

THE DAILY NEBRASKAN

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Members of the Daily Nebraskan staff are requested to call at the office 134 No. 11th st., between 1 and 2 o'clock each day for assignments.

While the result of the Minnesota game is a deep disappointment to every one connected with the University it can be made a useful lesson to the student body. While the result was not wholly due to lack of good rooting that certainly combined for it. The rooters did not get together until it was too late to do any good. The rooters organization should have been effected two weeks before it was. Something might have been done then towards effective work at the game Saturday. This lesson ought to be heeded.

PLANTS EAT INSECTS.

Venus' Fly-Trap Discriminates Between Animal and Other Matter.

A few insectivorous plants have been gathered from the swamp lands of North Carolina and California, and others have been sent from India, Australia and Madagascar. Perhaps the best known of the group is Venus' Fly Trap. The leaves vary from one to six inches long, and at the extremities are placed two blades or claspers. On the inner walls of these claspers there are six irritable hairs, any one of which receiving the slightest touch from an insect is sufficient to bring the two blades together with such rapidity as to preclude any possibility of the fly escaping. A correct idea of how the trap closes on its victim may be obtained by bringing the two hands rapidly together, the fingers of one being firmly pressed between those of the other. This plant readily discriminates between animal and other matter; this, if a small stone or piece of wood be dropped into the trap it will instantly close, but as soon as it has found out its mistake, and it only takes a few minutes, it begins to unfold its trap, and the piece of wood or stone falls out. On the other hand, should a piece of beef or a blue bottle fly be placed in it, it will remain firmly closed until every piece of organic matter is absorbed through the leaf. It will then unfold itself, and is ready for another meal.

STRICT TUTELAGE.

Relations of Apprentice and Master in the Middle Ages.

Apprenticeship was an important institution in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was regulated with the utmost care, as will be seen by the following account of "An Idler in Old France." By the rules of the book the master was held greatly responsible for his apprentice; and under a wise and kindly roof, the lad who was learning to be a master workman and a ruler in his little world might lead a happy and profitable life. Often he did so, and when the day came that he might claim his freedom, he chose to remain the paid servant, friend and fellow-worker of the master who had sheltered him from boyhood and taught him all his craft, rather than to seek a fortune less assured elsewhere. During the years of his apprenticeship the patron or master was to feed, clothe and shelter him, in the homely wording of the clockmaker's rule, to cherish him "beneath his roof, at his board and by his hearth." Nay, it was strictly enjoined upon the master to treat his apprentice "as his own son," and in some trades he was bidden to remember that his responsibility did not end on the threshold of the workshop, that the "soul and morals" of the little stranger had claims on his solicitude. In a day when the streets of Paris were not very nice for anybody, and were more or less dangerous after dark for everybody, the master was instructed to be careful of what errand he dispatched the youngster, and the pastry cooks, whose apprentices were often sent to cry cakes and creams upon the public ways, were continually warned to prevent the lads from falling among evil company. It seems certain that, so far as the middle ages are concerned, the rules, precepts and admonitions were not only framed with great good sense and care, but were very rigidly enforced upon all masters who had youths and lads in their employ. High and low, in the society of that day, the rod and birch were flourished, with small discrimination and less nicety; and if the tutors of little princes had leave to whip them freely, apprentices could not expect to come off too lightly at a master's hand.

Do Away with the Cause.

A tainted breath may be temporarily purified by occasionally chewing a bit oforris root or stick cinnamon. But this merely disguises the odor. A bad breath comes chiefly from decaying teeth, and in some cases has its origin in a disordered stomach. When diseased teeth cause impure breath, recourse should be had to a dentist; when organic disease is the cause, as is very often the case, a physician should always be consulted. The breath should always be kept sweet, and people should guard against making themselves disagreeable to their associates by being indifferent in this matter. Many a woman, otherwise charming in every respect, has unwittingly repelled her acquaintances by her impure breath.—New York Weekly.

Success and Suffering Linked.

Success and suffering are vitally and organically linked. If you succeed without suffering it is because someone else has suffered before you; if you suffered without success it is that someone else may succeed after you.

Two Beneficiary Bequests.

Mrs. Anna Stickler, who died recently in Camden, N. J., left charitable bequests aggregating \$14,000, including one of \$5,000 to the Methodist hospital in Philadelphia and a like amount to Taylor university, Upland, Ind.

To Protect Government Instruments.

Various scientific departments in England recently held a conference in which they sought to obtain government powers for protecting the delicate instruments in the Kew and Greenwich observatories from any magnetic disturbances that arise from the working of electric tramways and railways in their vicinity.

ASIA IS WONDERFUL.

That Continent the Stage for Prominent Historical Figures.

Writing of his travels in the Orient, Lord Curzon, the present viceroy of India, has the following good word to say for Asia in general: Asia has always appeared to me to possess a fascination which no country or empire in Europe, still less any part of the western hemisphere, can claim. It is believed by many to have been the cradle of our race, and the birthplace of our language, just as it certainly has been the hearthstone of our religion, and the fountain-head of the best of our ideas. Wide as is the chasm that now severs us, with its philosophy our thought is still interpenetrated. The Asian continent has supplied a scene for the principal events, and a stage for the most prominent figures, in history. Of Asian parentage is that force which, more than any other influence, has transformed and glorified mankind—viz., the belief in a single Deity. Five of the six greatest moral teachers that the world has seen—Moses, Buddha, Confucius, Jesus and Mahommed—were born of Asian parents, and lived upon Asian soil. Roughly speaking, their creeds may be said to have divided the conquest of the universe. The most famous or the wisest of kings—Solomon, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Timur, Baber, Akbar—have sat upon the Asian thrones. Thither the great conqueror of the Old World turned aside for the sole theater befitting so enormous an ambition. The three most populous existing empires—Great Britain, Russia and China—are Asian empires, and it is because they are not merely European but Asian that the two former are included in the category. To Asia we owe the noblest product of all literature, in the Old Testament of the Hebrew Scriptures; the sweetest of lyrics, in the epithalamium of a Jewish king; the embryos of modern knowledge, in the empiricism of Arabian geometers and metaphysicians. In Asia the drama was born. There the greatest writer of antiquity chose a scene for his immortal epic. There, too, the mariner's compass first guided men over the pathless waters. In our own times alone it is with her aid that we have arrived at the evolution of three new sciences—comparative mythology, comparative jurisprudence, and philology. From Asia we have received the architecture of the Moslem—that most spiritual and refined of human conceptions—the porcelain of China, the falence of Persia, Rhodes, and Damascus, the infinitely ingenious art of Japan. On her soil was reared the most astonishing of all cities, Babylon; the most princely of palaces, Persopolis; the stateliest of temples, Angkor Wat; the loveliest of tombs, the Taj Mahal. There, too, may be found the most wonderful of Nature's productions—the loftiest mountains on the surface of the globe, the most renowned, if not the largest, of rivers, the most entrancing of landscapes. In the heart of Asia lies to this day the one mystery which the nineteenth century has still left for the twentieth to explore—viz., the Tibetan oracle of Lhasa.

Wireless Telegraphy for Japan.

Two wireless telegraph instruments, said to be the most powerful ever made, are to be shipped from New York to Japan. They were made especially for Japan, and will be installed on two of the fastest Japanese cruisers. It is expected that they will be able to transmit messages at least 125 miles.

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