GREAT SALE OF NEW GOODS FOR MONDAY

The prices are as low as Fire Sales, and in some instances still lower. Don't fail to look through our Carpet department. making prices on Carpets, Curtains, Shades, etc., that catches the crowds. Don't pass us when you desire to own your goods right. We are the workers.

Shoulder Capes,

reatest bargain ever offered. Ladies' Black Broadcloth 50 Ladies' Black Broadcloth black, also same quality in gray. Shoulder Capes, 4 rows, Monday only at this price, \$3.50 each, "Em Out." Only 25c a pair; all sizes, 8 to 10.

Mail orders filled up to Tuesday.

Children's Bonnets

made of an all-over embroidery, a very stylish and desirable Bon-net; Monday at 35c each, worth

78c. Mail orders filled.

SilkSun Umbrellas

100 just arrived of our guar-anteed 26-inch Black Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame, natural sticks, with fancy gold and silver hooks, etc., only \$2.75 each; they are a great bargain and cheap at \$3.50.

Medionder filled

Mail orders filled.

Capes,

Net Shoulder Capes, very stylish the latest thing out, only \$3 each worth \$8.50. Mail orders filled.

made Balbriggan Hose. We im-ported them direct ourselves, and will assure you that they are an extra good value at price quoted Monday only, at 18c pair; 6 for pair is the limit.

Ladies

facturers the greatest line of Ladies' and Children's Black Silk

Don't Forget Base Balls in Basement.

BENNISON BROS BENNISON BROS.

Ladies' Black

Another lot just arrived; they are tetter than ever; colors are fast and the price is only \$1 each, really worth \$1.50. Mail orders filled.

Lisle Thread Knit Evening Shawls, in pink, cream, black, cardinal and light blue; Monday your choice, only \$2.50 each, worth \$6. Just arrived, 18 dozen Ladies'

Black Cashmere Shawls

Monday we will place on sale 200 Ladies' Black Cashmere Shawls, with silk and wool fringe, at the lowest prices ever quoted. \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and up, worth just 85 per cent more than prices quoted.

Ladies' Black

Lisle Vests,

Get them quick, they are scarce; they are fine quality, brilliant Lisle, no sleeves, only 78c each, worth \$1.25. Mail orders filled.

set Covers, just for one day at this price—Monday 21c each, this price-Monday 21c each, worth 40c. Get them Monday.

Monday we will place on sale a limited quantity of Ladies' Black Silk Lace Shoulder Capes. This is a very stylish wrap, made of silk Chantilly lace and all silk ribbon, retailed in the east at \$12; Monday our price is only \$8. MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Boys' Pants Are Down

Get your Beaded Wraps Mon-day. Our finest Beaded Wraps and Beaded Shoulder Capes, formerly sold at \$7, \$8 and \$10, Monday choice of entire lot \$5

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

black all wool Stockinette Jackets at \$2.98, sale, and curtain poles go free. \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 each. All special values; worth \$4 to \$8. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

from the East. He bought a lot of 35 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpets, all good staple patterns. we offer choice of lot Monday .:

50 pieces China Matting at 15c, 20c and 25c yard, All extra values, 50 rolls extra heavy Ingrain Carpets, during this sale, at 39c

40 rolls extra weight heavy Ingrain Two-ply Carpets at 48c yard; worth 65c.

vard: cheap at 50c.

Two-ply Carpets at 65c and 75c yard, every pattern new spring

Don't forget, we carry one of the largest stocks of Carpets in the west, and we will allow no house to beat us on price and

SPECIAL Curtain Sale.

Monday, 60 pairs Chenille Portieres in all the new shades, with beautiful dado, at \$6 and \$6.50 pair; worth \$10, and brass-trimmed curtain poles thrown in free: Nottingham Lace Curtains at

\$2.95, \$3.00 and \$3.50 pair; 31/2 vards long, all specials for this

Turn out Monday sure for bar-

BENNISON BROS. BENNISON BROS

Monday at 5c yard, worth 8c. A great line of fine Check Nainsooks at 8 1-3c yard, regular 121/2c goods.

Did you get a dress of those fancy check Mulls at 15c yard? If not, don't fail to get one Monday, only 15c yard, colors warranted fast, in pink, blue, cardinal, brown, etc.

150 dozen Turkish Towels at roc and 15c each, worth double. 2 cases White Bed Spreads at 69c and 98c, worth 85c and

Big line Boys' Shirt Waists; a dandy at 25c each; a still All wool extra super Ingrain | better one at 38c, and a worldbeater at 50c, all ages, at 98c we can give you the finest Shirt Waist made; come in and

> Also take a look at our Boys' Knee Pants at 25c pair, all ages. A good Cassimere Pant at 50c, all ages, 4 to 13 years. Fine Seersuckers Monday, in

stripes and plain, at 61/2c yard, regular 121/2c goods. Big line Fancy Ginghams at

81/2c, worth 121/2c. New Figured Batiste Cloths at 111/2c, worth 15c.

French Satines at 25c yard, worth 35c to 50c. A good Bleached Muslin, 36

inches wide, 15 yards for \$1. Get our prices on Dress Goods, Silks, etc. Special drives on our counters. Great values in Black Goods, etc. Get our prices before you buy. We show goods with pleasure. BENNISON BROS

BUCKEYE LAWN MOWERS, SELF-SHARPENER AT \$4.98 AND \$6.50 EACH; WORTH \$8 & \$10 1,000 FEET LAWN HOSE, AT 10C FOOT. HOSE REELS ON WHEELS, 98C EACH.

LAWN FOUNTAINS, \$1,98 EACH. GENUINE SUPERIOR CLOTHES WRINGER NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER, \$1.98, STEEL GARDEN RAKES, 18C AND 25C EACH.

STEEL GARDEN HOES, 19C,23C AND 25C EACH. A GOOD STEEL SHOVEL 59C. A GOOD STEEL SPADE 59C 6 DOZEN CLOTHES PINS FOR 5C. PATENT FLOUR SIFTERS 10C. ROLLING PINS, 5C. A GOOD WASH BOARD 15C

WASH TUBS, 44C AND 65C EACH. TOILET PAPER 5C ROLL DECORATED CHAMBER SETS, 6 PIECES, ONL \$2 SET; WORTH \$5. ICE TONGS, 15C. PAPER PAILS, 19C.

1,000 PIE TINS, 1C EACH. HAND LAMPS COMPLETE, 15C, 19C AND 25C. GLASS CREAM SETS, 19C, 25C AND 48C. GOLD PAINT, 10C BOTTLE. DOVER EGG BEATERS, 10C MIX BIRD SEED 5C POUND. LARGE DISH PANS, 25C AND 29C EACH. 75-FOOT WIRE CLOTHES LINES, 25C.

DECORATED SLOP PAILS, 39C. 1,000 PINT TIN CUPS, 1C EACH. 2 BURNER GASOLINE STOVES, \$4.98. GASOLINE OVENS, \$1.50. BOYS' VELOCIPEDES, \$1.75, \$1.98 AND \$2.98. GIRLS' TRICYLES, AT \$4.98 EACH. A GOOD SPRINKLER 19C. FLAT IRONS, ALL SIZES, 25C.

LARGE HATCHET, 20C. BED ROOM MIRRORS, 25C AND 39C. 100 CHILDREN'S HIGH CHAIRS, 59C EACH. 1,000 HARD WOOD TOOTH PICKS, 5C. HANDLED STEW PANS, 10C, 13C AND 15C. ,000 ROLLS GILT WALL PAPER, 5C ROLL BASE BALLS AND BATS, LARGE VARIETY.

BENNISON BROS

CRAND-COMMANDERY REBUKED called southern jurisdiction, the grand lodge of this state or the grand commandery to control my conscience in the matter. I suppose if an organization of clandestine Masons had

Judge Chapman Expresses His Opinion of the Farce.

JOHN HAIGH ON THE IOWA CASE.

Where Will the Next Session of the Elks' Grand Lodge be Held-A New Oddfellows Hall at Hebron-Notes, Etc.

The Grand Commandery Rebuked. The following circular issued by order of the eminent grand commander of Knights Templar for Nebraska has been generally forwarded to the Scottish rite Masons of Ne braska who do not recognize the southern jurisdiction of that body and who belong to the other wings of that order, says the Nebraska City Press, and has elicited from Judge Chapman, now engaged in holding district court in this county, the following reply. As the Scottish rite Masons of this locality-some seventy in number-belong to the United States jurisdiction and do not recognize the so-called Southern rite or juris diction, it will be of interest to these gentlemen to peruse the resolutions of the grand commandery of this state as well as the response of a gentleman who disapproves of th action of the commandery to which he be

FREEMASONS HALL, OMAHA, April 17, 1890. Dear Comrade-in-Arms: The following res olutions were adopted at the annual conclay of the grand commandery of Nebraska, held at Hastings. Neb., April 15 and 16, 1880;

Whereas, There is a conflict of jurisdiction in this state between the Scottish Rite Masons Whereas. There is a conflict of jurisdiction in this state between the Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction and certain so-called "Cerneau" Scottish Rite Masons; and Whereas. The Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction have had uninterrupted control of this state for the period of twenty-one years prior to August, 1888, and are therefore by right of priority clearly entitled to this territory; therefore

Resolved. That this grand commandery recognizes the Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction as lawfully in possession, and, all other so-called Scottish rite organizations claiming jurisdiction as lawfully in possession, and all other so-called Scottish rite organizations claiming jurisdiction as lawfully in possession, and who are so that the degrees offered by the so-called Corneau bodies, and of our members now in those bodies as carnesily request them to withdraw, in the interest of harmony and justice.

That we fully sympathize with the grand master of Masons of Nebraska and sustain his action in the edict he has issued against Cerneausm and ask all good Sir Knights to aid and assist him in carrying out said edlet in every way possible, consistent with knightly honor and dignity.

That the grand recorder be instructed to furnish to each subordinate commandery of this jurisdiction a copy of these resolutions for the Information of the Sir Knights. Courtsously and truly yours.

WILLIAM R. Howen.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 22, 1890.-My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your circular, under date of April 17, containing the pro-nunclamento in the shape of a set of resolu-tions purporting to be adopted at the annual conclave of the grand commandery of Ne braska held at Hastings April 15 and 16, 1890 It appears from these resolutions that the grand commandery has assumed jurisdiction of the Scottish rite of Nebraska. I had supposed that the control of this matter would be left to the grand lodge of this jurisdiction inasmuch as that body assumed to settle the Scottish rite question something over a year ago, and in the same manner. I think the whole matter an un-Masonic farce, and gentlemen of the Albert Pike school simply show their lack of judgment and confidence in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in their right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in the scottish Rite Masons by absolute in the right as Scottish Rite Masons by absolute in the scottish Rite Masons by

pealing to outside organizations for either en dorsement or authority, and I think and be

lieve that the grand commandery of Ne-braska, by permitting itself to be drawn into an uncalled for controversy like this, has made

a very grave mistake. There is no Masonic law or precedent for this assumed jurisdiction

by the grand commandery over matter they

can have no power or control. I am a Cer-neau Mason and exercise my own indgment as to which order or body has rightful juris-diction, in this or any other territory, and I don't allow nor acknowledge either the so

first occupied this territory the grand com-mandery could, with just as much force and dor of right, determine that such body had the prior right by virtue of its occupancy of the territory.

It is humiliating to Masons of good judg-

ment and sense to witness this uncalled for action upon the part of the grand commandery, two-thirds of whom are probably not members of either branch or juristiction of the Scottish Rite, yet these men solemnly resolve who are Scottish Rite Masons and how

they must be made.

My dear sir, I say it in a Masonic spirit and without intention of insubordination, that in my view of the matter the whole thing is fooi-ish in the extreme and if you gentlemen who seek the position of grand officers of our or der wish to disrupt the order and divide the Masons of Nebraska you could not pursue a more direct course than that which you have taken during the last twenty-four months. am courteously and truly yours,

SAMUEL M. CHAPMAN. To Sir William R. Bowen, grand recorder of Nebraska.

Varnum vs Varnum. Under the above heading Mr. John Haigh

of Somerville, Mass., a prominent Mason, has written a pertinent circular bearing upon the situation in Iowa with reference to the action of the grand lodge toward the Scottish rite bodies of the United States jurisdiction. The circular is as follows: Mr. Clark Varnum, "counsel for the grand odge of Iowa," under date of April 7, 1890,

sent a letter to an Iowa newspaper in which he said: "The ruling of Judge Preston is a sweeping victory for the grand lodge of Iowa; that the persons who sued the grand lodge are now out of court."

Possibly this may be true, but it is the statement only of the paid attorney of that grand lodge and is filed, no doubt, as an offset

o a statement made through the Associated ress under date of April 4, to the effect that by the so-called Cerneaus a decisive victory.

If, however, this be true, let us see to what
conclusion his further statement leads. He says, "It stands out in bold relief as a judi cial determination of the rights of all politi-cal, religious, civic, moral and fraternal so-cieties to control their own affairs."

Now, inasmuch as the supreme council of the United States of America, their territories and dependencies, not only claims to be, but is a "moral and fraternal" society, this astute "counsel for the grand lodge of Iowa" has builded better than he knew, for the only logical deduction to be made from his language is, that the supremcouncil of the United of America, their terri-tories and dependencies, being a moral and fraternal society, has confirmed to it by "judicial determination" the right to control its own affairs, in common with others, whether "political religious" 'political, religious, civic, moral or fra

This being so, it will be difficult to under stand by what right the grand lodge of Iowa can meddle with a so-existent right enjoyed by members of the supreme council, United States of America, their territories and de-pendencies, on the flimsy pretext that they are members of a Blue lodge having jurisdic-

tion over three degrees only, and owing alleg-iance to grand ledge.

Surely this lawyer knows he has a difficult task, for while he would willingly blind our eyes to the weakness of his client's claim, he anwittingly furnishes the weapon to cudge

ut his own brain.

For the present we can safely rest, until additional cause for congratulation comes to the supreme council, United States of America, from the courts in Ohio.

B. P. O. E.

served with papers restraining him from re-

The grand secretary of the Elks has been

moving the seal or any other property from the state of New York. A prominent member of the local lodge, and one who has been identified with the best interests of the lodge since its institution, was asked the cause and effect of this action.

usked the cause and effect of this action.

"The cause," said he, "runs back to the foundation of the order. The Order of Eliks was instituted in New York city and lodge No. 1 is located there. When the grand lodge was organized the constitution provided that its sessions should always be held in New York city.

This was all well enough at first, but when the order had spread over the entire country it was the general opinion outside of New York, that the grand lodge should be a migratory body. This feeling gradually strengthened until it culminated at the last ution providing for holding the next session at Cleveland.

"The feeling favoring a change in the sea of the grand lodge was greatly strengthened by the suspicion that the affairs of the body had not been managed in a way which would bear close inspection. The office of the grand secretary has been in New York city from the beginning, and the executive committee, or at least a majority of it, has been there also. Thus they had the whole machinery of the grand lodge in their hands. The office and duties of the grand secretary were neg-lected and the work was always behind. This officer draws a salary of \$2,500 per annum and did almost nothing to earn it. At the last session a law was passed requiring him to at-tend strictly to business and to remain in New York instead of traveling about the

country and neglecting his office. "I cannot imagine how the New York lodge expects to obtain a permanent injunction pre venting the removal of the scal and records out if such a thing is done there is a remedy and I have no doubt it will be used. New York delegation is largely in the minor ity and the other lodges will simply throw hem out of the order entirely.

"The next session of the grand lodge is to be held in Cleveland and this injunction is for the purpose of preventing the session from being held there, as the New York lodges are bitterly opposed to naving the change made

K. of P.

The committee on prize drills for the Milwaukee encampment has received a communication from General Carnahan as to the propriety of offering one or more prizes for he competition of companies of Pythian cadets. The Pythian cadets are a recent organization, there being several divisions, and new ones contemplated, and comprise sons of Knights of Pythias, between the ages of foureen and twenty.

Kansas City will send a full regiment of the Iniform Rank to Milwaukee. There are 638 divisions in the Uniform Rank. Fifty-six of these have been instituted ince April 1. There are over three hundred secret orders

in the United States, more than one-half of which are simply benefit societies. The first assistant postmaster general, J. S. Chrisson, is a member of a Knights of Pyth has lodge at Des Moines, Ia. District Deputy Will L. Scism will insti-

ute a new lodge at Fort Omaha on Wednesday, to be known as Mars lodge. There will be about fifty charter members, sixteen of whom are already members of the order who have cards from other cities. Several of the new members are soldiers and attaches of the The grand chancellor visited Elkhorn lodge

Wednesday night. He found the lodge in excellent shape and doing first-class work. The lodge has a large membership and great interest is manifested by all the members. The lodges in the vicinity of Elkhorn are about ripe for the formation of a division of the Uniform Rank, and it is probable one will

be formed there soon.

Mono division No. 34, of Kearney insti-tuted a division of the Uniformed Rank at Shelton last week. About tweive of the members of Mono division were present and the rank was conferred on twenty-eight members. After the rank work had been com-pleted the ladies of Shelton came into the hall and soon a banquet which a king might have envied was spread for the delectation of the Sir Kuights. The feast was followed by dancing. The new division starts out under the most favorable auspices and is an assured

L O. O. F.

The new temple of Hebron lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., was appropriately dedicated Monday evening by Grand Master W. H. Barger of Hebron, assisted by Grand Secretary D. A. Cline of Lincoln and members of the home and neighboring lodges. A special train from Chester carried about seventy Oddfellows to witness the ceremonies There were present nearly three hundred Oddfellows and lyited guests. Rev. A. A. Randail of Hobroundelivered a fine orationat

the conclusion of the dedicatory ceremonies and his words favorably impressed all pres-ent with the order of the three links. The temple, which has been set apart and conse-crated to the I. O. O. F., is a magnificent structure 28x100 feet, three stories and basethe third story, and both are elegantly and appropriately furnished. Nearly a year has been occupied in the erection of this block, ecupied in the erection of and today it towers as a monument to the en terprise and thrift of the members of Hebror odge, No. 49, a credit alike to them and the city. The building cost \$10,000.

Knights of St. John and Malta. The ancient and chivalric order of the Knights of St. John and Malta, founded at Jerusalem in 1048, and established on this ontinent in 1870, has been the subject of considerable discussion during the past few weeks, and the order has gained considerable

headway by the amalgamation of the grand

priory with the chapter general, the governing body of the order. The order is firmly established in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Texas, Michigan and Illinois, and in the Dominion of Canada. It pays \$1,000 at death in addition to the sick and funeral benefits provided for by the local encampments. Arrangements are being made for state grand giories, which will be confined to those states having not less than five hundred members nor less than five encampments. The nex session of the chapter general will be held in Wellsville, N. Y., in September, by which time the membership will amount to about four thousand in sixty encampments.

New encampments have recently been formed at Smithport, Pa., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., and Philiadelphia, Pa., and others are under way at Newark, Camden

and other places in New Jersey.

S. of St. G. One of the most enjoyable literary entertainments of the season was that given by Shakespeare lodge No. 317, at its hall 1314 Dodge street Saturday evening. T. Stribling presided over an assemblage of about two nundred appreciative listeners. A fine musical and literary programme was rendered by Mrs. Douglas, the Misses Fry, Giles, Baker and Stribling, and Messrs, Kelley, Stribling, Burt, Black, Wright, Hill, Baker, Wherry, Haynes and Stockdale.

At the close of the programme refresh

ments were served, after which a programme of twelve numbers was danced, bringing to a close a delightfully pleasant evening.

Clan Gordon No. 63, O. S. C., will hold its first social in the A. O. U. W. hall, Barker block on Tuesday evening, May 6. This beng the first "open meeting" that Clan Gordon has held, the sale of tickets has been confined to the clansmen's immediate friends and those who are eligible to become members of the order. The members of the Clan will wear their regalias on that evening for the first time. A very interesting programms has been arranged consisting of an address by Chief G. W. Shields, recitations by Mrs. E. B. Arnold and Mr. Bannochie, songs by the Misses Bowie and Meldrum and Mr. Findlay. After the entertainment dancing will be en-gaged in until 12 o'clock. Light refreshments

will be served during the evening. A Monster Wave.

An important addition to the data which the recent discussion of the height to which waves attain has brought is reported from Portland. A fearful storm was recently experienced at Tal-lamock Light rock, and a "dornick" of pasalt weighing sixty-two pounds was thrown up by the force of the waves and fell on the roof of the lightkeeper's house, 110 feet above the sea level, breaking a hole in the roof. The waves were so high that the water came down the chimney of the boiler house of the fog siren in torrents and poured out through the tubes of the boiler. The chimney is about 130 feet above the The spray entered the cowl of the chimney over the lamp, which is 150 feet above the sea level, and ran in streams to the bottom.

of American Institutions.

THE LATENT INSTINCT OF LOYALTY Prominent Educators Present Their Views on the Needs of Politi-

cal Education of the Youth

There has never been a time in the history

of the Nation. Prepared for The Bee.

of this country when the public mind has been so deeply stirred as it is just now over the rights and duties involved in American citizenship, including such related questions as the purification of the ballot, the restric tion of immigration and the preservation of our peculiarly American institutions. These considerations give force and pertinence to the question whether our common schools and other institutions of learning have paid as much attention as they ought to practical instruction in the specific duties of citizenship. Does not the future good of the coun try demand that more attention shall be paid not only in the schools, but in the homes of the people, to the development and cultivation of a spirit of true patriotism? The rising generation must be taught that an American citizenship means something more than the perfunctory exercise of the rights of franchise now and then, the mere casting of a piece of paper in a ballot box or an occasional spasm of patriotic feeling on national holidays. It has a larger and deeper meaning than this, and it is the duty of all who are intrusted with the education of the young to make this meaning clear. With the idea of emphasizing the importance of this subject, THE BEE has sought the views of a number of well known American educators, whose replies are herewith given. The first to speak is Katharine Coman, professor of history and economics in Wellesley college:

A MEASURE OF SELF DEFENSE. Prof. Coman says: One who watches with apprehension the tide of immbgration flewing into our great cities can not hesitate to give an emphatic assent to your question whether our schools should not endeavor to foster the spirit of patriotism. Statistics prove to us that this immigration is increasing in volume and degenerating in character, and that its and degenerating in character, and that its tendency is toward the cities. The majority of the children in the public schools of the seaboard and manufacturing towns are of foreign blood. Many of them know little of our language and nothing of those interests which should be most dear to an American

The study of history and civics will go far toward awakening intelligent pride in our country and its institutions. Dry details must be avoided and the words presented in as graphic a fashion as possible. The South historical lectures, aiming as they to interest the school boys and girls in the past history of Boston and to show them its bearing on the present and the future, fur-

done in this direction.

The presentation of American flags to the ward schools of Hoston has been more than a pleasant courtesy on the part of the donors. The hearty response of the boys bear witness to the stirring of that latent instinct of loyalty, which need not be learned or logical in order to be capable of heroism and self-sacrifice.

Catherine Coman. Wellesley, Mass. THE PHIMARY AIM.

It should be the primary aim of all systematic training to qualify for citizenship. To make certain this result, the schools and higher institutions of learning must train the young to become intelligent voters, fair-minded jurymen, upright judges, discreet minded jurymen, upright judges, discreet and honest legislators and incorruptible ex-With these great results in prospect, the

THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM | time has come when the essential elements of civic instruction should be given in all grades of our public and private schools. This branch of education will awaken and stimu-This late sentiments of genuine loyalty to duty and active patriotism in the administration f the affairs of the state and nat Boston, Mass. WILLIAM E. SHELDON.

TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW. bility, for lack of time, of the preparation of such an article as you suggest. It has un doubtedly been true that too little attention has heretofore been paid in our public schools and all institutions of learning to the develop-ment of patriotic feeling, but it is more than doubtful if that can be said of the present time. There has been a widespread awaken

natter and for which we have every reason A. S. DRAPER, Superintendent. to be gratified.

Department of public instruction, Albany, THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT. I can only answer in the briefest way that have no doubt whatever that our public school system ought to provide a course of instruction in the principles of the govern-ment of the United States; that children ought not to be left to grow up in ignorance how their country is governed until the cau-cus, the district boss and the heeler shall teach them how the representatives of the people are elected and voters are corrupted Some instruction in political principles and ome plain teaching in political morals should be given in our schools, together with the elements of American history WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

ing within the last year or two upon this

SPECIFIC DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP. The principle that the right of the state to educate its children depends upon the necessity of the state that its citizens should b educated is more generally recognized that another perhaps equally important, that this education of children to be citizens should in clude instruction in the specific duties of citi-

The Independent, No. 251 Broadway, New

The institutions of our country should be a school study; and by this I mean not simply the principles of constitutional government in general terms, but its specific application in the state, the country, the town, the village, the school district. Few men who have not Ind a law suit know the sequence of our courts, or could tell the difference between the sitting of the grand jury and the special term. Not one person in twenty could find out the division of legislative, executive and udicial powers among the officers of a coun try. The usual citizen would be affronted to be told that he never in his life cast a vote for president of the United States, and could not inder the constitution cast a vote in Novem

the machinery of the caucus and of the pro-liminary convention should be familiar to them that they may respect and in time take a manly part in all that underlies the choice f men in power. Syracuse, N. Y. THE STUDY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY. I think there is great danger in this matter of cultivating patriotism. A sentiment is not to be cultivated in the same manner as an in-tellectual or will power. A sentiment is like the root of a plant—the root grows out of sight under ground, and the sentiment should not become too conscious and articulate. Such

conscious cultivation of sentiment become

Our children need to be taught practical pol-

sentimentalism and is sure to lead to reaction. Our Fourth of July patriotism is not all a na tional virtue or conducive to the benefit of our nation as a whole. Now it seems to me that the true education of patriots involves a study of United States history—as critical a study of it as you please and especially a study of the biographies of our best and highest men. A comparison of the form of government in this country with the form of government in this country with the forms of government found in Europe, aspecially if a principle of progressive development is discovered, will prove conducive to patriotism of the better kind, because our patriotism should be grounded on reason and not passion. It may be a deep, unconscious feeling, and I have no doubt it will be, whether we take the slightest pains to cultivate it or not. But our cultivation of it in the schools should not be through appeals to blind passion, but to the intellect. Comparative history is the true basis for the foundation of a reasonable faith in our form of government.

of government. I cannot agree with you that too little at-tention is paid in our public schools to the de-

that the opposite is rather the treeh. As I understand it, the war of the rebellion did not indicate too little patriotism, but a too narrow patriotism—a patriotism that appeals to passion rather than a just appreciation of a mmon good in the highest sense. If any thing, there was more of a furor of patriotism in the narrow sense in the confederacy. If by patriotism we mean a love of country, of the whole country, of course the citizen of the southern states did not have patriotism. If by patriotism is meant love of country, right or wrong, it seems to me that such patriotism is not a very high virtue.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

CONNUBIALITIES.

John B. Parshall, a compositor in the Del-hi, N. Y., Gazette office, recently set up the notice of three golden weddings. He set up the marriage notices of the same couples fifty

vears ago-a remarkable coincidence. Near Boston, Ga., there lives an extensivo family by the name of Groover. One peculiarity about them is their intermarriage. Within a radius of five miles there reside seven separate families, and each head of the family married a lady of the same name, and the kinship of none run lower than the third

John Hamilton of Greenfield, aged thirtyix, walked into the marriage license court at Wilkesbarre, Pa., leading little Isabella Tay-lor by the hand. She is only ten years old and were short dresses. Hamilton wanted a marriage certificate. The consent of the parents was given and the couple were married this morning

Mrs. Mary F. Adams was about the courts at Indianapolis the other day preparing a breach of promise suit against her brother-inlaw, Mr. Lane. She claims that after twelve months' acquaintance they were betrothed and the marriage was set for last evening, but the groom failed to report. Today sho discovered that he had married her sister, although she was unaware that the sister and

At the Walton-Veazey nuptials in Washington a few days ago the bridal bonquets was composed of five small bouquets tied together, in one of which was concealed a ring. The bride separated these as she went up stairs, and threw one to each of the brides-maids. Miss Junette Halford, daughter of Secretary Halford, caught the one containing he ring, and everyone began speculating on the significance of the fact.

Social circles at Jackmantown Plantation have had no reason to complain of duliness the past winter, judging from reports that have appeared in the Somerset Reporter The latest event is thus described: "Blair-Morin nuptials were celebrated grand style for three days and nights, until all had their fill of dancing. Eatables and drinkables were destroyed without stint. The priest of the parish with his gallant band came over the mountain to marry Susan Three days and nights of danci atisfy even the most devoted admirer of terpsichore.

The father of E. H. Vogel, a twenty-year old drug clerk of St. Louis, is suing Miss Louise Schroeder to recover wedding presents made her by his son under an engagement of marriage. The engagement was ver much opposed by the family of young Voge and after the death of his mother in March last a break occurred and Vogel returned the presents he had received to the lady, but she continues to retain those she received from instituted by the father against the son's ob-

A Berlin dispatch reports that a curio ceremony has occurred at Eilsdorf. Two Japanese young men of noble birth were bap tized, and renounced their names, titles and nationality. Count Aime of Yeddo now benationality. Count Aime of Yeddo now be comes plain Herr Curt, and will study at the military school with a view of becoming Prussian officer, Viscount Kobayakawa Tokia will be known in future as Herr Bru and intends to study for the German bar The cause assigned for this remarkable act on the part of the Japanese is that they have fallen in love with two sisters, daughters of a good old Bradenburg family. The young la-dies declined to accept the addresses of the young men unless they consented to Christians and naturalized Germans.

In Great Britain and Ireland the Baptista have 2,786 churches, 1,181 pastors or mission aries, 329,136 members.