# THE INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRY

## Work of the Commission Described by the Secretary.

**His Report Submitted to Congress. The Personnel of the Body Designated to Make an Official Research. Efforts to Obtain Facts Relating to Trusts—Examination of Witnesses.**

The report of Secretary William E. Lockett, of the Industrial Commission on the work of that body up to December 31, 1899, has been submitted to Congress. The report is addressed to Hon. James H. Kyle, Chairman of the Commission, and in part is as follows:

"The Industrial Commission was created by an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898. Its chief inspiration was the hope of finding fundamental economic grounds upon which capital and labor can build together, side by side, in more restful harmony. That each is essential to the operations of the other needs only to be said. Capital would rust in the bank vaults if the hand of the workingman did not make it productive. Labor would waste its energies in profitless endeavor if capital did not provide it with opportunities. And yet, inter-dependent as they are and reciprocally vital, no arrangement of industrial conditions has been yet devised so exactly adjusting one to the other as to make friction needless and impossible.

"It was primarily for the purpose of devising legislation, both National and State, to bring them into closer sympathy that the Industrial Commission was called into being. To this broad function was added another quite as broad and important. It was required to survey the world of commerce and business with a view to regulating more equitably, so far as legislation can accomplish it, the complicated relations the producer, the distributer, and the consumer bear to each other.

**The First Step Taken.**

"The creation of the Industrial Commission is the first step ever taken by the Government to make an enquiry of this scope and character for the guidance of Congress and legislatures in the enactment of a constantly increasing body of industrial laws. Something like it had been undertaken in England through the agency of a royal Commission on Labour organized under a royal warrant given at the Court of St. James, April 21, 1891, but, as its title indicates, its function was only with the labor problem.

"As well as in the scope of its enquiry it differed in that respect from the Commission by which this report is submitted to Congress. This Commission's work has been for itself to outline without the guide of previous attempts. There are no precedents in the proceedings of earlier bodies to light it in the discharge of its functions; and, unlike the royal commission, that looked into conditions in an ancient and long-settled community, homogeneous to a degree and geographically circumscribed, the Industrial Commission of the United States is called to a much broader enquiry among cosmopolitan peoples in a comparatively new land, of continental dimensions and diversified interests where the ever-changing conditions of growth and development and progress unfold with a rapidity that makes the precedent of yesterday seem narrow and provincial today.

"Its duties, by section 2, of the act creating it, are described as the investigation of questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufacturing, and to business, and it is to report to Congress and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best on these subjects; to furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States of the Union with a view to harmonizing conflicting interests and to the equitable adjustment of differences between the laborer and the employer, the producer and the consumer. It is authorized to take testimony, if deemed necessary, and, if also necessary, to appoint subcommissions of its own members to make investigations in any part of the United States.

**The Scope of the Act.**

"The committee on procedure in its initial report construing the purpose and outlining the scope of the act writes

"'The purpose of this Commision is to ascertain the nature of the existing legislation of the several States and of the United States bearing upon industrial conditions; the actual operation of that legislation in its relation to the workingman, to the manufacturer and business man, and to the consumer; the character and effects of similar legislation in foreign countries, and how far it is applicable or desirable for the improvement of industrial conditions, with a view to determining how far it is possible to frame uniform industrial laws the adoption of which can be recommended to Congress and to the Legislatures of the several States. A similar statement will apply to the work of the Commission so far as it relates to agriculture, to mining, and to transportation.

"'The main work of the Commission may therefore be said to be to study and compare existing laws bearing upon industrial conditions here and elsewhere, to ascertain by competent testimony wherein they are deficient, defective, inoperative, or oppressive, and to recommend such remedial statutes as will tend not only to make the conditions of industry more uniform as between the several States, but to remove such existing sources or causes of discontent, inequality, and injustice, as can be reached and regulated through legislation.

"'In order to secure satisfactory results, it appears to your committee imperatively necessary that the work shall be confined strictly to the main purpose, viz, of ascertaining the nature and effects of existing legislation, and the nature of remedial legislation which may be necessary or desirable to equalize conditions in industry, and to remove any just grounds of complaint on the part of either labor or capital or of the people at large.'

**Personnel of the Commission.**

"The act of Congress directs that the Industrial Commission be constituted of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Presiding Officer thereof; of five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and of nine other persons, fairly representing the different industries and employments, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Vice President Hobart on July 8, 1898, appointed, on behalf of the Senate, Senators James H. Kyle of South Dakota, Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Lee Mantle of Montana, Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, and John W. Daniel of Virginia. Speaker Reed, on the same day, on behalf of the House of Representatives, named Representatives John J. Gardner of New Jersey, William Lorimer of Illinois, L. F. Livingston of Georgia, John C. Bell of Colorado, and William C. Lovering of Massachusetts. Mr. Lovering was unable to serve and the Speaker named Representative Theobold Otjen of Wisconsin in his stead. Between September 7 and October 24, 1898, the President selected as their colleagues Messrs. A. L. Harris of Ohio, S. N. D. North of Massachusetts, Ellison A. Smyth of South Carolina, John M. Farquhar of New York, Eugene D. Conger of Michigan, T. W. Phillips of Pennsylvania, Charles J. Harris of North Carolina, M. D. Ratchford of Indiana, and John L. Kennedy of Washington, D. C.

"Senator Mantle's term in the Senate expired with the last Congress, but in accordance with the provisions of the act creating the Commission he continues as a member until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed to serve upon it. Mr. S. N. D. North resigned on July 1 to accept a leading position in the Census Department, and Mr. Albert Clarke of Massachusetts was named to succeed him.

**Topical Plans of Enquiry.**

"Immediately after the sub-commissions had been filled they began work upon the preparation of their various syllabi or plans of enquiry. The Commission had laid the foundation for these basic documents with a vast deal of care, and had consulted with some of the best minds of the country before giving them their final shape. It was a mooted question whether they should be in the form of direct interrogatories or topical suggestions indicating in a more comprehensive way the information desired. It was finaly decided that the topical method plan offered the larger advantage, and no schedule of questions has been sent out by any of the sub-commissions. The sub-commissions severally reported the results of their deliberations to the Commission, and after careful consideration, the completed plans of enquiry were ordered printed for distribution.

"The full text of these plans of enquiry will be found in the volumes of testimony taken by the Commission. As they show the scope and extent, and the detail, of the investigation upon which the Commission is engaed, a brief synopsis of them may not be amiss.

"In the plan of enquiry designed to elicit information as to the conditions of labor and capital employed in agriculture, Part 1 relates to the labor employed, the actual and comparative conditions of farm workers, the effects of improved machinery, transient labor, the tendency of agricultural labor to seek other employment, wages and methods of payment, store orders, payment in kind, tenant houses, crop sharing, partnership, tenancy, liens on growing and prospective crops, nationality and character of foreign immigrants, percentage of illiteracy among them compared with American agriculturists, tendency to colonize, the effect of immigration upon agriculture, colored labor, the adaption of the public school curriculum to the needs of the agricultural classes, and technical education. Part 2 embraces an enquiry into the comparative earnings of capital invested in agriculture—the comparison running both as to the earnings of forty years ago and today, and as to the earnings of the farmer and men in other lines of business—the decline in prices of agricultural products, the value of lands and productiveness of the soil, the increase of acreage, "bonanza farming," agricultural associations, the annual production, the cost of production and transportation, combinations to control prices, and "grain and cotton gambling." And under Part 3 the regulation of agricultural monopolies, the effect of inter-State commerce laws, oleomargarine laws, operation of existing pure-food laws, and of Federal and State laws to prevent the spread of diseases among domestic animals and plants, etc., are indicated as points of enquiry.

**A Plan of Enquiry.**

"Embraced in the plan of enquiry prepared by the sub-commission on manufactures and general business are sixty-nine topics, treated under three general heads—first, as to labor in the several industries; second, as to capital in the several industries; and third, as to industrial and remedial legislation. Under the first general division the topic of trades unions and other labor organizations; liberty of contract; non-union labor; contract labor; convict labor; wages and methods of payment; employment, including that of women and children, and the work hours of the different trades and industries; co-operation, premium payments, profit sharing, etc.; immigration, and education are among those set out. Under the second general division information is invited as to the earnings of capital invested in manufacturing, actual and comparative; the taxation of manufacturing and mercantile establishments; discriminations in freight rates; causes, natural and artificial, of the migration of industries; the concentration and consolidation of industrial concerns, with the effect on prices and profits, on wages and employment, on smaller enterprises, on competition, and on production; the regulation of trusts, and the producing capacity of modern machinery. Suggestions as to remedial legislation are sought along the line of employers' liability laws, sanitary and personal-safety laws, factory inspection, regulating the employment of women and children, arbitration, mechanics' liens, etc.

**The Mining Districts.**

"In the plan of enquiry into the conditions of labor and capital employed in the mining industry there are likewise three heads, and seventy-two topics are treated under it. Part 1, generally as to labor employed as to trades unions, non-union labor, and unskilled labor; liberty of contract; strikes and lockouts; the importation of new or foreign labor; arbitration; blacklisting; boycotting; the injunction in strikes; wages and methods of payment, with incidental reference to the sliding wage scale, store orders, and mine tenements; the influence of organized labor on wages; the comparative number employed; labor of children; non-English-speaking labor; the shorter work day; co-operation, etc., and immigration; convict labor; educational facilities.

"Under Part 2, treating as to capital employed, there are comparative earnings of capital invested in mining, both as between past and present and as between mining and other industrial enterprises; taxation; freight discriminations; closing of mines; trusts and their effects; and then for a separate head, the producing capacity of modern machinery, with its effect on prices: on profits and labor; overproduction and under-consumption. Part 3, embracing generally the topic relating to industrial and remedial legislation, touches upon employers' liability laws; mine inspection; check weighman laws; laws regulating the employment of children; payments; penalties; screens; company stores; arbitration and convict labor.

"The plan of the sub-commission on transportation embraces seventy-four topical heads. Part 1, upon transportation by land in its relation to the labor employed therein, touches upon the liability of the companies for injury sustained; safety appliances; organizations of employes; strikes and boycotts; arbitration; railway methods in respect of rates, new bond issues, capital stock increases, and merger of lines as affecting railway employment and wages. In Part 2, under the caption of 'Transporation by land in its relation to the public,' the syllabus invites information as to passenger rates and the pass system; ticket brokerage; discriminations and preferences by railroads and the reparation possible therefor; pooling; railway statistics as to the cost per mile, amount of bonds, total of capital, gross earnings, net earnings, dividends, etc.; charters; taxation of railroads; injunctions which suspend the operation of State or Federal laws regulating railway charges; the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; Government ownership of land transportation, and all the incidental information concerning telegraph and telephone lines as well. Part 3 relates to transportation by water, lake, and river; navigation laws; sailors' boarding houses and forfeitures; vessels engaged in foreign commerce; subsidies; passenger accommodations and treatment, and has in view the gathering of all pertinent statistics relating to commerce on the Great Lakes and on the rivers and the canals.

"When the several plans of enquiry had been printed to the number of several thousands each, a force of special employes was put to the work of addressing them to officers of organized labor bodies all over the country and other citizens who, either from their positions or because of their known reputation, were likely to furnish information of the character desired. With each copy of a syllabus thus addressed went a circular letter.

**Witnesses Outside of Washington.**

"It was not until the summer of 1899 that the Commission found either the time or the occasion for the taking of testimony, outside of the city of Washington, by the sub-commissions among which the act permits it to apportion its work. By a resolution adopted at the meeting of June 16 they were all authorized to hear witnesses during July and August in such cities as they deemed advisable upon the topics indicated in their respective plans of enquiry.

"The sub-commission on mining was the first to begin work in the outside field. It opened a sitting at Denver, Col., July 12. Representative Bell sat in the chair. With him were former Senator Lee Mantle and Mr. M. D. Ratchford, of the sub-commission, and Mr. John L. Kennedy, who had been directed by the Commission to join in the hearings. The sitting at the Colorada city was continued till the evening of July 19. Thence the sub-commission went to Wallace, Idaho, and held daily sittings there from July 26 to Jury 29, inclusive, and proceeded thence to Salt Lake City, and held sittings there from August 2 to August 5, inclusive. The testimony of the twelve witnesses heard at Denver, Col., was generally as to metalliferous mining conditions, with a sprinkling of witnesses on freight discriminations. The enquiry at Wallace, Idaho, conducted through the agency of twenty witnesses, was wholly as to the origin and surroundings of the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles. That at Salt Lake City, embracing the testimony of eight witnesses, concerned metalliferous and coal mining.

"The sub-commission on manufactures and general business followed a few days later with a series of Eastern sittings. Its enquiry was conducted by Messrs. Ellison A. Smyth, John M. Farquhar, and Albert Clarke, Mr. Smyth presiding. They sat in Boston and Lowell from July 17 to 22, and in New York from the 24th to the 28th. In Boston eighteen witnesses were heard on general manufacturing and labor conditions, incidentally touching upon the subjects of technical education, arbitration, and strikes. Five sworn in Lowell delivered themselves chiefly upon the subject of textile education; and sixteen, mostly connected with the Barge Office in New York, testified in New York city on immigration topics.

"The sub-commission on agriculture began a sitting on August 8 at the Palmer House, in Chicago. Mr. A. L. Harris presided at the hearings. Sitting with him were Senator J. H. Kyle and Mr. E. D. Conger. The first day was spent in preparatory work. The taking of testimony began on the 8th and was continued until the close of the 12th. Within that period nine witnesses were sworn as to general agricultural conditions in the West; but as the hearings progressed, conditions that were not entirely agricultural were uncovered. The methods of combinations of elevator owners and operators were described by several witnesses as a handicap upon the agricultural prosperity of the West. The railroads that carried for these great grain storehouses were said to be in co-operation with the managers of them. Here seemed to be a topic that was for treatment rather by the sub-commission on transportation than by that on agriculture; and, to avoid the cost in time and money of having the work duplicated by the other sub-commission, that on agriculture suspended its operations and advised that for the further prosecution of the enquiry the transportation sub-commission be sent there.

"The sub-commission on transportation, under a resolution passed October 13, directing it to do so, proceeded to Chicago, and on November 15, began an investigation of the subject. Because of the fact that the enquiry upon which the sub-commission was about to enter was, in a measure, linked with the agricultural enquiry, the Commission asked that Mr. Eugene D. Conger, of the sub-commission on agriculture, to attend the sittings; and he responded. Beside him there were present at the hearings Representatives William Lorimer, Theobold Otjen, and John C. Bell, and Messrs. C. J. Harris and John L. Kennedy. Representative Lorimer presided, and to Mr. Harris was confided the duty of questioning the witnesses. The sittings were continued from day to day until the evening of the 24th.

**Combinations and Trusts.**

"It had been apparent from the commencement of the work of the Commission that one of the larger topics certain to engage its early attention would be that concerning the relations of industrial combinations, popularly known as 'trusts,' to the labor, industry, and welfare of the country. To enter on this enquiry the Commission found it necessary to suspend in great measure its enquiries on the more general line, and as the questions covered the syllabi of the four sub-commissions the special lines of work they had originally mapped out for themselves have also been interrupted for six or seven months.

"The first positive step taken toward the enquiry was the engagement, by a resolution adopted at the meeting of February 15, 1899, of Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, Ithaca, who had won international reputation among trust economists, 'to digest the State and Federal laws and decisions thereunder with relation to trusts and combinations, and the facts and testimony already public regarding them on the part of the commission.' The range of his work was enlarged as the enquiry went along, and he was retained to map out the plan of procedure, to point out the directions the investigations should pursue, to select and question the witnesses, and to suggest features for the preliminary and final reports.

"The proper commencement of such an investigation presupposes a definite understanding as to the character and scope of the subject to be studied, and the Commission laid the foundation with this definition:

"'The investigation of trusts or industrial combinations by the Industrial Commission will include any or all individuals, firms, corporations, or combinations that from any cause, whether control of patents, favors of transportation companies, large capital, or otherwise, may apparently so prevent or regulate or attempt so to prevent or regulate competition and production that they can fix the price of their products for the whole or part of a market with little or no reference to acts of existing competitors or to the cost of production and distribution.'

"It was the first essential of the investigation that it should be impartial and thorough, and that light from all sources and every interest and all sides should be thrown on it. To that end the insertion in the newspapers of the country of a notice inviting everyone who felt that he had something to suggest to suggest it was procured.

"And subsequently, on May 12, a second public notice was given on the same lines through the agency of the newspapers.

"The calling by the Civic Federation of that city of a convention at Chicago, in September, for the consideration of the whole subject seemed to open an opportunity for a wide acquaintance with the thought and sentiment of leading men from all parts of the country, and an invitation that had been extended to the Commission to send representatives was accepted. Representative Otjen and Mr. C. J. Harris, with Prof. Jenks, attended, but under the resolution directing their attendance it was expressly stipulated that their participation was to be passive only, that they were to sit as listeners and not as talkers, and that nothing they might say at the gathering was to be accepted as in the least committing the Commission on any phase of the subject. Prof. Jenks having been invited by the federation, the Commission consented that he lay the foundation for the discussion with an impartial and non-committal statement of the case at the convention, but beyond that no one who went on behalf of the Commission took any part in the proceedings.

**Hearing the Witnesses.**

"In the conduct of its enquiries the Commission divided the testimony periods of the months between the hearing of trust witnesses and the hearing of witnesses on general topics. The first of the trust witnesses was called on April 7, 1899, at his own request, at that early period in the investigation for the reason that he expected to go abroad soon after and might not return to this country in time to be heard. The systematic taking of testimony on the question did not begin, however, until a month later, when State Senator James W. Lee, of Pittsburg, Pa., appeared as a witness. He was followed by five others in that month, by twelve in June, by six in September, by fifteen in October, by seventeen in November, and by three in December. The testimony of two of the witnesses heard in Boston by the sub-commission on manufactures bore with enough distinctness on the trust question to justify their inclusion here.

"Apart from that which relates to the topic of trusts in a general kind of way, the enquiry, through the agency of these witnesses, was on both sides into the Standard Oil, Sugar, Tin Plate, American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, Steel Hoop, International Silver, the National Shear, and the Whisky combinations, with an incidental excursion into the corporation laws of the States of New Jersey (from which very many of the large combination derive their charters), and of Delaware and West Virginia.

"The work has not been completed. There are yet other combinations whose methods and effects are to be studied, and the contemplation is that the taking of testimony on the yet unfinished branches of the enquiry will be continued until late in the coming year.

"Besides this testimony, a volume has been prepared containing the trust laws of the United States and the States and Territories, with a digest of the decisions made thereunder and several of the leading common law decisions relating to industrial combinations, and a second part containing a digest of the corporation laws which deal with the formation of industrial combinations.

"In the conduct of the investigation the agent had written to December 1, 1899, nearly 600 letters and telegrams, and had received more than 700. In addition several charts have been prepared, 812 blank forms for information have been received, filled out, and nearly or quite 1,000 written pages of material, statistical, and historical, have been collated to aid in the examination of witnesses, the annotation of testimony, etc."

## FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

**Representative Littlefield Commended for His Work.**

Representative Littlefield has received a letter from W. R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, in Washington, in connection with the effort to secure free trade with Porto Rico. Mr. Corwine thanks Mr. Littlefield in behalf of the association for his work, and for his speech against the Tariff bill. He says the association approved the recommendations of the President and also the bill originally introduced by Mr. Payne. He says: "So far as the public was concerned there was nothing to warrant this charge. I think you will find, sir, that in opposing this unwarranted change of policy you will be looked upon by the great mases of the people as having endorsed the President, and you will have their cordial sympathy. Public opinion as expressed to us from all over the country in clippings from newspapers is unmistakably on the side of the President in his recommendation for the establishment of free commercial relations between Porto Rico and the United States."

## SECURING A MAGAZINE SITE.

**The Endeavor to Obtain an Island in New York Bay.**

The board of naval officers of which Capt. Henry C. Taylor is president, and which is holding secret sessions at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was convened at the request of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to decide on a site for a magazine near New York city. A great many sites were found to be suitable but nearly all of these were unavailable on account of the law of New York State against the storage of explosives within a prescribed distance of a public highway.

A site on some island in New York harbor is desired. Sites on Bedloes Island and Staten Island would not be obtained on account of objections in which the Navy Department felt bound to acquiesce.

## HEIR TO A MILLION.

**A Klondiker Leaves His Fortune to a Brother.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 27.—George Beaumier, a poor teamster residing at 33 Field Street, left Sunday night for Dawson City, where he has fallen heir to a fortune estimated at over $1,000,000, through the death of a brother, one of the early settlers in that section.

He received a despatch containing news of his brother's death and money for transportation in the morning and left as soon as possible.

Beaumier has been a resident of Rochester for a number of years, and has a large family. He has not seen his brother in twenty-five years, although he knew he had acquired great wealth in the Klondike.

**After Oyster Dredgers.**

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—A Norfolk oyster league will today renew its prosecution of alleged violators of the oyster laws in Nansemond River. J. D. Armstrong, a large Norfolk packer, who is associated with Boston capitalists in the conduct of business, is accused of staking in natural rocks, and William Winder and Thomas Payne are charged with unlawful dredging. The trials began here this morning. There was competent counsel on both sides. The same persons were accused of like offences a few weeks ago, when the Armstrong Company was fined. Armstrong alleges persecution.

**Bought a Gold Mine.**

ROCKVILLE, Md., Feb. 27.—The Eagle gold mine farm, near Great Falls, was sold here yesterday by H. Maurice Talbott, George H. Lamar and Edward C. Peter, as trustees, to J. Burns Rank, of Washington, for $3,001. The farm contains 129 acres, and on it is located the Eagle gold mine, which has been partially developed.

**Machinists Elect Officers.**

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—The board of directors of the Virginia and District of Columbia Division of the International Association of Machinists met here Sunday and elected the following officers: M. S. Belk, of Newport News, chairman; D. J. Reardon, of Portsmouth, corresponding secretary; T. B. Lear, of Washington, D. C., financial secretary and treasurer.


**Many Clergymen**

Use DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY in their homes, and say it is a blessing to mankind. Read the outspoken and fearless words of Rev. B. Mills, D.D., a prominent Presbyterian minister, who recommended

**Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey**

in an article which appeared in the N. Y. Sun:

Meade Centre, Kans.

My Dear Bro.: Your favor with the enclosed slip is at hand. The facts are these: My wife was an invalid for several years and, on our physician's recommendation, used a certain preparation with very great benefit. I received a letter enquiring as to its effects, to which I replied as follows: "I am a Presbyterian clergyman, a Doctor of Divinity, not of Medicine, but I am not afraid to say that Duffy's Formula and Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are the purest and most effective preparations as medicines I know of, and my experience is a large one." I am a temperance man, and never used, and would never advise any man or woman to use, any intoxicant as a beverage. My recommendation of Duffy's Formula and Whiskey was made after a thorough knowledge of their great value as medicines. The statement was made deliberately and based upon facts, and I do not hesitate to stand by it. The many temperance men who have written me on this subject do not seem to realize that I was a temperance man before many of them were born. Sincerely yours, B. MILLS, D.D.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester N. Y.



**A HEALTHY STOMACH**

Makes pure blood, vigorous nerves—a strong body. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens weak stomachs. An occasional dose will keep the bowels active. Taken regularly, it will cure indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, inactive liver, or kidneys, malaria, fever and ague. It will cure you. See that a PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP covers the neck of the bottle.


# THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS

## Criticisms Offered at a Senatorial Sub-Committee Hearing.

**Various Opinions as to What Should Be Done to Improve the System. Numerous Speakers Present Their Views of the Matter—Selection of Trustees—A Word for the Teachers.**

A hearing on the subject of the public school system of the District was given at 10 o'clock this morning by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. Senator Stewart, chairman of the sub-committee, presided, and nearly forty persons attended the hearing.

Miss Emma M. Gillette was the first speaker, and her remarks were chiefly devoted to a general criticism of the methods now pursued. Miss Gillette advised the substitution of the system of elastic grading for the exact grading which is now employed, and which, she said, often requires years to be spent in the same grade simply because of a few days' illness, or absence from school for other causes.

One criticism which caused comment among her auditors was the statement made by her that the teachers are not permitted to advise with the Superintendent, but that they are entirely under his direction and are forced to submit to his orders in regard to their work.

M. F. O'Donohue, Chairman of the Public Schools Committee of the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association, was the next speaker. Mr. O'Donohue first took up the subject of the members of the school board, who, he declared, are selected from among eminent men, but are not, as they should be, educational specialists. Senator McMillan asked Mr. O'Donohue if it is the custom elsewhere to appoint specialists to boards of education. The reply was that the tendency is in that direction. Mr. O'Donohue then referred to the salaries of teachers, which he declared are not large enough, and are not in proportion to the amounts paid to departmental employes. He said that the teachers should be so paid that they can go to summer schools and take a little time away from their work each year. Mr. O'Donohue spoke briefly of the subjects of reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, to which he said sufficient time is not devoted. He also suggested the employment of physicians, which action he said would be both helpful and economical.

**Election of Teachers.**

On the subject of the annual election of teachers, Mr. O'Donohue was very decided in his views, and declared that this system is a harmful one, and that it causes the teachers to pay too much attention to retaining their positions.

Theodore L. De Land addressed the committee, and at the beginning of his remarks stated that he desired to express his opinion of the present school system as a parent. He referred to the progress made by his little girl, and said that from his personal experience he believed the present system to be a satisfactory one.

Andrew B. Duvall was about to submit some remarks, when Senator Stewart called his attention to the fact that it was criticism that was desired, because the claim has been made that a chance has not been given for criticism. Mr. Duvall replied that he had no criticism to make, and only desired to commend. This being understood, Mr. Stewart stated that he desired some critics to speak.

W. A. Croffut prefaced his remarks with the statement that he desired to make a few friendly criticisms. He said that in his opinion if changes are necessary they should be made in the methods. He advised that instead of the school system being under the supervision of three Commissioners it should be controlled by a larger number of public-spirited men who are qualified for the duties they are called upon to perform. He suggested one commissioner for each school district. Mr. Croffut stated his belief that too much attention is devoted to the high schools and too little to the primary schools. He suggested that it would be advisable to reduce the period required to complete the High School course to two years instead of four. He then took up the subject of the methods of instruction now used in the schools and said that too little attention is given to memory and too much to reasoning.

Mr. Croffut thought that oral teaching should be minimized, and that the lessons should be consecutive. He declared that the method of teaching should be deductive instead of inductive, and that pupils should not be required to devote too much time to reasoning in the lower grades. He advised that some of the decorative subjects, which he said are now taught, be taken from the curriculum and that the course be narrowed and deepened.

The next speaker was Henry F. Blount, who made a few suggestions chiefly in line with those offered by other speakers.

**The Question of Health.**

Dr. C. B. Gilbert made some criticism of the present system from the health point of view. He discussed the causes of the numerous physical breakdowns among both teachers and pupils, and made a number of suggestions as to hygienic changes.

Mrs. Anna E. Murphy criticised the present system in some respects and commended parts of it which she thought from her experience are admirably conducted.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper told of her personal knowledge of the results derived from the system of teaching now followed in the schools of this city. Her remarks were chiefly commendatory.

Gen. William A. Birney, who has several times been a trustee of the public schools, said that he believed the plan to be top-heavy. He advised that more attention be paid to the primary grades and less to the high schools, and said that he believed it to be a mistake for the schools of the District of Columbia to prepare pupils for college. He recommended that instead an attempt should be made to give a more thorough business education.

A. R. Severn, Chairman of the School Committee of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, criticised the custom that he said is now followed of teaching "ornamental" subjects, and said that he believed such subjects as music, drawing, etc., are given too much attention in the lower grades. Mr. Severn commended the system of manual training, and said that if time is left after the more necessary subjects have been taught some should be given to music and drawing. He said that the subject of public instruction has been taken up by the Citizens' Association of which he is a member, and that as a result they advise a greater use of text-books, and that greater attention be paid to practical subjects.

Andrew B. Duvall was called upon by Senator Stewart, and spoke of his knowledge of the school system as derived from its benefits to his five children. His remarks were commendatory and were chiefly devoted to an explanation of the education his own children have acquired which he said is entirely satisfactory to him. Mr. Duvall opposed the suggestion that because the school system is top-heavy the fault should be corrected by cutting down the top (the high schools), and said that instead the bottom (the primary schools) should be built up. He advocated the continued support of high schools, which should be preparatory for college. Other speakers were Mesdames Mary Church, Ferrell, and Clara B. Colby, their remarks being chiefly commendatory.

At 12:30 o'clock the hearing was closed, Senator Stewart announcing that others, who desire to submit their opinions to the committee may do so in writing.

The real rough rider is the man who rides the river with a twisting, squirming log for a saddle, on which he stands, balancing himself to its every motion. If his coolness fails or his nerve gives way, disaster and death reach out for him.

It's the giving way of the "nerve" which proves fatal to so many a man. Perhaps he is simply crossing the street, as he has done ten thousand times. He hears a shout, stops, hesitates, gets "rattled" and is run over. When a man finds that his memory plays him false often, when he starts off to get something and forgets what he went for, when he *knows* he has locked the front door and yet an irritating uncertainty compels him to get up and verify his knowledge, then that man is in danger at any minute when confronted by a trifling danger. He is unnerved.

This condition can be perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, and purifies the blood. It contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

"The reason I delayed writing was because I wanted to wait *one year* after I had taken the medicine before giving my statement, and now I can send a good, conscientious testimonial," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "During the summer and fall of 1896 I became all "run down," nerves were out of order and stomach out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it, about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and *have been able to work every day*. My appetite is good. I can eat three square meals a day. I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating, and my blood and nerves are in good shape."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.



**SWEET SLEEP**

**After Long Nights of Torture!**

The agony endured through loss of sleep can only be appreciated by those to whom a merciless fate has brought this experience. To lie in bed, minute after minute, hour after hour, night after night, unable to sleep; to roll and toss, to walk the floor, longing for sleep to close the aching eyes and rest the tired brain! Do you realize that biliousness accounts for three-fourths of the insomnia of today? Such is the fact; and it is equally true that no surer or safer remedy is known than that great liver invigorator, Warner's Safe Cure. Biliousness causing loss of sleep if neglected may lead to insanity—that awful state in which one is lost to himself and friends forever. No excuse or neglect. Warner's Safe Cure is procurable in every town in the United States and you are making no experiment in using it. Thousands have already testified to its curative merits in liver and in kidney diseases.

Medical advice free. Address Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. Microscopical examinations on application.


**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

T. F. MILLS has the mitring tools (large and small) which touched the face of Lincoln in taking his cast in the White House sixty days before his death, by Clark Mills and his son. 1t-em

THIS IS TO CERTIFY TO WHOM IT may concern that on and after February 27 I will not be responsible for any bill or debts contracted by my wife, Eva Bayliss. G. W. BAYLISS. fe27,3t,em

NOTICE—Annual meeting of the stockholders of the CROSS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CROSS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the Hotel Fleischmann, Alexandria, Va., at 2 O'CLOCK P. M. on THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900. By order of the President and the Board of Directors. HENRY F. GETZ, Acting Secretary. fe15-14t

**DIED.**

BENNER—Mr. WILLIAM B. BENNER, whose sudden death was noted by The Times as occurring on the 5th of the month, was born in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in the year 1855, and was a distant connection of Washington through the Ball family of Virginia. He graduated at law in 1876, but for many years past has served the Government as a clerk, being at the time of his death a clerk in the Treasury Department. His virtues and his peculiar ways caused him to have many friends, and he was universally beloved by his fellow-clerks; he was kind of heart and unostentatious. He leaves relatives in the South.

Latterly he associated himself with the Knights of Pythias, and was an energetic worker.

His loss is mourned by his relatives and many friends. 1t,em

PAYNE—On Friday, February 23, 1900, WILLIAM THOMAS, beloved son of Jane Buchanan and the late Frank Payne, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral from Rehoboth Baptist Church, First st., bet. N and O sts. sw., Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends invited to attend. 1t,em

HOVEY—In New York city on Saturday, February 24, 1900, RICHARD HOVEY, youngest son of the late Gen. Charles E. Hovey and Harriette F. Hovey, of apoplexy. fe27-2t

SIPOS—On Monday, February 26, 1900, PAUL FRANCIS, aged twenty-six, youngest son of the late Paul F. and Delia Sipos.

Funeral from his late residence, 1224 I Street northwest, tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Patrick's Church, where mass will be said for the repose of his soul.

Baltimore papers please copy. 1t

LERCH—On Monday, February 26, 1900, ALEXANDER LUMEN LERCH, aged six and one-half years, son of Robert L. and Susie Simmons Lerch.

Funeral services at home in Takoma Park, Wednesday, February 28, at 2 p. m. Incineration private. 1t


**Regent Shoes.**

All the newest and most attractive styles in men's shoes. Blacks, tans, patent leather. Equal to any $4.00 shoes made.....$2.50

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1 Knabe-Gale - $10
1 Haines - - $30
1 De Vine - - $40
1 Waters - - $30
1 Hallet & Davis $50
1 Lertz - - $100
1 Schomaker $100
1 New York Piano Co. - - - $90

TERMS—$3 to $5 per month.

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FRENCH, private lessons at your home; moderate price; ref. PROF. EUGENE MARIE AUDRAIN, 1314 G st. nw. fe26-3t,em

PIANO LESSONS—A lady of teaching experience will visit a limited number of pupils; terms moderate. Address BOX 148, this office. fe25-3t

PRIVATE LESSONS—Bookkeeping or mathematics; evenings, 7:30 to 10. TEACHER, 148 A st. ne. fe22-7t


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Fine Furniture at low prices. Cash or Credit. HOUSE & HERRMANN, Corner of Seventh and I (Eye) Sts.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND


**Chevy Chase Hounds.**

It is announced that the Chevy Chase Hounds will meet at 3 p. m. on the following dates: March 3, Tenleytown powerhouse; 7th, Plyer's Postoffice, Seventh Street Road; 16th, Brightwood; 14th Chevy Chase Lake; 17th, Country Club; 21st, Fort Myer, Va. (parade grounds); 24th, Chevy Chase Club (the kennels); 28th, residence of Montgomery Blair, Seventh Street Road; 31st, residence of Charles J. Bell, "Twin Oaks," Woodley Lane.

**New Photograph Gallery.**

Lovers of art in Photography should not fail to inspect the new gallery, 412 Seventh Street, which will be opened March 1. Mr. H. E. Simpson, the proprietor, is well known in Washington, and will be glad to see his old friends, and also to make new ones, at his new stand.


By 'phoning 634, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case of He