

### A GREAT UNIVERSITY

Its Foundation Earnestly Advocated by George Washington.

Part Taken by the Late Senator Kyle in Carrying Out the Disinterested Wishes of the Father of His Country.

[Special Washington Letter.] THE late Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, was quietly and unostentatiously engaged in seeking to promote legislation for a truly national university, such as Washington contemplated. He formulated and introduced a bill six years ago, providing for a national university, with thousands of students, with buildings that shall eclipse the new library, set in the midst of a beautiful and spacious campus, with resources practically unlimited, and with all the treasures collected here at the command of graduates of the highest colleges.

The plan for a national university originated in the patriotic mind of the first great American general and statesman who is honored with the name Father of his Country. He observed that American youth of parts and means were usually sent abroad to the English universities, or to the great schools of the continent, and he feared the effect upon the country of their coming to hold in contempt the plain and hard life of pioneer days. He feared also the false political teachings of foreign lands. For this reason he strongly urged the establishment of the school, and remembered it in his will. The failure of the nation to execute his wishes is partly explained by two facts. The country has never till now felt unanswerably the demand for it, and there has been a jealousy against it by existing colleges; the higher the grade the more vehement the opposition.

Senator Kyle's bill provides for a university in which instruction shall be given in the higher branches of practical as well as literary and scientific departments of knowledge, and facilities furnished for research and investigation.

The governing power is placed in a board of regents, 15 in number. Eight are to be appointed by the president with the consent of the senate. No two are to be from the same state. The other seven are the president, vice president, chief justice, speaker, commissioner of education, secretary of the Smithsonian, and the president of the university. The scholastic work of the institution is to be directed by a council of faculties consisting of the deans of faculties, presided over by the president of the university. The school will, of course, be wholly unpartisan and non-partisan.

Endowed chairs are provided for, and also fellowships. No chair is to be endowed with less than \$100,000. None but graduates of colleges with the degree of bachelor of arts or the equivalent are to be admitted. Free scholarships are to be given to as many from each state as there are in its congressional delegation.

"University square," where the national observatory was originally located, is set apart for the site of the school. This is the tract originally selected for the purpose by President Washington. One-third of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for ten years is given for an endowment. Half of the amount is to be held by the treasurer of the United States for the buildings and equipments and for current expenses.

The other half is to be allowed to accumulate in the treasury as a per-

to the middle of May. Second, the political atmosphere would be a damper on educational work. Finally, the scheme for a governing board with the president as a member was absurd. "A big university," he said, "needs management, and that requires time and care such as any who would be appointed to the governing board of a great national university would not have time to give." The latest objector of note to the national university plan is President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, who spoke against it at the recent meeting of the National Educational association at Detroit; but in spite of his arguments the association passed resolutions favoring its establishment.

The objections of all men and of all time were anticipated by Washington,



WILLIAM R. HARPER. (Chicago University President Opposed to National Idea.)

Jefferson, both the Adamses, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Grant and Hayes; by Benjamin Franklin, Edmund Randolph and Justice Lamar, as well as a long line of able but less famous men.

After a consultation with James Madison and Edmond Randolph, Washington announced to the commissioners of the District of Columbia his purpose to contribute a large sum to the establishment of a national university. He carried out his purpose by giving securities, which, it is estimated, if held to the present day, would have been worth \$4,000,000. In the preparation of his final address he set apart the 19 acres of land known as University square, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, where the National observatory was first located. In his last message to congress he said: "I have heretofore proposed to congress the expediency of establishing a national university and also a military academy.

"The desirableness of both these institutions has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken on the subject that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all recalling your attention to them. Among the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, will deserve attention."

President Jefferson wanted to bring a faculty from Geneva for the institution, and proposed the use of the treasury surplus for its endowment. President Madison urged in three messages, saying in his last: "The importance which I attach to the establishment of a university in this district on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of its favorable consideration." President Monroe said: "If it receives hereafter the proper encouragement, it cannot fail to be eminently useful to the nation."

President John Quincy Adams lamented that "in surveying the city, which has been honored by his name, he (Washington) would have seen the spot on earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for a university, still bare and barren."

President Jackson, in 1822, approved the appropriation of \$25,000 to Columbian college, on account of the generally acknowledged "utility of a central literary establishment" and of his hope that the institution might realize the dreams of his predecessors.

President Grant, in 1873, again took up the theme and said in his message: "I would suggest to congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this district of an institution of learning or university of the highest class by donations of land. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the national capital. There is no other place in which every citizen is so directly interested."

In 1877 President Hayes renewed this recommendation.

In 1885 Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, then secretary of the interior, wrote: "Eighty years ago President Jefferson, then in the fullest tide of his authority as a party chief, told congress that to complete the circle of democratic policy a national university was a necessity and should be created. In the histories of nations democracies have been the cradles of pure thought and art. The same cause which operates in them exists in American society, and whether through a national university or in fragmentary institutions in the several states sooner or later a higher education, higher than the common school, the academy or the college can furnish, will alone realize and express the higher aspirations of our democracy."

These historic excerpts form a part of Senator Kyle's report. Will that report ever now be presented to congress? The deceased senator was thoroughly and patriotically in earnest on this subject. The narrator has often talked with him and heard him express the hope that his name and fame might be linked with the university which George Washington so fondly hoped might be established.

Who will take up the work which Senator Kyle laid down when he answered the summons: "Come up higher?" SMITH D. FRY.



JAMES H. KYLE. (Late Senator from South Dakota and Friend of the University.)

manent fund for the support of the institution. As such a fund it is to draw five per cent. interest. The students are to have access to all institutions, collections and opportunities for study and research under control of the government so far as possible without detriment to the public service. The heads of all bureaus and departments are to cooperate with the officers of the university in securing the desired advantages for the students.

It was the hope of Senator Kyle that a complete report in favor of this bill might be made early in December next. He hoped that by having the report thus early in the session an act would be passed creating the much-talked-of institution and putting in a way to realization the hopes and plans of President Washington. There have been several favorable reports on such a bill, but always so late in the session that nothing could be done.

The president of Harvard university was antagonistic to the idea of a national university. One objection urged by him was that the climate will not permit study to continue longer each year than from the middle of October

### THE FATE OF HAWAII

Politicians and Statesmen Are Much Interested in It.

Natives Want Statehood or Annexation to California—Others Think Territorial Government is Good Enough.

While Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, is urging that the archipelago (now a territory) be admitted to the union as a state, the recommendation is heard in some quarters that the islands be annexed to California. The Honolulu Sunday Volcano, for example, says:

"The Volcano, in advocating the annexation of Hawaii to California, does so with the most patriotic motives. The Hawaii of to-day is carrying all of its eggs to market in one basket. We are raising two products—sugar and children. The contract labor laws having been abolished, children are hardly a commodity of commerce. Hawaii under present conditions to be prosperous must have a stable market for its sugar. The market for Hawaiian sugar is America. Under the Downes decision of the United States supreme court congress has the power to levy a duty on any or all goods shipped from a territory of the United States. Now we do not believe that congress will ever place a duty upon Hawaiian sugar. But, believing this, would it not be presumptuous to say that congress never will do it? There is no telling what an Hawaiian legislature or an American congress will do.

"Is it not best to be safe in this matter? Haven't the people of Hawaii had enough dearly purchased experience in assessment sugar stocks without investing in an assessment government. By becoming a part of California, Hawaii would be forever free from a tax on its sugar. What a strong argument this is for annexation to the Golden State!"

The semi-official Philadelphia Press, however, expresses its belief that



ROBERT W. WILCOX. (Delegate in United States Congress from Hawaii.)

Hawaii will remain a territory. It remarks:

"Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, who is enthusiastically advocating statehood for the territory of Hawaii, is wasting his time. Hawaii is not fit to become a state, and it will be a long time, if ever, before it will be so fitted. There is no evidence whatever to show that Hawaii would be better off as a state than as a territory, while its expenses would be greatly increased.

"The talk of uniting Hawaii with California meets with no favor either in Hawaii or in California, and is chimerical. Congress would give no consideration to such a proposition. Under the decision of the United States supreme court, Hawaii needs no statehood, and, like all our other possessions, can be well governed under a territorial form of government such as it now has.

"As to complaints about the alleged ignorance and corruption of its legislature, they count for nothing in view of what some of our state legislatures do, particularly that of Pennsylvania. No territorial legislature will probably ever exhibit such rottenness as has characterized the Pennsylvania legislature, or that of Montana, and fortunately no territorial legislature would have the power to rob the people of the territory in the way the Pennsylvania legislature has robbed the people of this state."

#### Lightning Strikes Feathers.

The popular idea that feathers are a nonconductor of electricity, laboring under which delusion many people scare about lightning climb under feather beds, even in summer, was exploded in a very remarkable manner during the recent heavy thunderstorm at Chambersburg, Pa. While the storm was at its worst a bolt of lightning struck the center of the public square of a country town and struck a rooster which was running across the opening. It hit him square on the head, and, of course, killed him instantly, and also burned all the feathers off his back and sides.

#### Horse Coughs Up Bank Bills.

Elwyn Phillips, employed by O. C. Gardner, a baker in Southampton, L. I., lost \$200 a few days ago, and was unable to find any trace of the money. The bills were in a roll held together by an elastic band. One of the baker's horses had a coughing fit the other day and coughed up the roll of bank notes intact. The rubber band had held securely, and the money was returned to Phillips. He believes that he accidentally dropped the roll from his trousers pocket, and that the horse picked it up and swallowed it.

### EXACTED STRANGE OATHS.

Odd Marriage Ceremony Performed by an Early Montana Magistrate.

George Hazel, of Helena, Mont., in speaking of the formerly great influence wielded by the justices of the peace on the frontier, told the following story, says the New York Tribune:

"In the prestate day of Montana the justices of the peace reigned supreme in the land. They joined men and women in life, buried them in death, and were general peacekeepers to the community at large, and judges of dog fights. Their position in western communities was unique, and the stories that have been told about them have been innumerable. One of the most peculiar characters to be found in Washington, however, was one Reed, J. P., who ruled over the town of Belknap, Mont., since deceased in the early '70s.

"He performed at Belknap in the winter of 1878 a marriage ceremony that is classic in western annals. He made the bride swear that she would support the constitution of the United States and the organized acts of the territory of Montana; that she would be ever loving, faithful and true, and would be ever willing to defend—with her life, if necessary—the honor of her God, her country and her flag. The bridegroom was compelled to swear that he would split the wood, carry the water, shovel the snow, build the fire and under any and all circumstances try to be a perfect gentleman. Instead of returning her devotion with slurs and scowls he would repay it with a kiss and kind words. If he ran shy of kisses he was to call on the justice of the peace, who was long on kisses, but short on girls. Reed wound up this unique ceremony by making the couple recite the Lord's prayer in unison. And the ceremony ended with the crack of a revolver and a pop of beer corks."

### THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 3  
Flour—Steady and fairly active.  
Wheat—No. 2 red 74c.  
Corn—No. 2 at 60 1/2c.  
Oats—No. 2 white 42c.  
Beaves—Steers \$4.15@5.80. Veals \$4.50@7.00.  
Sheep—Lower at \$2.50@3.50, lambs \$4.25@6.25.  
Hogs—Ordinary western \$5.50.

Cleveland, Aug. 3.—Flour—Winter wheat, patents, \$3.60@3.90.  
Wheat—No. 2 red 69c.  
Corn—No. 2 yellow 57 1/2c.  
Oats—No. 2 white 41c.  
Butter—Best creamery 23c.  
Cheese—York state 11c.  
Eggs—Best 14c.  
Potatoes—Best new \$1.20@1.50.  
Cattle—Best steers \$5.00@5.10, calves \$6.25@6.50.  
Sheep—Best \$3.85@4.00, best spring lambs \$4.00@5.00.  
Hogs—Yorkers \$5.85@5.90.

Toledo, Aug. 3.—Wheat—Cash 69c.  
Corn—Cash 55 1/2c.  
Oats—Cash 35c.

East Buffalo, Aug. 3.—Cattle—No good grades here.  
Hogs—Choice heavy \$5.85@5.90.  
Sheep—Spring lambs \$6.75@5.90, choice mixed \$3.90@4.35.  
East Liberty, Aug. 3.—Cattle—Good grades \$5.10@5.20.  
Hogs—Prime Yorkers \$6.00.  
Sheep—Best wethers \$4.10@4.20, lambs \$3.50@3.25.

Oil Market.  
Oil City, Aug. 3.—Credit balances \$1.25. Certificates no bid.

### ROMEO USED TO THE CITY

Full Grown Sheep Which Follows New York Man Around Crowded Streets Like a Pet Dog.

A young man with a sheep that followed him like a pet dog attracted attention on Broadway, near Forty-second street, New York city, the other afternoon. The sheep, which was full grown, wore a collar, and, although undismayed by the crowds, seemed to take considerable interest in his surroundings. The young man and his novel pet walked down to Thirty-fourth street and turned across toward Eighth avenue. The sheep was evidently used to the bustle and confusion, and deftly picked its way through the mass of cable cars, carriages and other vehicles with as much unconcern as a dog would have done. The young man said:

"I am much attached to Romeo, who is faithful and accompanies me wherever I go. I raised him myself, and I would not part with him for anything. I live in a flat up town, and the neighbors are used to Romeo and think almost as much of him as I do."

#### A Joke on the Doctor.

Going into the free dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women one afternoon a physician found three or four little girls who, while awaiting treatment, had evidently made friends, and were huddled together on one bench, eagerly discussing something of great interest, which on investigation proved to be a much handled "chunk" of candy. In astonishment he inquired what they were doing. Some questioning finally elicited an explanation that "de one what tells de biggest he wins it." "Oh," said the doctor, "I am ashamed of you. When I was little like you I never told lies." A slight pause, then from the smallest girl: "Give him de candy."—N. Y. Tribune.

#### Had the Tools.

"I just dropped in to see if you wanted any of your wise saws sharpened," said the funny man.  
"No, we use our own files for that," replied the editor.—Philadelphia Press.

#### Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy, Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

#### A Mistake.

"The owl, you know, was Minerva's favorite bird."  
"Minerva? Thought it was Bacchus."  
"Oh, no! You must be thinking of a boiled owl!"—Puck.

#### Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 887, and one will be sent you free.

#### A Charitable Bore.

Mrs. Widder—My first husband always worried over the ice bills.  
Mr. Widder—Well, let us hope he is where he has none to bother him now.—Baltimore American.

#### Check That Ugly Cough

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. Noopium, 50c. Don't swear at the mercury. May be it has been climbing up to find a cool place.—Indianapolis News.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Self-respect ought to mean something more than a comfortable sense that you have not been found out.—Town Topics.

A man is never so wretched that he forgets his bad habits.—Atchison Globe.

**SOZODONT for the Teeth and Breath 25¢**  
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price. HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

# SUNSTROKE



The summer's awful heat will kill those not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full of poison because they have neglected their bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those who have been careless about keeping clean inside, and as a result have their blood full of rotten filth breeding disease germs and their bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats, restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy inside, disinfected as it were, with CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find that every form of summer disease will be effectively

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CANDY CATHARTIC  
THIS IS THE BEST FOR THE BOWELS  
10c. 25c. 50c.  
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