

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 are three important journals, devoted to educational learning from universities, and edited by the leading members of the faculty. Then there are all the forms of university extension and university settlements.

It is always ready to lend a hand; and by initiating the various public schools to discuss the relations of public schools to universities the latter have a particular stress on "what our public schools need to make them more efficient and useful."

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formed by the intellectual discipline of the world is so divided that all instruction favoring of a religious character is liable to awaken opposition on the part of one portion of the people. Religious instruction is the real opponents of religious instruction. Because there is more than one translation of the bible, and because there are many different religions, it is not adapted to daily use in schools, bible lessons, in many places, are altogether omitted. Selections from the Psalms, the prophets, and the Gospels, and the Gospels, are the best material for the ethical training of youth; and, unquestionably, if there was a desire to make such a selection it would be possible for half a dozen laymen, who might be named, to agree upon such selections that no possible objections to their being made by Catholic or Protestant.

HANDBOOK OF MORALITY.

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

The principle of good government ought to be taught in every school. Because the professors of political economy delight to discuss its theories, and because there are open questions upon which political economists differ, there is no reason why the fundamental principles of republican government, the conditions of social prosperity, and the duties of citizenship should not be inculcated. The duties of the citizen to the state should be a required study in every grammar school, and with their study of civics should be associated the study of the organization of national, state and municipal government.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

President Clark of the Union Pacific, Colonel Fordyce, president of the St. Louis & Southwestern, and a number of other gentlemen were in the city yesterday on a recreation in the vicinity of Shoshone, Idaho. It is doubtful if there is any better fishing in the entire western country than is to be found about Shoshone, the destination of so many of the tourists.

Shoshone is situated on the Oregon Short line, long a part of the Union Pacific system, but now about to go into the hands of the government, and is a beautiful spot. It is a change which will take place in the near future. It is a beautiful spot. It is a change which will take place in the near future.

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WALL STREET MORE HOPEFUL

Influences Outside of Politics Distinctly More Favorable.

TREASURY GOLD TEMPORARILY SECURE

Suspension of Exports Thus Effectuated Will Also Have 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. Public movements have reached a stage of equilibrium, and there is no sign of anything but a large abstention from operations. The convention phase of the political excitement has passed its culmination. The issue are made up, and the Chicago convention and populist platforms and nominees has had its more acute effects, in which those factors have been discounted at their worth. The time for surprises is therefore about past, and attention is now fixed upon the developments of the anti-election canvass.

So far as respect to investments, holders have already submitted to heavy losses under the recent decline in prices. It is likely that they may regard the present shrinkage as commensurate with any gain they may realize. They are, therefore, not likely to be so readily attracted to the frights that have affected our market.

As to the influences outside of politics, they have passed into a distinctly more favorable condition. The general market for securities has been much steadier under the frights that have affected our market. The foreign investors find reasons for confidence which have been less appreciated at home. The transfers of funds to the treasury in a position of safety against the drain of gold to the market, and the amelioations are to some extent temporary, yet they ward off causes of disturbance which would tend to prevent the return of a calm and of making arrangements that will protect the interests of the government.

It is undeniable that the organization of the sound money movement, and the reaction of the republicans a large number of votes; but it is likely to take many times as long as it is now being taken. It is a change which will take place in the near future.

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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.

August 8.—The market for live stock was quiet today. Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal, and the market was steady. The price of cattle was also steady, and the market was quiet.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as heretofore set forth in full, are presented 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. The judges may be elected in cases relating to revenue, public works, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 5. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 7. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 8. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 9. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 10. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 11. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

Section 12. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, one for the term of two (2) years.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

Article 1. The legislative power shall be vested in the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 2

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in the Governor of the State of Nebraska, who shall hold office for a term of four years.

Section 2. The Governor shall have the honor and the power of pardon, and may grant reprieves and commutations of sentence, and may remit the whole or any part of the penalties and disabilities imposed upon offenders after conviction and final judgment.

Section 3. The Governor shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 4. The Governor shall have the honor and the power of pardon, and may grant reprieves and commutations of sentence, and may remit the whole or any part of the penalties and disabilities imposed upon offenders after conviction and final judgment.

Section 5. The Governor shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 6. The Governor shall have the honor and the power of pardon, and may grant reprieves and commutations of sentence, and may remit the whole or any part of the penalties and disabilities imposed upon offenders after conviction and final judgment.

Section 7. The Governor shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 8. The Governor shall have the honor and the power of pardon, and may grant reprieves and commutations of sentence, and may remit the whole or any part of the penalties and disabilities imposed upon offenders after conviction and final judgment.

Section 9. The Governor shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

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