by the faculty had not been met. Whether the chancellor should be held to his duty under the law was the first leading issue, and has remained such.

Secondly, at that time the students were governed on a system which assumed that the faculty stood to the student as the father to the child. It is the system of boys' academies like Rugby or Adams', where the pupils are gathered in dormitories, subject to constant watch, with undermasters whose duty it is to oversee them alike in their play and their study. Its folly with us lies in the fact that the university is not a home, and that as the students are scattered, live largely at their own homes and are practically never seen by the faculty except in class rooms, the faculty has no means of acquiring that intimate acquaintance with a student's temperament and habits which daily observation in a family affords, and which is the indispensable basis of parental discipline. There were no definite penalties except the extreme ones of suspension, dismission and expulsion, analogous to disinheritance and these were never inflicted; the minor offenses there was no means of reaching whatever. The system resulted in ignominious failure; it was ineffective as a mode of obtaining good scholarly work from the students, it was depraving in its influence on character. In one branch of the English department less than 50 per cent. of the required work was done, and the per centage of attendance at stated exercises was even less. Then forced by such necessities of the university, we broached and supported the system practised at Harvard and Michigan. This system assumed that when a boy came up to college, he had been provided by his parents with sound morals and predispositions to good habits; it held that he should be kept to his work by the sole means completely under the control of the faculty, his studies; it held that his duties in respect to them should be plain, the penalties for failure explicit, the infliction certain; it held that his life in college was analogous to, and a preparation for, his life in the community, and that the faculty stood to him as the court to the citizen, holding him to his duty, not by the fond and relaxing hand of parental partiality, but by the firm and equable grasp of law; personal influence, remonstrance and encouragement were included, but it was thought impossible for the faculty to practice these as a corporate body, while it was considered the duty of each professor, according to his opportunities, to practice them in the intimacy of private friendship. To support this theory a measure was introduced; it was framed to reach all minor offenses by light penalties, which, cumulating as such offenses increased in frequency, should bring about slowly and after repeated notice the grave penalty of suspension. This system was essentially the same as that in force—to cite too widely different colleges—in Harvard and in Doane; it was denounced by the chancellor as "the grossest piece of inhumanitity he ever listened to," and its advocates rebuked as having "no parental instincts." It failed; but after an interval of two years—necessities of government continuing—it was re-introduced and in a mutilated form passed. It is now in force, but is used practically only by one party, some professors of the other side never having once observed it, though it is the law of the university. Whether there should be a code of discipline, plain and explicit, based upon the theory that a student may be entrusted to the character built up in his own home, so long as his work is faithful, efficient and thorough, and he brings no open and flagrant disgrace on the university, has been the second continuous leading issue.

Thirdly, the chancellor, in order to swell the list of students in attendance, has practically dispensed with any standard of admission. This is shown by the fact that, despite our protest, he last year admitted several students who had failed in the Lincoln high school; by the fact that the present year he admitted a student whose examiner gave him four per cent in one branch, and who is now wasting time and money and failing to pass in his classes; by the fact that the university contains several students who have been there for years, with no profit to themselves and to the detriment of their classes, failing to pass term after term after repeated trials in elementary branches, such as algebra and Latin, though one such at least passed with honor in the chancellor's senior philosophy. Professor Hitchcock has said within a month that the standard of scholarship has steadily declined since he came here, and so convinced were the faculty of the need of a radical reform that they unanimously adopted a committee report recommending the regents at the last session to take the power of admission from the chancellor and vest it in the faculty. True, the chancellor "cordially" assented; but the sincerity of the assent may be judged by the fact that, while embodying a part of that report in his communication to the board, he omitted that article, and that, while he clearly had the board at that session under his advice they did nothing. Whether there should be an effective standard of admission, and idle and incompetent students dismissed, is a third leading issue. In this matter we have thus far failed.

Fourthly, when the chancellor took office, the records of the university were placed in his hands. They are lost. For the first year and a half of his own administration he kept no records, nor are there in any in existence—not so much as an official list of our own graduates—previous to 1878. What was done? The duty of keeping such records was taken from the chancellor, and the office of register created, and Prof. Emery elected to it. Since then the university has had a careful and accurate record.

Fifthly, the chancellor's catalogue did not correctly represent the students in attendance. The effort to restrain the catalogue from lying has been a constant one, on our part, still notwithstanding our unremitting watchfulness, has thus far met with little success.

Sixthly, last year it seemed to us that the time had come for a thorough reform of the course of study with the purpose of providing a more thorough and various education, of allowing students to cultivate their own particular aptitudes, and toward the close of their course, to specialize their studies. After many and long sessions, and by many compromises, the faculty unanimously adopted the elective system, essentially like that at Harvard and Michigan, and the board of regents approved it. But the sincerity of the faculty's unanimity was tested when a professor on the floor of the faculty lately said that he had submitted to compromise because he was in a minority, but now that (by the election of Prof. Collin and the absence of Prof. Aughey) he was in the majority, he would not abide by the compromise. That majority recommended the regents at their last session to restore the three term system, and declared this to be consistent with a "proper" elective system, and in actual practice where such system existed; but in the colleges to which they referred electives are few and nominal; by a "proper" elective system they meant the name without the thing, and in our university the restoration of the former divisions of the terms would, in the judgment of those who made the new course, have proved totally destructive, striking as it does at every leading principle on which that course was built. This, perhaps the most important issue of all, was but just becoming real; and, intimately connected with this issue was just growing out of it, the substitution in the higher classes of a lecture and library system of instruction for the text book system, and the substitution of the test of scholarship by regular examination for that by daily recitation.

These are the main issues,—administrative control by the faculty as the law provides; a system of discipline based on the citizenship, and not the childhood, of students; a standard of admission; a perfect record; a truthful catalogue; a real elective course of study with its consequences in methods of instruction. These include every measure of reform introduced. Through such efforts on the part of us and those who have acted with us in the faculty, the university was taking on the semblance, at least, of organization, discipline and scholarship. Ideas were passing into facts, and in these changes men could begin to see the promise of a true university. We believe that a state university, supported by public money, should be wholly unsectarian, absolutely free from any religious test of admission either for student or teacher. We believe that such a university should contain, not children, but only young men and young women sufficiently mature to be trusted safely, as a rule, to their home-bred character, their self-respect, their intelligent self-interest and the counsel and care of their immediate friends, and to secure such a body of students, we insist on a high and rigorous standard of admission. We believe that the chief function of a university is to provide knowledge that shall serve as a fund of information, a law of taste, and a basis of character, and that shall be as various, as accurate, as complete as can be furnished, and that shall allow each student, after a certain point, to select, according to his own judgment and the advice of his friends, such studies for special pursuit as will best meet his native aptitudes of mind, and the requirements of his future profession. In these principles, as they underlie great foreign and eastern institutions, we were bred; they explain the success, in education, of Germany, Harvard and Michigan. In our judgment neither conservative nor progressive ideas should control the development of the university unchecked; but, if conservatism is necessary, and long experience in western education is valuable, to the end that general modern principles of education shall be properly adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each special college to which they may be applied, it is no less obvious that a progressive spirit, and familiarity with education elsewhere than in the west, are valuable and necessary in a university that would not entirely withdraw from the civilizing influences of older culture and experience in institutions whose methods are proved to be sound by their undoubted success, their name and fame. Now all such principles are practically obliterated from the faculty.

The chancellor has always been the head and front of opposition to our measures, always openly or in secret an irreconcilable foe. He has had no policy of his own save to aggrandize himself, sometimes by plainly illegal methods; he has brought forward no measure save a feeble "literary course," that the faculty speedily reformed, and at last entirely remodeled; he has originated nothing, but has stood merely for the defense and continuance of old abuse and the obstruction of all reform. Looked at under any aspect, his administration from the beginning till the present has utterly failed. Nor is it any wonder; for he has no apprehension, sympathy or toleration for modern educational ideas. In a true sense, he is an ignorant man; and his ignorance has not only made improvement in the university exceedingly difficult and unstable, but has constantly influenced the students for the worse. With his own department he is unacquainted; his lectures, filled with follies of mesmerism, spiritualism and phrenology, and with anecdotes of foreign travel, are destructive of all habits of philosophic thinking in any school of thought. His influence upon character through discipline is shown by the fact that, despite our protest, he refuses to enforce the rule of the regents making attendance at prayers compulsory, while by appeals in chapels and threats in the hallway he tells students they must attend; yet he knows this rule is openly violated and defantly disregarded, and that this practice accustoms students to disobedience and brings all discipline into contempt. He has, by his example, discredited Christianity before the students, and is himself held by some directly responsible for skepticism in the university. At last, seeing that he was losing the educational fight, he has played upon religious prejudice and resorted to the most base and brutal slander, and by a sudden stroke has gained, on these false issues, a decisive victory. Now he—in religion a turncoat, in politics a demagogue, in education a charlatan—is left in supreme control. It is therefore the duty of every intelligent citizen, it is the especial duty of the great professions that in the east stand like barriers about the institutions of learning and secure and preserve their life, to examine these matters and make their influence felt; for if the university fails it is their fault. Whether we or others occupy these chairs is of trivial consequence; but it is of the gravest importance that good education be provided in a state that can ill afford to waste its public funds, and for students who purchase learning at a cost of deprivation, labor and poverty, sometimes of heroic sacrifice, that awakes surprise and wins admiration from all. If the state wishes a sectarian college conducted on the ideas of a generation ago, it should approve this action of the board; if the state desires a real university, vitalized by living thought under the influence of the present age, willing to be taught by the experience of successful universities east and west, it should denounce this action.

GEORGE E. CHURCH,
HARRINGTON EMERSON,
GEORGE W. WOODBERRY.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chillblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price, 25c per box. For sale by

ISH & MCMAHON, Omaha.

A RIVER UNDER GROUND

The Startling Discovery Recently Made by a Herder in Idaho.

Idaho Democrat.

Mete Green, not long since, while out with his cattle, made a most startling discovery, and one that may possibly take its place among the grand wonders of Idaho. He was riding along early in the morning on the divide between Indian creek and Snake river, when his horse sprang aside, snorted and otherwise gave evidence of having heard something unusual. The spot was a little knoll on the comb of the ridge, and Mete, who had been almost asleep, taking a sweep around with his eyes to learn the cause of horse's behavior, finally rested his vision on what seemed to be a hole in the ground a few paces distant. Dismounting he was soon looking into a funnel-shaped orifice fifteen or twenty feet deep by ten or twelve at its rim in diameter.

At the bottom of this fuunel—the soil giving out there—was a rift in the rock two or three feet in width by four or five in length, which seemed to open into the very bowels of the earth. Through this aperature came up from the depths below a terrible roaring, as of a leaping cataract, a mighty rush of waters, tumbling over rocks. The ground trembled and the subterranean noise continued uninterruptedly. Mete remained some time and the longer he listened the more convinced he became that what he heard was running water, but how far down to the stream he could not even conjecture—might have been a few feet or half way to China. And as the fissure was large enough to take him in should his foot slip or "head swim," his observation was not an extended one. The principal thing he did while there was to listen long and strong and think loud—at a safe distance from the brink of the hole.

DYING BY INCHES.

Very often we see a person suffering from some form of kidney complaint, and is gradually dying by inches This no longer need be so, for Electric Bitters will positively cure Bright's disease, or any diseases of the kidneys or urinary organs. They are especially adapted to this class of diseases, acting directly on the stomach and liver at the same time, and will speedily cure where every other remedy has failed. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Ish & McMahon. (5)

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures costiveness, Sick-Headache.