TESTING CHILDREN'S EYES

Interesting Experiments Made by School Authorities of London.

MAJORITY HAVE IMPERFECT VISION

Most Common Defect Was the Unevenness of Focus of the Two Eves -Affliction Unconsciously Possessed by Many.

About a year ago the school board of London employed an expert oculist to examine the eyes of school children, the primary ob- St. Edwards. Ject being to ascertain whether school work was producing the dangerous condition. known as "progressive myopla." The inquiry was suggested by a report then recently made by scientists in Germany that this malady-progressive myopia-was prevalent in the German schools and was the result of study.

Dr. Brudenell Carter, the examining oculist, reports that he did not find this malady among London school children. In all 8,000 children were examined in almost equal proportions of boys and girls. From the tabulated data it appears that not guite 40 per cent of the children had normal vision in Forty per cent had imperfect vision in both eyes, while 20 per cent had perfect sight with one eye and imperfect with the other. A small number suffered to a disabling degree from hyperopia, long-sightedness, while a still smaller num-ber suffered to the same extent from myopia or near-sightedness. Over 64 per cent of the whole number of children tested had astig-matism. This defect or malady, if it is a malady, consists in the unevenness of focus in the eyes, the rays of light being refracted differently in different planes. Large num bers of people go through life with it and never know it, and it is doubtful if the oct lists themselves fully understand effects. But inasmuch as many ailments are directly traceable to eye may be that astigmia is at the bottom of some of them.

STUDYING THE INDIAN TONGUES Professor of Philology Starts on Systematic Research.

Philologist J. N. B. Hewitt of the Bureau of American Ethnology left Washington a few days ago for a novel expedition of study to be made in the Grand River reserve seventy miles west of Buffalo, on the Cana dian side. In this reserve are combined the odd tribes known as the Six Nations-the confederation of Indians composed of the Oneidas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. Mr. Hewitt, by applying a novel system, will make diction aries and grammars of these Indian languages, and by aid of these data will make interesting English translation of the bible of the Six Nations, recording their strange pagan beliefs concerning the crea-tion and early history of the world. Although more civilized than most Indians those of the Six Nations have never before been studied ethnologically. Mr. Hewwill "live Indian" with the big and will take elaborate notes upon all that they tell him. He can speak eight Indian languages and has a knowledge of practically every language of the old world is preparing to carry with him a phono graph, which will preserve for him the words and sentences which he will study. He will ask the talkative Indians to speak very distinctly into this machine, and will afterward grind out each word slowly and carefully, noting each syllable, accent and inflection. Reliable interpreters will supply the literal translations to every sentence Since no American tribe, except the Mayas has ever had a written language, the phil ologist must rely entirely upon his ears for correct arrangement of sounds.

For recording each sound in its original utterance he will use a special alphabet of forty-eight characters, many additional signs for modified tones. For rapidity and accuracy of work he has had made a typewriter, which writes Indian as clearly as the ordinary typewriter writes English. In the places of the keys operating the English types are arranged others operating the Indian sound letters With this he will write interviews with In-dians, which conversations when read will mean the same to his ears as the original words when spoken. Mr. Hewitt says that in certain lexical processes the languages of these people resemble provincial Latin in a general way.

When beginning with a strange language he will commence the preparation of the dictionary and grammar by inscribing as many simple sentences as possible, having each word repeated again and again. Lists of as many words as he can think of will be collected with the English equivalents following. They will afterward be arrange alphabetically and printed. A Tuscaroran dictionary, which the philologist lately pre-pared, containes about 13,000 words. The different case endings and other modified form for the grammars will be collected by requiring the person interviewed to use the same word in many different cases, moods, tenses, etc.

Of all the scattered Six Nations about 60 per cent are still pagans, who believe the ancient myths of their ancestors as deancient myths of their ancestors as de-voutly as the most orthodox Christian be-lieves the story of the bible. The bible of the Six Nations will combine the beliefs of all the tribes. These creeds virtually cor-respond, the six tribes having descended from the same stock. From a previous visit among several of the tribes he brought back the pagan text of what may be called their old testament. This will be printed as the first part of their bible. The new testament will comprise the new pagnr creed, an odd mixture of mythology and Christianity. The change in the creed was brought about early in this century by a Seneca boy, the nephew of Chief Handsome Lake. The youth was educated in Spain, and, returning to his uncle's wigwam for a brief vacation, proceeded to convert the old chief to the more creditable story of the Christian bible. Before having made points sufficiently clear the young man Handsome Lake made use of the smattering of Christianity which he had acquired and preached it among the people of the Six Nations. The result was an odd religion, taken bodily from the Christian new testament and colored fantastically with the myths of the original pagan creed.

APPROVED LIST OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent Corbett Sends Out the List. LINCOLN, Aug. 23 .- (Special.) -State Superintendent Corbett has sent out to county clerks and superintendents the list of approved high schools entitled to receive nonresident students under the provisions of the "free attendance" law enacted by the last legislature, such approved schools being exempt from the special tax levied to pay the tuition fees of such students. The law referred to provides for the free attendance of students whose education cannot be of the school population, only as per constably carried further in their own districts at some neighboring public high and their teachers are very poorly paid. week being paid to such high school by the county in which the student resides. law is very popular in most countles and

this purpose is however, very slight, being PANIC TENDENCY EXHAUSTED limited by law to 1 mill.

The list of approved schools is deter-

nined by the state superintendent from detailed reports sent in from the principal of high school work as the larger ones, but every school approved must have at least

one full year of proper high school work.
The list below includes all such schools which have made satisfactory reports this year up to the present time, when tax lists must be completed. Schools reporting later may, however, receive students and fultion fees under the law after the date of their

Adams county-Hastings, Juniata, Rose Antelope -Clearwater, Elgin, Neligh, Oak-

Banner-Harrisburg. -Albion, Cedar Rapids, Petersburg,

Box Butte-Alliance, Hemingford. Brown-Alnsworth, Long Pine. Buffalo-Elm Creek, Gibbon, Kearney, Mil ler, Ravenna, Shelton Burt-Craig, Decatur, Lyons, Oakland, Te-

kamah. Butler-Bellwood Brainard David City Rising City, Surprise, Ulysses. Cass—Avoca, Elmwood, Greenwood, Louis ville, Plattsmouth, Weeping Water.

Cedar-Coleridge, Hartington, Randolph. Chase-Imperial, Wauneta. Cherry-Valentine.

Clay-Clay Center, Edgar, Fairfield, Glen Harvard, Inland, Sutton Colfax-Howells, Leigh, Schuyler, Cuming-Bancroft, Beemer, West Point,

Wisner. Custer-Ansley, Broken Bow, Callaway Dakota-Dakota City, South Sloux City,

Dawes-Chadron, Crawford, Dawson-Cozad, Gothenburg, Lexington Devel-Chappell. Dixon-Emerson, Ponca, Wakefield,

Dodge-Dodge, Fremont, Hooper, North Douglas-Elkhorn, Florence, Omaha, South Omaha, Waterloo. Dundy—Benkelman. Fillmore-Exeter, Fairmont, Geneva, Graf-on, Milligan, Ohiowa, Shickley, Strang.

Franklin-Bloomington, Franklin, Ireth, Naponce, Riverton, Upland. Frontier-Curtis Furnas—Arapahoe, Beaver City, ridge, Oxford, Wilsonville. Gage -Adams, Barneston, Beatrice, Blue prings, Cortland, Filley, Liberty, Odell.

Wymore Garffeld-Burwell. Gosper-Ellwood Greeley-Greeley.

Hall-Caire, Dontphan, Grand Island. Hamilton-Aurora, Giltner, Hampton, Mar-

Harlan-Alma, Orleans, Stamford. Hitchcock-Culbertson, Trenton, Holt-Atkinson, Ewing, O'Neill, Stuart. Howard-Dannebrog, Elba, St. Paul, Jefferson-Daykin, Diller, Endicott, Fair-

ury, Reynolds, Steele City Johnson-Cook, Crab Orchard, Elk Creek Sterling, Tecumseh, Vesta. Kearney-Axtell, Minden, Wilcox. Keith-Ogalalla

Knox-Bloomfield, Creighton, Niobrara Wausa. Lancaster-Bennett, Bethany, Colleg View, Firth, Havelock, Hickman, Lincoln Roca University Place, Waverly, Lincoln-Brady Island, North Platte.

Madison-Battle Creek, Madison, Newman Grove, Norfolk, Tilden. Merrick-Central City, Clarks, Silver

Nance-Fullerton, Genoa, Nemaha-Auburn, Brock, Brownville, Johnson. Nuckolls-Bostwick, Hardy, Nelson, St

Otoe-Douglas, Dunbar, Nebraska City Palmyra, Syracuse, Talmage, Unadilla. Pawnee-Burchard, DuBois, Pawnee City Table Rock Phelps-Bertrand, Holdrege.

Pierce-Pierce.
Platte-Columbus, Humphrey, Lindsay Platte Center. Polk-Osceola, Shelby, Stromsburg.

Red Willow-Bartley, Danbury, Indianola Richardson-Dawson, Falls City, Hum boldt, Rulo, Salem, Stella, Verdon. Rock-Newport.

Saline—Crete, DeWitt, Dorchester, Friend, Swanton, Tobias, Western, Wilber. Sarpy-Bellevue, Gretna, Papillion, Spring Saunders-Ashland, Cedar Bluffs, Ceresco

Mead, Valparaiso, Wahoo. Scotts Bluff-Gering. Seward-Beaver Crossing, Bee, Milford,

Seward, Staplehurst, Tamora, Utica. Sheridan-Gordan, Hay Springs, Rush-Sherman-Loup City. Stanton-Pilger.

Thayer-Alexandria, Belvidere, Carleton, hester, Davenport, Hebron, Hubbell. Thurston-Pender. Valley-Arcadia, North Loup, Ord.

Washington-Arlington, Blair, Calhoun Wayne-Wayne, Winside.

Webster-Bladen, Blue Hill, Guide Rock, Red Cloud. York-Benedict, Bradshaw, Gresham. Waco, York.

Educational Notes. Miss Clara Howard of California is in the University of California, ambitious to per-fect herself as a philosopher, a devoted student of Kant, with a very small income. which she increases by delivering news-papers. At first she was her own carrier and solicitor, but now she employs a num

ber of small boys, who deliver the papers, while she does the canvassing and collect-Albert Nelson Prentiss, professor of bot any at Cornell, who died recently, was one of the few remaining instructors who had been connected with Cornell college from the In 1870 he went to Brazil with the Cornell exploring party, and in the follow ing year he wrote an essay on "The Mode of the Natural Distribution and Plants Over the the Surface of the Earth," which

was awarded the first Walker prize offered by the Boston Society of Natural History.

Prof. George T. Winston, who has been elected president of the University of Texas. for the last five years, has been at the head of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was a professor there six teen years before that. Prof. Winston is a graduate of Cornell, of the class of '74. He was a classmate of Senator-elect Foraker, John De Witt Warner, President David Starr Jordan, Prof. Richard Rathbum of the government fish commission, and Mrs Julia Irvine, president of Wellesley college A colored teachers' institute in Georgia has asked the state authorities to provide them experts of their own race to instruct them, instead of white teachers. They also object to Bill Arp's "School History of

Georgin" as abounding in untrue statements about the negro race. They ask for a fair book, written by an impartial or a colored author. They repeat figures to show that the oft-repeated story that the negroes are educated with the whites is an unfair statement. The liquor tax brings in \$102,000, the poll tax \$800,000, and the hire of convicts \$16,000. Although the negro children constitute about 48 per cent of the school population, only 30 per cent

There are signs of educational activity in There are signs of educational activity in Russia, among which may be noted appropriations for public education. The sum of these is not easily attainable, as they high are distributed through different depart-

each high school. Small high schools are not expected to maintain as many years of Wall Street. Wall Street.

GOLD IMPORTS NOW OUITE CERTAIN

Heavy Arrivals Calculated to Put an Ensier Complexion Upon the Domestie Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall

Affairs in Wall street are working into a more normal condition. The recent abatement of the extreme fright over the silver agitation and over the other issues of the Chicago convention promises to be permanent; the panicky tendencies seem to have exhausted themselves; and, as the preparations for the elections develop, opinion becomes more confident that the cause of sound money will triumph.

These are great ameliorations; but here new obstacles intervene to obstruct the improving tendency that might otherwise be expected. The present drift of the money market creates some uneasiness. The bank statement of August 15 showed a surplus of reserves of only \$5,00,000 over the legal minimum. At the same date of 185, the surplus was \$41,200,000, and in 1834, \$67,800,000. To some extent, this low condition of the banks' cash is due to the experts of gold during late months; and there is perhaps reason to hope for relief from this same source, the foreign exchanges.

ABNORMAL MOVEMENT.

For the seven months ending July II the net export of gold from the whole country was \$26.672.000; which is \$14.300.000 more than the net shipments for the same period of 1895. This is clearly an abnormal movement; for the exports of merchandise (including silver) for the last seven months have exceeded the like class of imports by \$169.000.000—a balance which should have put the gold movement in our favor rather than \$26.672.000 against us; especially as the net movement in securities between this and other countries has not been materially against us, if at all. It is well known that large sums of gold were obtained from this center for continental remittance to Russia, outside the usual course of exchange. Those operations, however, went to the creditor side of our international account, and therefore may, sooner or later, be expected to either increase the amount of gold to be remitted hither or to diminish the sum to be exported by us. In all probability these irregularities have yet to ABNORMAL MOVEMENT. probability these irregularities have yet to be straightened out, and it would not be surprising should we see within the nex weeks an important reflux of gold

GOLD IMPORTS CERTAIN. GOLD IMPORTS CERTAIN.

The sudden development of weakness in the exchange market and the fact that the syndicate of exchange drawers have not found it necessary to issue any bills under their special arrangement seem to suggest early importations of the metal, the more so as rates are already close upon the point admitting of a profit on sending it here. Arrivals of \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 to gold would not only put an easier complexion upon the local money market, but would help to strengthen confidence in the gold situation. In any event, our foreign situation. In any event, our foreign movement is drifting into a healthle

condition,
During the first seven months of the current calendar year, the exports of merchandise exceed those of the like months of 1855 by \$55,600,000, whilst the imports show our account with the rest of the world to have been in a better condition, for the last seven months, by over \$100,000,000 than it was for the same period of 1895. This last seven months, by over \$190,000,000 than it was for the same period of 1895. This is the result of a series of reactions from various abnormal conditions, and it can only have the effect of materially strengthening our financial relations with Europe. Should the election result in the choice of a sound money president and house of representatives, this wholesome situation of our foreign relations is likely to be further improved by a revival of the foreign demand for our investments upon a considerable scale and by a general improvement of American credit abroad. It is therefore no violent straining of the probabilities of the situation to hope for a state of things which, before the close of 1895, may materially add to our national stock of gold. Should that possibility be realized two important results would be gained.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

In the first place, the influx of gold would materially strengthen the reserves of the New York banks, and, in the next place, with an enlarged supply of gold, it would become easier to place the treasury in a condition that would exempt it from the continuous drain of gold for export which has embarrassed it since 1832—the condition which, above all others, is needful to the restoration of foreign confidence in our credit and investments. Amid so many uncertainties as surround the present situation, I venture no predictions, but, at the same time, a fair interpretation of symptoms and tendencies now coming into view suggests a probability that the two closing months of 1835 may witness a recovery in the financial situation which at present is not anticipated. In the present condition of the money market, these tendencies may not afford a sufficient reason for any free buying of securities, but they do present a very substantial reason why holders should decline to realize under apprehensions of trouble to come. SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES. decline to realize under apprehensions of trouble to come.

trouble to come.

LIQUIDATION ABOUT OVER.

It is a matter of no small importance that the spirit of political demoralization so long rampant has been fairly broken. Men have looked the political situation squarely in the face; they have carefully weighed all the factors and chances in the case; they have reached fixed conclusions, and those conclusions are sufficiently postive to serve as an anchor in the midst of a sea of conflicting conditions. As a rule, men of affairs and of sober judgment have come to the conclusion that the balance of probabilities preponderates very largely in favor of a sound money outcome, and that conviction is strong enough to save us from any relapse toward a panicky temper. For my own part, I look for a steady strengthening of this feeling as opinion matures for its final expression in the election. The watchers of public sentiment see a distinct reaction from the spirit of violent politics expressed in the Chicago platform, and, while it may be necessary to relax nothing in effort or expense to make the salvation of the country sure yet among those best informed it is becoming a foregone conclusion that the decree of next November will deliver to the silver heresy its quietus.

The course of the market is in further evidence that liquidation is about over. Some of the big bears have not yet covered, and will doubtless continue to obstruct a pronounced advance, but when they conclude to close their outstanding contracts such buying will be an important aid to the buils in marking up prices. Stocks have changed from weak to strong holders.

WALL STREET'S FAITH IN FUTURE. LIQUIDATION ABOUT OVER.

WALL STREET'S FAITH IN FUTURE Traders Confident that Sound Money

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The stock market is finally in the hands of professional spec-ulators only. Investment interests are not reflected in it anywhere. Facts are not counting, conditions are inconsequential There is a disposition on all sides in Wall street, so far as banking and investing cirles are concerned, to sit supinely down

cles are concerned, to sit supinely down and wait.

This program is being pursued to the extent that, not only ordinarily active shares are involved, but the bond market is, as well, dominated by the same do-nothing influence. What has occurred this week on the Stock exchange attests this in ways which are not encouraging. Quotations have become absolutely the creatures merely of an insignificant speculative contingent. Men who in ordinary times can cut no figure whatever in the stock market are now become the masters of it. The trader who in normal times is an echo and follower has all of a sudden become a prophet and a leader. This sort of thing cannot, of course, last long. But for the present it does exist; it is dominant, and it is the only thing which is really consequential in the current ups and downs in Wall street.

ing the successes it has in view was to force gold this way. That it is able to do this, that it is in absolute control of the international exchalge, is attested amply by this amountement that Europe is shipping the yellow metal this way.

by this announcement that Europe is suppling the yellow metal this way.

NOT A SUPE THING.

A stock market biopiney founded on developments like these, however, are not by any means the sure things which the prophets of them are likely to proclaim. When underlying conditions are artificial, made to order, established absolutely by the strength of a money power, results are always, even to the end, extremely problematical. An investor who is confident now only because gold exports have been changed into gold imports is an investor who is taking long chances. The program of the sterling exchange syndicate is a good program, intended to be tonic in the interests of things which are of importance to the substantial interests of our country; but it is a program winch ought to be considered as an alleviation rather than a cure.

but it is a program witch ought to be considered as an alleviation rather than a cure.

This syndicate has shown already its ability to head off consequences which have been anticipated and feared by sensible banking interests for a long time back. In doing this it has accomplished public benefits of a vast value. But those who are most important in the councils of the syndicate are not. I have the very best reason to say, men who expect to influence immediately the course of our stock market, or, indeed, who care anything about the immediate course of the market. When, finally, the history of these trying times is told, with a view only to the facts, these men who have stood in this breach will get encomiums for patriotism.

What is important in the current fluctuations of the stock market, and important beyond anything else, is the stringency which has overtaken the money market. Call loan rates are not superficially considered, even as high as normally they might be expected to be, but under the surface conditions show threatening aspects.

Few commission brokers with any tendency to conservatism are inclined to let their customers load up with securities, even at the concessions which present prices represent, compared with quotations of a little while ago. And this is all the outcome of market conditions.

Time money is practically unobtainable, except where renewals are forced to the front, New loans are hardly considered by any bank in the directory in Wall street. As has been predicted over and over again in these dispatches to the Tribune, the chief sufferers on this account are merchanis and manufacturers. The professional Wall street

in these dispatches to the Tribune, the chief sufferers on this account are merchants and manufacturers. The professional Wall street borrower is a user of money on call. When such borrowers want time money it is because consideration has convinced them that money on call is likely to grow dearer and dearer for a considerable time to come. That is the situation just now, and for the first time since the panic days of 1893 Wall street borrowers are trying to get accommodations for fixed periods, and for as long times as possible, instead of their usual willingness to accept the call loans, which, while permitting cheaper rates, involve, and now involve largely, the gambling element of fluctuating interest accounts.

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES Clearing house certificates are likely to c used by New York banks before long This policy is by no means popular if clearing house circles, but there seem to be indications that it will be forced. The Bank of Commerce, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's bank, has served notice on the clear-

Bank of Commerce, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's bank, has served notice on the clearing house that it proposes to apply for the privilege of using such certificates. This bank is one of the strongest in New York, and indeed, along with its application for certificates it makes announcement of the cheerful fact that it individually has no need for such assistance, and makes the application only to make it easier for other and less strong banks to come forward and utilize such facilities.

It is betraying no secrets to say that other banks than Mr. Morgan's are inclined to be indignant over the way in which this issue is being enforced. But there will be clearing house certificates just the same. General trade conditions do not improve. Business interests igenerally seem to be waiting patiently for the passing by of national election intricacles and influences. Railway earnings hold up better than have been predicted. Many of the biggest ruilroads are sending in annual reports just now, and almost without exception the results figured out are encouraging. Take the Northwestern statement as an instance—and the Northwestern's figures are the most Northwestern statement as an instance-and the Northwesterns' figures are the mos encouraging of any that have lately com-out. The annual statement is only up to May, while since that time there must have May, while since that time there must have been terrific shrinkages of revenue, if on no other account than from the sudden sweeping shutdowns in iron trade productions of the northwest. The most profitable freight producer of the system has practically within the last sixty days been abolished, is now at a standstill, and unlikely to make earnings for months to come.

likely to make earnings for months to come.

One of the significant features of the market just now is the attack to which what are popularly known as the Gould stocks are being subjected. Missouri Pacific is down to an unprecedented price. Manhattan Elevated is lower than when Cyrus Field went to smash. Western Union, for the first time in years, shows the effects of an important liquidation, and it looks very much as if Western Union and the other Gould stocks were all destined to hit

very much as if Western Union and the other Gould stocks were all destined to hit considerably lower figures.

There is nothing particularly astonishing in this. The really strange thing is that they have hitherto been able to avoid or resist natural forces and influences. Every one of these Gould stocks is jammed full of water. Missouri Pacific is the only Gould railroad that has escaped a receivership. Western Union has been strong because it has been better distributed among investors than any other stock dealt in on investors than any other stock dealt in on the New York Stock exchange. But de-velopments have not been lacking to show investors that, on the mere law of averages, they run depressing chances of loss in con-tinuing to hold on to such a stock, a stock where, even in the face of continuing bad business, watered stock has been issued by cusiness, watered stock has been issued by

business, watered stock has been issued by the million.

Stock that does not represent legitimate value invested is a stock that is dangerous. Such stocks are the stocks which I apprehend are going to show in this immediate time of disquietude surest tendencies—tendencies downward.

But the patient investor, independent of this phase of impending liquidation, ought to have no difficulty in finding in the stock market as it is at present twenty opportunities for safe and profitable investment to one that is of this dangerous class,

H. ALLAWAY.

GOLD SHIPMENTS TO NEW YORK Money Rates in London Hardening

on the Latest Tendency. LONDON, Aug. 23.—Money rates have ardened under the exports of gold to New York. A million dollars has already left Parls and London. It is believed that the chipments of gold will be moderate. Busisnipments of gold will be moderate. Business at the Stock exchange has been confined to narrow limits. The depression in the American section continues, but the tone of the other markets is generally firmer, with renewal of activity in African mining shares. Foreign stocks are reported better, because of the improved political aspect. France has been buying Turkish and Spanish stocks and quotations in shares of this character are higher. Gold exports caused a rise in Americans until it was known that these exports were due to the fears of the New York bankers and the arrangements which they had made for encouraging shipments of the yellow metal to America. When this point was understood, Americans again collapsed Prices of Americans were very irregular and it is feared that a further decline will be seen. Lake Shore rose 2 per cent on the week. The decreases of the week were: Reading Ists, 3 per cent; Denver preferred 14 per cent; Reading common, 14 per cent. Other declines were fractional. less at the Stock exchange has been con-

MANCHESTER'S MARKET REVIEW

Position of Trade Has Been Rathe Uncertain Recently. MANCHESTER, Aug. 23.-The position of he markets recently has been very conflicting; India business having been killed for the present through oversupply and the present rise in prices. China has been buying reluctantly of staples, but a fair buying reluctantly of staples, but a fair miscellaneous trade has been doing, many fancy goods, printing and bleaching cloths having been in demand, both for ready and early delivery. Yarms have caused considerable business at some concession on full rates. The stock of goods in the hands of spinners has been lowered to a considerable extent recently. The sudden rise caught the short interest, which is still incredulous, regarding crop stores, margins being fully 4d worse than at the end of July. German spinners report large sales even at the enhanced prices. Rouen reports are to the effect that a good business has been done, even with prices advancing and that sellers are scarce.

county in which the student resides. The law is very popular in most counties and has resulted in bringing into the high schools of the state, even during the first year of its operation, more than 2,000 students from the country districts, and thus materially increasing the revenues of the high schools of bester work and so tends toward a better standard for them. Students must have a certificate of profeiency in the common school work from the country in the common school work from the country of the sevenues of the high schools of the tends to encourage better instruction. The sum of 15,681,849, an increase of \$728, denis must have a certificate of profeiency in the common school work from the country of the schools of the state superintendent determines annually what high schools are properly equipped as to teachers, apparatus and course of study to receive students under the law, such schools being exempt from the tax levied to cover tuttion fees. The theory of this exemption is that all districts should provide high school of the schools under the law, such schools being exempt from the such that all districts should provide high school districts only in each country should be required to pay for the scenario of students under the law, such schools the remaining districts only in each country should be required to pay for the scenario of students who desire to take it. Such instruction being aiready provided at considerable expense by these approved high schools, the remaining districts only in each country should be required to pay for the scenario of the scenario

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Week Winds Up with a Very Fair Run of All Sorts.

BUSINESS SLOW AT STEADY PRICES

Weakness Most Noticeable in the Feeder Grade-Light Hogs Hold Steady but Henvies Lose n Dime.

SOUTH OMAHA Aug. 20. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses 2,852 5,070 7,109 6,763 1,445 3,728 2,006 3,777 August 14. August 13. 239 The official number of brought in today by each road was:

Total receipts...... 91 The disposition of the day's receipts wa as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated; Buyers. Omaha Packing Co... Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Omaha Packing Co.

G. H. Hammond Co. 78
Swift and Company 219
Cudnhy Packing Co. 853
R. Fecker & Degan 17
J. L. Carey 285
W. I. Stephens 7 & Underwood

Total 2,633 The receipts for the week with compari-

| Cattle Receipts this week. | 16,492 | Receipts last week. | 8,356 | Same week last year. | 20,074 | Same week 1894. | 11,180 | Same week 1893. | 12,184 | Same week 1892. | 13,580 Same week 182. 13,580 28,977 5,779

It will be noted that the cattle receipts of the past week were double what they were the previous week and larger than any corresponding week of August, except in 1895. The receipts of sheep were also unusually large for this season of the year. The hog receipts, while larger than a year ago, were behind the record of previous years. CATTLE—For a Saturday the receipts were the largest in a good many weeks, 2,217 head being reported in, as against 3,192 yesterday and 689 on Saturday a week ago.

Only three or four bunches of cornfec

Only three or four bunches of cornfed native steers were in the yards and one load out of the number was good enough to bring \$4.10. The market on beef steers was about stendy, a little slow, but not materially changed from yesterday in the matter of prices.

Cows and heiters were in large supply, there being probably twenty to thirty loads on sale. The market was a little slow and buyers seemed to want to make their purchases lower. The demand, however, was pretty fair and in the end the offerings sold in about the same notch as yesterday. pretty fair and in the end the offerings sold in about the same notch as yesterday. There were pienty of feeders in the yards, both fresh receipts and speculators' hold-ings. As usual on a Saturday, there were not many buyers in from the country and the trade was slow and inclined to drag. The more desirable kinds were fully steady, but the feeling was very weak on the com-mon grades. GRATAC market closed with a good run mon grades, HOGS-Tae logs, the fresh receipts being 3,461, as again 1,352 yesterday and 3,728 on Saturday a wee

go. The market opened with light hogs in active demand, and anything that would do to shout on orders brought pretty close to stead orices. There were no very light weights if the yards today, so that the sales did not should be said to the control of the control

at \$2.25\(\pi_2.00\). Heavy logs were 5\(\pi_100\) lower than yesterday's early market. Salesmen realizing the impossibility of maintaining values generally cut loose and the most of the hogs sold early. Extreme heavy brought \$2.25\(\pi_2.70\), as against \$2.70\(\pi_2.80\) yesterday. Heavy mixed and medium weights sold principally at \$2.75\(\pi_2.80\). There has been a gradual accumulation of heavy and rough hogs in the yards, many of them scalpers' hogs, and they were rather hard to move. o move. This has been a week of ups and downs in the

hog market, and after all the fluctuations the week closes with the market back almost where it was at the opening. Values went up with a bound on Tuesday, the high point of the week, and then down on Wednesday and Thursday, up again on Friday and down again on saturday. The demand has been good all the week and the receipts, large as they were, have met generally with quite ready sale at the market prices prevailing. Light hogs especially have been in very active demand, there being a good shipping trade all the week.

Quite a good deal of sickness is reported among the hogs of different localities of the state.

SHEELP—There were four double-deckers of sheep in the yards. It was the last of the week, and as buyers had quite a good many on hand the market was rather slow.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Market Was of the Usual Sat-

urday Character.
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Today's cattle market was of the usual Saturday character, the receipts being too small to establish prices. The narket closed strong and about 10c higher for choice cattle, and from 19c to 15c lower than t week ago for other kinds. The best beeve well at the highest prices paid since January Prices ruled as follows: Good to fancy at from

Prices ruled as follows: Good to fancy at from \$4.15 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders at from \$3.65 to \$3.85; bulls, cows and helfers at from \$1.75 to \$3.90; calves at from \$3 to \$5.35; Texans and westerns at from \$2.40 to \$3.85.

Trade in hogs was fair to active today, light and mixed hogs ruling steady, while heavy sold at \$2.55 to \$3.25, medium at from \$3 to \$3.45 and light at from \$3.25 to \$3.25.

Most of the sheep and lambs received today were consigned direct to local slaughterers and prices were largely nominal. Sheep sold at from \$2 to \$3.20, a few extra natives bringing from \$3.40 to \$3.50, westerns from \$2.25 to \$2.35; lambs sold at from \$2.25 to \$5.60, with sales early in the week at from \$2.50 to \$6.75.

Receipts: Cattle, 400 head; hogs, 15,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

Stock in Sight. | Stock in Sight. | Stock in Sight. | Record of receipts at the four principal markets for Saturday, August 22, 1856; | Cattle, Hogs. Sheep. | Cattle, Hogs. Sheep. | Cattle, Hogs. Sheep. | Chicago | 466 | 15,000 | 500 | Kansas City | 100 | 2,290 | ... | St. Louis | 1,500 | ... |

Totals 2,717 22,161 1,326 KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—CATTLIE—Receipts, 160 head: shipments, 3,200 head: market steady and nominally unchanged; only retail trade. HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head: shipments, 2,700 head: market strong, sc higher; bulk of sales, 1,00973.25; heavy, \$2,80070.50; packers, \$3,00073.25; mixed, \$3,00073.25; lights, \$3,15073.25; Yorkers, \$3,20073.25; SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none.

HARVEST OVER EARLY, THIS YEAR. London Reports on the Annual Crop London Reports on the Annual Crop Output of England. LONDON, Aug. 23.—The harvest was over early this year. The weather was favor-able and crops were gathered in fine con-dition. Wheat was harder, sales hav-ing been made from 3d to 6d. Offers were light and there was a good demand for white wheats, California prompt, having been quoted at 26s 3d. Parcels were quite in demand. Hard Duluth afloat was quoted at 24s 3d. Spot was quiet. Flour was firm and 4d up. Maize was firmer, there having been a good demand and a fair inquiry for mixed American steamer at 13s 9d. Barlev was firmer. Oats were firmer. American mixed, clipped parcels, September and October, were quoted at 12s 6d.

Arrivals for the Wool Sales. LONDON, Aug. 23.—Following are the arrivals of wool to date for the fifth series of sales; New South Wales, 35,277 bales; Queensland, 29,276 bales; Victoria, 73,681 bales; South Australia, 4,081 bales; West Australia, 1,1973 bales; Tasmania, 2,936 bales; New Zealand, 162,086 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 42,951 bales, making a total of 242,383 bales, including 40,000 sent direct. The week's imports were: New South Wales, 5,813 bales; Queensland, 2,564 bales; Victoria, 562 bales; Queensland, 2,564 bales; Victoria, 562 bales; South Australia, 16 bales; New Zealand, 1,015 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,156 bales; China, 20 bales; East India, 219 bales; Singapore, 110 bales; Morocco, 12 bales; France, 13 bales; Spain, 6 bales, a total of 11,511 bales. of sales: New South Wales, 36,277 bales

Oll. City Market.
Oll. CITY. Aug. 22—Credit balances. 41.64; certificates opened at \$1.65; high, \$1.654; lowest. \$1.65; closed, \$1.654; no sales; shipment, 79.875 bbls.

BAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—WHEAT—Steady; December, 555,8555c; new. seller, 265,574.c. Wool Market. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—WOOL—Quiet; domes-ig fleece, 14@18c; pulled, 15@28c.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

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

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term

Be it resolved and enneted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section two (2) of article

six (6) of the Constitution of the Sinte of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-Nebraska be shielded so lows:

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 prenounce a decision. It shall nave original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law. may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as fol-

Netraska, be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the elemors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less, hin five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election there-after, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have red expired at the time of holding the general elected at the court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of ISSG shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they Were respectively commissioned Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;
Section I. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so es-tablished shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each Approved March 30, A. D. 1895

A joint resolution proposing to amend 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.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1 That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: as follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by taw, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this the shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this tele shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 1. The judicial power or this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and m such other courts interior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend sec tion eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges. and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

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

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section II. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight nundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, forcease the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895,

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the liry may render a verdict, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-

islature of the State of Nebraska. Section 1. That section one (i) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 1. The executive department shall

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and thrace railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, at and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his uscessor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three railroad commissioners one for the period of one year, one for the period of three railroad commissioners one for the period of three railroad commissioners one for the period of three railroad commissioners one for the period of one year, one for the period of three railroad commissioners and treasurer shall reside at the capitol during their term of office; they shall keep the public records books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 36, A. D., 1895.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend secfollows:

Section 26. No other executive state offi-cers except those named in section one (1) of this arricle shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is con-curred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof: Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1835.

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.

tion twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the

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

He it resolved and enacted by the Leg-

Islature of the State of Nebraska:
Section I. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section i, That section nine (9) of article cight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:

Of Northerska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed that funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain terver inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except an United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the outposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Frovided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising their from in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever all opportunity for better investment is presented.

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly lessed in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper timed to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant are an investment of said permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant are an investment of said permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant are an investment of said permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant are an investment of said permanent school fund of the state. Section 5. All funds belonging to the state

Approved March 29, A. D.,

A joint resolution proposing an amendnent to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo-

cated.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:
Section 2 The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposal tion so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of the rotes cast in the metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which wotes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.
Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relaprovement and manufactories.

provement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and emeted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section I. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as

fourteen (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of naw; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-tourths vote increase such indebtedness five per cent in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amend-

or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896. In testimony whereof, I have thereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of

ments are submitted to the qualified voters

of the state of Nebraska for their adoption

the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

Seal.) Secretary of State. Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

To C. E. Elving and to Whom it May Concern: Notice is hereby given that on, towit, the 25th day of February, A. D., 1826, the board of managing trustees of the Texas Colonization company levied an asserbment of \$10 per share upon the capital stock of said company, payable within sixty days from said date; that said assessment upon fourteen and one-half shares of said stock belonging to said C. E. Elving is now delinquent, and that said shares of stock or se much thereof as shall be necessary to meet such assessment, together with interest and costs, as provided by the by-laws of said company, will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash at the office of said company in Orange City, Sloux county, Ia., on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1836, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. in the afternoon in the afternoon COMPANY.

EXAS COLONIZATION COMPANY.

By A VAN DER MEIDE.

Secretary and Manager.

JAMES E. BOYD & CO. Telephone 1039. Omaha, Neb. COMMISSION

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