

Great Closing Sale of BOOKS! And Stationery

SILK DEPT.

We still carry a full line of the famed "Regatta Silks," the same being the best in the American market today. Every number from the lowest to the highest guaranteed.

For the first time this season we are showing a good assortment of real Pongee Silks, in beautiful designs; the most desirable silk a lady can wear in warm weather, also a full line of Chinas and Shanghais.

All at Our Usual Low Prices.

CLOAK DEPT.

On Monday and Tuesday we make a Special Sale of Cashmere Shawls.

Lot I--At 98c.

8 dozen Cashmere Shawls, 98c. These Shawls are full size, and all wool; the regular prices have been \$1.65 to \$2.25 on Monday, 98c.

Lot II--At \$1.65.

These Shawls are worth from \$2.25 to \$3.2, but we have only light blues, Monday, \$1.65.

We wish also to announce that our line of silk and mohair garments have arrived, in the Peasant or Newmarket style, at \$5, \$7, \$9, \$11.25, \$14 and \$18.

Just received a sample line of Beaded Wraps, which we will sell at \$10; worth \$15.

Special Dress Goods SALE.

10-inch Modjeska Suitings, in plain and stripe. This is a bargain at 50c. Our price for Monday, 37 1/2c.

We continue our sale of 44-inch fine Surah Twills, at 52 1/2c; former price \$1.25.

Just received a beautiful line of Embroidered Suits, to our own order, only one of each pattern. \$15.00.

White Goods DEPARTMENT.

1 case very fine Satin Striped Nainsooks, in beautiful colored figures, usually sold at 12c; we offer the lot on Monday at 12 Yards for \$1.00.

Just received another shipment of 40-inch Victoria Lawn at 10c and 12 1/2c.

We desire to call the attention of the ladies to our stock of India Dimples in new and handsome colorings. These goods are entirely new this season, and are just the thing for ladies' and children's dresses and dressing saques. Three big bargains in plain black Linen Lawn at 25c, 30c and 35c.

Antique Tidies.

3 SPECIAL BARGAINS. Lot 1 at 10c.

Lot 2 at 15c.

Lot 3 at 35c.

75 dozen Antique Tidies at 15c; worth 25c.

75 dozen Antique Tidies at 35c; worth 50c.

Every Book

Must be SOLD, no matter what the sacrifice may be. They must be closed by April 14th. Remember that the

Price of Each

AND

Every Book

Has been

Reduced

Way Below

Their former low

Price.

BOOKS IN SETS

To be closed out at the following

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES:

The Waverly Novels, 12 vols., cloth, our regular price \$6.75, to be closed out at \$4.25.

The Reader's Shakespeare, 8 large octavo volumes, on fine paper, large type, and 21 steel engravings, our regular price \$7.50, to be closed out at \$4.75.

Irving's Collected Works, 10 vols., cloth, only \$1.50.

Irving's Life of Washington, 3 vols., cloth, only \$1.25.

Geo. E. Lo's Works, 8 vols., cloth, our regular cut price \$4.50, to be closed out at \$3.25.

Bulwer Lytton's Works, 13 vols., cloth, our regular cut price \$8.50, to be closed out at \$6.75.

Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, 5 vols., cloth, good type, gilt tops, our regular price \$6.50, to be closed out at \$4.75.

Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., cloth, our regular cut price \$1.00, to be closed out at \$1.50.

Gibbon's Roman Empire, 5 vols., cloth, only \$2.25.

A SNEERING REDUCTION IN BOOKS



Our entire stock of Books, consist of the complete works of standard authors, Juvenile Books, Works of Fiction, History, Biography, Photograph Albums, Toy Books, &c., to be closed out by April 14th.

Cooper's Complete Works,

18 vols., cloth, only \$7.50.

Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies, 5 vols., cloth, copiously illustrated, to be closed out at \$4.25.

Smile's Self Help Series, 4 vols., cloth, reduced to \$1.98.

Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., cloth, reduced to \$2.18.

Carlyle's French Revolution, 2 vols., cloth, gilt tops, reduced to \$1.25.

Charlotte Yonge's Histories, FRANCE--GERMANY, 10 vols., cloth, 50c Each.

Some Splendid Books At 55c Each.

Mill on Liberty, Bacon's Essays, Early Days of America, Spenser's Education, Seekers After God, Hamlet's Intellectual History, etc.

Thousand of miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, etc., etc., at wonderful bargain prices.

MISCELLANEOUS -- BOOKS AT ACTUAL COST.

2000 Cloth Books at 25c Each.

The Caxton edition, comprising all of the great classics, the greatest bargains ever offered at 25c each, Postage, 10c. Bride of Lammermoor, to be closed out.

Willy Reilly, Tour of the World in Eighty Days, Scenic and Lilies, Pilgrims Progress, etc.

Postage 12c--Burns, Byron, Dante, Favorite, Roman, Goethe, Lillie, Milton, Moore, Ingelow, Poe, Pope, Schiller, Scott, Whittier, etc.

THE HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF THE POETS (ILLUSTRATED) AT 45c EACH.

Postage 12c--Burns, Byron, Dante, Favorite, Roman, Goethe, Lillie, Milton, Moore, Ingelow, Poe, Pope, Schiller, Scott, Whittier, etc.

Household Edition of Standard Works. Large 12 mo., neatly bound in cloth, 45c Each.

Postage 12c--Widow Bedott, Voyage in the Sulphur, Twice Told Tales, Peabody, Pickwick Papers, Newcomes, Emerson's Essays, David Copperfield, Caxton, Middlemarch, Grandfather's Story, etc., etc.

Masterpieces of Modern Art, A magnificently illustrated Art Book, regular price \$10, only \$5.50.

JUVENILE - BOOKS. Belford's Annual 1888.

The most attractive, pleasing and instructive book for young people. We have sold hundreds of them at 75c, as the balance must be sold at once, we will close out at the lowest price of 50c.

Children's Picture Books, a large assortment to be closed out.

OUR STOCK OF BOOKS! Must be Closed by April 13th.

IMPROVED



We confidently recommend our new "ONYX" BLACK

Ingrain Hosiery

To our customers, as the best article for PURIFYING OF DYE and wearing qualities ever offered to the public. We guarantee them not to stain the feet or garments, and to withstand the effects of repeated washings as well as perspiration.

100 dozen Ladies' Onyx Black Hosiery at 25c; worth 40c.

50 dozen Ladies' Onyx Black Hosiery at 35c; worth 45c.

50 dozen Ladies' Onyx Black Hosiery at 50c; worth 60c.

50 dozen Ladies' Onyx Black Hosiery at 60c; worth 75c.

100 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, in cream and white, extra fine finish, at 25c; worth 40c.

DRAPERY DEPT.

The great Curtain Sale will be continued all next week. Pole and Trimmings given with every pair.

Nottingham Curtains, 98c; worth \$1.25. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$1.35; worth \$1.75. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$1.75; worth \$2.25. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$2.25; worth \$3. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$2.75; worth \$3.50. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$3.25; worth \$4.25. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$4.50; worth \$6. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$5; worth \$8.50. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$7; worth \$9.25. Pole and trimmings free.

Nottingham curtains, \$8.50; worth \$10.50. Pole and trimmings free.

25 pieces Coringa. Just the thing for South Carolina. Beautiful figures at 29c. This takes the place of drapery silks.

We are also showing an elegant line of Draperies at specially reduced prices for this sale.

French Satens at 19c.

1 case French Satens, best quality, nice styles, at 19c; worth 35c and 40c.

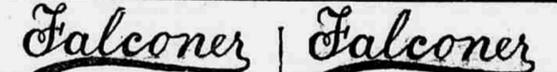
Startling Reduction in Gloves

On Monday we will offer our entire stock of Foster 5 and 7 hook gloves at 75c. These are Foster's first quality, price \$2.25, but our customers are quite tired of the lacing gloves and we have determined to close them out. They are in perfect order.

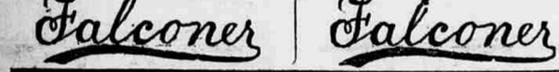
We will also offer on that day our Trefousse gloves at 98c; they are worth \$1.50, and the Courroier undressed at \$1.45, worth \$2, and the \$2.25 gloves for \$1.65. Come early, when you can get waited on, as there is sure to be a rush at these prices. No glove-fitted that day.

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Balbriggan Vests at 35c; the best bargain ever offered to the public. These goods are worth 65c. Monday's price 35c.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.



Mail Orders Promptly Filled.



REMEMBER--Sale positively closes Saturday, April 13. Do not be one of the disappointed. Come Early.

A HARD PULL FOR THE BRIDGE

Continuation of Dr. George L. Miller's Reminiscences.

THE OMAHA ALMOST ON A SIDE-TRACK

Swords Crossed With Council Bluffs on the First Vital Issue--Anything and Everything Offered the Railroad.

A Battle For Omaha.

And now for some bridge history in connection with the early construction of the Union Pacific railway, which we have been discussing for the last few weeks. Accuracy of date I will not pretend to secure, but I can approximate pretty closely to what occurred as to time. I shall endeavor to keep myself wholly within the line of the truth as it came under my observation in respect to the one thing upon which Omaha finally achieved success, against formidable opposition, for as to whether the great business of this railroad was to be done would inevitably be determined by the location of the bridge. That it was located elsewhere, and that it was the fixed intention of the directors, supported by the entire influence of Council Bluffs and the state of Iowa, backed by senators and representatives in congress, to keep it at that point, no man need doubt.

The surveys for the bridge location were begun the winter of 1865-6 and were prosecuted every winter till 1868, the last work having been done at Bellevue in February of that year. Engineer, accompanied Colonel J. L. Williams, of Indiana, the government engineer, over the Childs' Mill line, a location which, as Mr. House says, was a favorite with him, and he then so expressed himself. Childs' Mill took its name from Childs, who still lives here, and who owned a farm six miles from Omaha down the river, on which this mill was situated.

In March, 1869, maps and profiles were forwarded from the engineer's office to New York. This is the last accurate information in regard to the location that I can lay my hand on. It must have been in that year, at a later period, that the question of location was in suspense. The people of Omaha had assumed that Council Bluffs was united with them in having the "bridge located here. The matter drifted and there was very little agitation about it. I happened to be one of a few people, being the more vigilant because I was the editor of the Herald at the time, who did not feel at all comfortable in respect to the matter of the location of the bridge. There was a significant silence about the subject.

It had happened that Colonel Silas F. Seymour, late engineer of New York, who was consulting engineer of the Union Pacific railway, had visited Omaha and was accompanied by his son George, a bright young gentleman whom I had taken a strong fancy to. I

took it upon myself one day, without a word with anyone else to telegraph, not to Colonel Seymour the engineer, but to his son George, asking him the direct question if the Union Pacific bridge had been located and if so, where? I received a prompt answer from Mr. Seymour saying that the day before the Union Pacific board of directors had had a meeting at its old offices on Nassau street and, under the lead of General G. M. Dodge and Government Engineer Williams aforesaid, had formally located the bridge at Childs' mill, six miles away from Omaha. It did not take me long to understand the meaning of that action. My office was then on the corner of Thirtieth and Douglas streets, opposite the Millard, and in turn opposite that corner was the old Omaha National bank, of which the late Mr. Ezra Millard was president.

I walked hastily across the street, entered the banking house of Mr. Millard, and finding him there, asked him to walk over to the First National bank as I desired to meet himself and Mr. Augustus Kountze. We went together to Mr. Kountze's bank, found him in and asked him into his banking parlor to talk with us. We entered that sanctum and I handed Mr. Kountze the dispatch from Mr. George Seymour, requesting him to read it aloud. I had not yet disclosed to Mr. Millard the object of my call on him, or to either of the gentlemen the purpose of the visit to Mr. Kountze. Mr. Kountze read the dispatch and there was a very dead silence reigning in that little room for a few moments. These two astute bankers and fighting friends of Omaha saw, as I had seen, that here was plenty of business for this little people if they expected to save what they had so long labored to secure--their properties in the future city.

The announcement to the country of the selection of the Childs' Mill crossing meant simply paralysis here unless which nothing could either prosper or have any value. It put Omaha on a side-track, took traffic southward and inevitably made Council Bluffs the exclusive center of all business--headquarters, shops, and of the transaction of everything, and I think in the judgment of all impartial men, had the location of the bridge remained at Childs' Mill, this town would have gone the way Florence went when the capital removal fell and the railways were run down Mosquito creek. It would have been exterminated, in other words, and this land would have been devoted to the production of corn and other vegetables and worth \$30 an acre instead of as high as \$1,500 a foot.

The question, of course, was "What is to be done?" It goes without saying that something was done and very promptly. It was agreed, I think on my own suggestion; this was about mid-day that I received the dispatch; that there should be a meeting of the owners of property and the character and brain of this city that evening, and that it was to be held in the parlor of the Omaha National, Mr. Millard's bank. A list of names was made out. Secrecy as to the nature of the trouble was maintained to the uttermost and the result was the gathering in that banking room of as many men as it would hold, fifty or sixty of our strongest people, to whom the fact of the location of the bridge at Childs' mill was made known. It may be enough to say that there was a great deal more

unanimity in that meeting in respect to the form of action and also what should be done than there seems to be about the building of the bridge between the Platters' house and Eighteenth and Farnam streets at this time.

To put it stronger, there was no dissenting voice on the plan of operations which involved the appointment of a committee of eight gentlemen whose duty it should be to immediately repair to New York and endeavor to procure the relocation of the bridge at what was called Train's crossing, from the fact that George Francis Train had purchased the ground in his Credit Foncier enterprise, where it now is. I will furnish a list of the gentlemen present in the next conversation we have on this subject.

This committee without delay went to New York and there met a corresponding committee from Council Bluffs composed of its leading citizens, with General Dodge in the midst. General Dodge at this time was the chief representative of the interests of Council Bluffs. He always held the position that that city was the legal terminus of the road, which was afterward confirmed by the courts, and he was relied upon to maintain the location he had assisted to make. Our people were met by their Council Bluffs friends with a good deal of chaff and ridicule, the chief of which was that the site of the bridge had been definitely determined; that our people would never live long enough to see it replaced advantageously to them, and that the Omaha committee had better go home. This committee, as I received reports from individual members of it, could get no satisfaction out of Mr. Dillon and the board, nor from the engineers. The common talk occurring afterward which said that this was a bluff on the part of Mr. Duran, and that he had procured it with a view to obtaining subsidies or other advantages here, is disproved by every fact connected with the controversy. The first fact is that the location of the bridge was in fact nothing whatever to do with the location. That was done by his engineers while he was engaged in larger transactions. Further facts will be shown before I get through with the history of the location of this bridge which will not only confirm what I am saying, but will prove it conclusively by testimony that nobody will dispute.

Now the battle began between Council Bluffs and Omaha on this board of directors. To induce this change arguments were made by our people and, under instruction from the unanimous voice of Omaha, every proffer was made--to divide the town, to give anything, not to hesitate at anything in the way of pecuniary aid in the erection of the bridge and getting it back to Omaha. A million dollars in bonds was discussed, \$600,000, \$500,000, and all in vain. The board of directors answered back to the committee saying that the location of the bridge could not be changed because it was, under the eyes of the engineers, the true place to locate it in shortening the line into the Platte valley, and in economizing the operating expenses of the road as well as in building it. The estimated difference in cost between Childs' Mill and Omaha was a matter of dispute which took on a peculiar phase later on.

Several weeks elapsed, the Omaha representatives seeking in vain to get some encouragement in respect to the matter in Dr. Duran's absence. There was a good deal of discouragement among the committee, but they were of the bull dog order, and when Messrs. Kountze and Millard gave up anything that affected the welfare of Omaha, there was always great reason for it. This was distinctively true of both these gentlemen in all the early his-

tory of the city, and I want to say right here of my valued friend, the late Mr. Ezra Millard, that when this town lost him it missed a man who was always vigilant, always alert, always energetic and always ready to help in protecting and building up the interests of Omaha. No man connected with the controversy over this bridge served with more ability and more fidelity than himself. Patient and untiring, he was always the pleasant, persistent, aggressive Ezra Millard.

At the meeting of citizens referred to I had declined to serve on the committee when it was appointed, stating then, and as I believe yet, that I could do more good with my newspaper, as a writer, and applicant for that railroad, at that time and since, than I could by going to New York in that capacity. I remained here until one day Mr. Herman Kountze received a telegram from his brother Augustus, who was on the committee in New York, telling him to send, as I remember it, Mr. O. P. Hurford and myself to New York by the next train. I obeyed that order with alacrity after I had instructed the city council should give me authority to act, which I believe was done, although I have forgotten whether it was or not. At any rate, Mr. Hurford and I went on the next train, arriving in New York at a late hour of the night in the midst of a pelting rain storm.

Going immediately to the St. Nicholas hotel, where the Omaha committee had its apartments, we met the various members of that committee and ascertained that nothing had been gained by the long contention; that matters were in very grave doubt and uncertainty; that Dr. Duran had just returned from Europe, and that we were wanted especially to get a hearing of him, part of Mr. Duran's plan, which was in doing up to that time in any way that was satisfactory or encouraging. I will tell the rest of this history at another sitting.

EDUCATIONAL.

Investigation shows that the publications of officers of Harvard numbered, during the two years 1885 and 1887, 933. Many of these publications, however, are magazine articles.

The acceptance of Miss Mary A. Brigham of the presidency of Mt. Holyoke seminary and Female college is the cause of great jubilation throughout Massachusetts educational circles.

The professorship of the English language and literature at University college, London, will become vacant at the end of the present session by the resignation of Prof. Henry Morley, who has occupied the chair since 1865.

Dr. R. P. Howard, dean of the faculty of medicine in McGill University, the president of the college of physicians and surgeons of Quebec. He was the vice-president of the association of American physicians and stood in the first rank of Canadian men of science.

Mrs. James F. Clarke's gift of \$100,000 to the Western Reserve University of Ohio has been formally accepted by the trustees of that institution, the balance being granted on condition that it be expended in founding a school for the teaching of liberal arts to women. The new building will be called Clarke hall in honor of its founder.

Virginia has expended upon her colleges and university over \$2,000,000. For the original foundation of the University of Virginia, the legislature granted \$200,000. Before the war the state gave the university \$15,000 annually. Since the war she has given \$400,000 a year. South Carolina has devoted \$2,500,000 to the cause of college education. Georgia has given \$300,000 for the same purpose, and Louisiana in recent years \$750,000. The foundations for collegiate and elementary education in Texas are among the richest in America, that state having granted to colleges 2,500,000 acres of land and \$382,000.

BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Advice to Moral Reformers.

EDUCATE THE CHILD'S FATHER.

And the Whole Face of Society May Be Changed Before the Celebration of the Next Centennial.

Suggestions to Young Men.

There is no end of homilies published for young women, on the duties of wives, mothers and housekeepers, but so little is ever said or written to young men on their duties as husbands, fathers and heads of families, that one might naturally suppose that in domestic life man was of minor consideration, and yet here as an equal factor, his influence for weal or woe is more potent than in any other position whatever.

Let the young man who is indulging in all manner of excesses, remember that in considering the effect of the various forms of dissipation on himself, his own health and happiness, he does not begin to measure the evils of his life. As the high priest at the family altar his deeds of darkness will inflict untold suffering, both mental and physical degeneracy, on generation after generation.

As the only hope of a radical reform in social life, lies in the education of children, their development is the starting point of the philosopher. In spite of all asylums and charities, religious discussions and legislation, the problems of pauperism, intemperance and crime are no nearer a satisfactory solution than when Jefferson and Adams signed the Declaration of Independence. If we would use the same common sense in the improvement of mankind that we do in ordinary affairs of life, we should begin our work at the foundation of society, in the family, in the parenthood, the source and center of the evils, whose branches we are trying to cut-off. There is much surface work we must do in reform for decency's sake, but all this patching up of ignorant, diseased, criminal humanity is transient, affecting no radical improvement anywhere. Those of us who have long since passed the meridian of life, can give the result of our researches into social science, but with the fathers and mothers of the future rests the hope of the higher civilization, it is possible for the race to attain, through obedience, the law.

The lovers of science come back to us from every latitude and longitude bearing the same message, "all things are governed by law, and yet man himself, who holds in his own hand the key to all knowledge and power, seems never to be in unison with the grandness of the world in which he lives.

If all the thought, the money, the religions, enthusiasm, expended in the regeneration of the race were now rightly directed in the generations of our descendants, in the ambitions and environments of parents and children the whole face of society might be changed before we celebrate the next centennial of our natal life. Gutton in his work on heredity says "our present civilization is growing too compressed for our best minds even to grasp much less to solve its tangled problems, and to meet successfully the issues of the

hour humanity must be lifted up a few degrees, as speedily as possible. And where must this radical work begin? There is no hope of improvement in our political, religious or social life, but in the education and development of a higher type of children. The most difficult lesson to impress on any mind, is the extent of individual influence, and parents, above all others, resist the belief that their children are exactly what they make them, no more, no less, like produces like. The origin of ideas was long a disputed point with different schools of philosophers. Locke took the ground that the mind of every child born into the world, is like a piece of blank paper that you may write thereon whatever you wish; mode of thought and each school idealists as Descartes were nearer right; that the human family came into the world with ideas, with marked individual proclivities; that the prenatal conditions have more influence than all the education that comes after.

The work henceforth in development of the powers bound up in that new-born, and no other possibilities can ever be added.

If family peculiarities are transmitted to the third and fourth generation, the grandson, clothed with the same gait, gesture, mode of thought and each school idealists as Descartes were nearer right; that the human family came into the world with ideas, with marked individual proclivities; that the prenatal conditions have more influence than all the education that comes after.

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