

IMPROVING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

What is Needed to Make Them More Efficient and Useful.

VIEW OF A DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR

President D. C. Gilman Points Out Some of the Defects and Suggests Remedies—Politics in School Boards.

"The Improvement of the Public Schools" is the subject of a paper in the New York Independent from the pen of Prof. Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

There is a great deal of talk in these days, writes Prof. Gilman, about "bringing the universities into closer relations with the people."

There is a great deal of talk in these days, writes Prof. Gilman, about "bringing the universities into closer relations with the people."

Notwithstanding these examples, looking over the country, on the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic coast, and in the western states, we may say that the educated men of the country, as a rule, do not identify themselves with the popular instruction; and while it is easy to announce this fact it is difficult to suggest a remedy.

It must be admitted that the officers of colleges and universities are lacking in the qualities which would enable them to be efficient aids in the development of common schools.

The public schools do not require college graduates as teachers, to the same extent as formerly, this is no reason why the educated young men of the country should not be attracted to the profession.

At least it is possible everywhere to keep school boards "out of politics." The members should be absolutely independent of partisan ties.

Among the best methods of training teachers are recognized in a few favored regions, should it be extended throughout the entire country.

It should be recognized that it is not qualified by gifts and education to guide the young. In a certain sense, it is true that the teacher should not be a man of letters, no amount of knowledge, and no amount of experience will make a first-rate teacher out of a man who is not a man of letters.

Above the kindergarten there should be more general appreciation of the fact that most children cannot go further than the rudiments of an education, while others, with a few exceptions, are bright minds, that they may properly be encouraged to go forward to the high schools.

It is most important that character should be formed by the intellectual discipline of the young.

formed by the intellectual discipline of the young. It is most important that character should be formed by the intellectual discipline of the young.

HANDBOOK OF MORALITY. I will venture another suggestion. If two or more universities of which Nebraska possesses the relations of public schools to universities of law, particular stress on "what our public schools need to make them more efficient and useful."

There is a great deal of talk in these days, writes Prof. Gilman, about "bringing the universities into closer relations with the people."

There is a great deal of talk in these days, writes Prof. Gilman, about "bringing the universities into closer relations with the people."

Notwithstanding these examples, looking over the country, on the Pacific coast, as well as on the Atlantic coast, and in the western states, we may say that the educated men of the country, as a rule, do not identify themselves with the popular instruction; and while it is easy to announce this fact it is difficult to suggest a remedy.

It must be admitted that the officers of colleges and universities are lacking in the qualities which would enable them to be efficient aids in the development of common schools.

The public schools do not require college graduates as teachers, to the same extent as formerly, this is no reason why the educated young men of the country should not be attracted to the profession.

At least it is possible everywhere to keep school boards "out of politics." The members should be absolutely independent of partisan ties.

Among the best methods of training teachers are recognized in a few favored regions, should it be extended throughout the entire country.

It should be recognized that it is not qualified by gifts and education to guide the young. In a certain sense, it is true that the teacher should not be a man of letters, no amount of knowledge, and no amount of experience will make a first-rate teacher out of a man who is not a man of letters.

Above the kindergarten there should be more general appreciation of the fact that most children cannot go further than the rudiments of an education, while others, with a few exceptions, are bright minds, that they may properly be encouraged to go forward to the high schools.

It is most important that character should be formed by the intellectual discipline of the young.

It is most important that character should be formed by the intellectual discipline of the young.

WALL STREET MORE HOPEFUL

Influences Outside of Politics Distinctly More Favorable.

TREASURY GOLD TEMPORARILY SECURE

Suspension of Exports Thus Effectuated Will Also Be the Result of Checking the Stringency in Time Loans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall Street: The condition of affairs in Wall Street remains more or less stagnant.

So far as respect to investments, holders have already submitted to heavy losses under the recent decline in prices.

As to the influences outside of politics, they have passed into a distinctly more favorable condition.

Only a moderate speculative business was transacted in wheat, the range for the day being 57c to 58c.

There was an easier market in oats, with receipts of 25,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Light Saturday Run of Cattle and No Great Strength in Prices.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 8.—The Hedges & Sheep Horns market was quiet today.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

Everything Sold in Good Season—Week Ends with Quotations Just Where They Were After Considerable Fluctuation.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS WERE FAIRLY LIBERAL

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as heretofore set forth in full, are submitted to the voters of the State of Nebraska, to be voted on at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896.

A Joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision.

Section 3. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court of the State of Nebraska, as provided for in this article, shall hold their offices for the term of six (6) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 5. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, to be numbered sections two (2) and three (3) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Section 7. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 8. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 9. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 10. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 11. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 12. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 13. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 14. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 15. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 16. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Features of the Trading and Closing

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The wheat market was firm today. It closed at 57c, or 5c higher than it did yesterday.

As to the influences outside of politics, they have passed into a distinctly more favorable condition.

Only a moderate speculative business was transacted in wheat, the range for the day being 57c to 58c.

There was an easier market in oats, with receipts of 25,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Wheat market steady at 85c.

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Section 28. No other executive state officers except those mentioned in section 28 of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house.

Section 29. Any officer created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, and such abolition shall be elected to each house thereof concurring.

A Joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision.

Section 3. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court of the State of Nebraska, as provided for in this article, shall hold their offices for the term of six (6) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 5. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, to be numbered sections two (2) and three (3) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Section 7. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 8. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 9. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 10. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 11. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 12. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 13. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 14. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Section 15. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Dr. Lyon's Toilet Powder PERFECT AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

SCHLITZ EUROPEAN HOTEL 316, 318, 320 16th Street. BEST LOCATED HOTEL IN THE CITY. Rooms 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 Daily. First Class Cafe in Connection. HENRY LIEVEN, Proprietor.

BARKER HOTEL THIRTEEN AND JONES STREETS. 149 rooms, bath, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. FRANK HILDTCH, Mgr.

JAMES E. BOYD & CO. Telephone 1039. Omaha, Neb. GRAIN; PROVISIONS; AND STOCKS.