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CANNOT PROVIDE COFFINS FAST ENOUGH

A Look at Canton in Plague Time-Scenes of the Epidemic-It Kills Both Rats and Men-Lepers Making Money Out of It-Funeral Customs.

(Copyright, 1834, by Frank G. Carpenter.) PERING June 15 -(Sneelal Correspondence of The Bee.)-All China and the far east are much excited over the terrible plague which has recently broken out in the southern provinces of this empire. It came originally front the interior, but it has reached Canton and Hong Kong, and the people are dying at the rate of hundreds per day. The big steamship lines which sail from China to Europe are now refusing to stop at Heng Kong or 's take passengers from South China, and Lie papers of the countries surrounding this part of the world are full of rumors and fears that the plague will be carried to Japan and elsewhere. So far the transpacific steamers are making their regular voyages from San Francisco and Vancouver to Hong Kong and return, but the greatest care is being taken and every preventive is used to keep this terrible epidemic from being carried to America. The disease is practically an unknown one to the physicians of today, but it is said to be the same as that which devastated Europe during the middle ages and which was so awful in its ravages that it got the title of "the black death." It ran over Europe again and again from the sixth to the eighteenth centuries and it is said to have caused more deaths than any of he great epidemics which human fiesh has been heir to. It is the pest which Daniel Defoe describes in his story of the great plague of London of 1665 and 1666, and it has done terrible damage in Arabia and Persia within the past genera-tion. It came a few years ago from China to southern Russia, and the czar stationed troops about the infected districts and in this way kept it from the rest of Europe. The plague that ravaged Europe in the four-teenth century came from China and it has been known to have existed for some years past in one of the Chinese provinces above the Burmese frontier.

The black death broke out in Canton dur-ing the last week in February and for a time the average of those who died from it was about 200 per day. This average steadily increased until in March and April steadily increased until in March and April it was 500 per day, and the mortality at the present time is very large. It is said that the Pearl river, which flows past the city, and upon which hundreds of thousands of people live, contains many floating corpses and that the undertakers are unable to make coffins enough to supply the demand in coffins enough to supply the demand. In ordinary times the Chinese spend large sums upon their funerals, and they are more particular as to the styles of their burial caskets than they are as to those of their wedding beds. Coffins cost all the way from a few dollars up to thousands of dollars, and it is not an uncommon thing for a man to buy a coffin and keep it in his house for years, so as to have a first class article on hand when he dies. Children often make their parents presents of coffins, and they have their mutual coffin supply association, somewhat like our building and loan associations, or like our mutual life insurance societies. Every member of such an association gets a coffin and burial clothes when he dies, and not having these is considered a greater calamity than death it-self. Today the dead in Canton are carted out and disposed of in all sorts of ways, and

the greatest trouble is found in geting rid of them. Often the pall bearers who are paid to carry the coffins to the grave are stricken with the dread discuse on the way, and of the four who start out with the body only one or two return. THE COFFIN SUPPLY EXHAUSTED.

There are not coffins enough for the grown persons, and the chidren are being buried in baskets or wrapped up in pieces of matting. In some places the babies are not at all, and the baby towers are full.

firm hold of any quarter which has good annitary arrangements, and to far, I believe, ily Asiatica have been afflicted with it, has attacked Hong Kong, and on the 15th It has attacked Hong Kong, and on the 15th of May thirty-four deaths were then re-ported. The Japanese papers had reports that there were one or two deaths in differ-ent parts of Japan, but these reports have since been denied. The Japanese are much better prepared to suppress such a plague, should it break out, than is China. They are the cleanitest people in the world in re-eard to their persons and their towns and gard to their persons, and their towns and houses are models of neatness. China is the filthiest and nastiest country on the face of the globe, and outside of the treaty ports there are no means of enforcing suni-tary measures. At different points slong the most crowded of the streets you will find cesspools in which the vilest of slops are poured and left to ferment, even in the hottest of weather

thought here that the disease cannot get a

There are drains in some of the cities, but these are flushed only by the rains, and it is said that one cause of the rapid spread of the plague in Canton was the prolonged drouth which has afflicted the city this spring.

## GREAT IS CANTON.

and it.

people.

The fact that the plague exists in Canton makes its danger greater than it would be and it broken out in any other city of c'hina. Canton is the New York of the empire. It is the higgest of the Chluese business citics contains something like 2 (60,00) of its boat population is said to numpupils. ber more than 300,000, and as many people us you will find in Washing m. Cladenad, Buffalo or Cincinnati are born, live and die see. builts waters. Its people are the brightert in China, and they are the best traders and the best workers among the celestials. They will command higher wages than the Chinese from any other cities, and you find Canton Any better ence from any other cities, and you had Canton men engaged in business all over China. I met them in Hunkow. I found them on the busicst streets of Chinkiang and Naa-king, and here in Peking they own some of the best property and are engaged in all sorts of undertakings. A great part of our imports come from Canton, and the credit of the his Cantonese merchants is as good of the big Cantonese merchants is as good as that of the most solid Americans in the barks of London. It is a city of millionafres and paupers, and it contains the richest and the poorest of the Chinese. When I visited it not long age I was entertained by the Jay Gould of China, a man name1 How Qua, who is said to be worth his tons of Qua, who is said to be worth his one of millions, and in riding up to Canton ch the steamer I saw a bungry-eyed boatman greedily grab at a dead rat which was thrown him from our ship, and which, I doubt not, furnished the piece de resistance for his family dinner. It is from the Can-tonese province that the most of the Chinese

in America come, and its people are noted for their turbulence as well as for their shiftful hands and their sharp business brains. I have never seen anywhere such a bee hive of humanity as the city of Canton, and I can imagine no place better for the dis-semination of a plague than this. The streets are so narrow that the big hats that the coolies wear almost graze the walls on ither side, and you can stand in the middle f some of the best business quarters and touch the walls on both sides by stretching out your hands. The main streets fairly swarm with Chinese men and women, and half of these celestial humans are loaded. They push and crowd against each other as they work their sweaty way through the city, and the disease germs if possessed by

are easily communicated to many. They pack themselves together in the houses and the population of a small city is crowded into a single block. The poorest of them have only a few cents a day for the support of their families, and 10 of our cents is a good wage for a day's work. Agricultural la-borers do not receive more than 5 cents a day, and women are paid still less. The average workingman who can save \$5 a year is doing very well, and the question with the majority of the people is one of ex-

istence. THEY EAT RATS AND CATS.

The diet of the laboring classes consists of salt fish, vegetables and rice, and if they can add to this meat three or four times a year they deem themselves happy. It is not uncommon to find 100 people living in a little nest of a dozen one-story houses, and ren's per family range from \$2 a year and upward. Canton is the only city I have visited where I have found cat and dog res-anrants, and it is the only city where I have seen drift rats exposed for sale in many quarters. I priced some of these rats and was charged 5 cents for the one I bought. It could not have weighed more than eight ounces and I suppose I paid double price for a lot of coolies to a stew of black dog's flesh, and the price for it was 10 cents a plate. I could have gotten a stew of yellow dog for less, but when one gives a treat even in China, he ought to buy the best Black dog's meat is worth twice the price of that of the yellow canine. It is cook a with a tuft of the hair left on the end of the tail to show the color of the dog, and it looks, when in the pot, much like the of a sucking pig. The dog is killed and the hair is taken off as we take the bristles off of a pig. and when stewed it is cut into small pieces. At the same place I saw cat meat cooking, and there were cats in cages awaiting the orders of customers. Cat meat higher priced than dog or rat meat, and is higher priced than dog or fat mea the tabbies are killed only upon order. The people whom I saw at such restaurants, how ever, were those only of the poorer classes, and there are in Canton as costly restaurants as you will find anywhere in the world. saw places where you have to pay \$5 a plate for your bird's nest soup, and where tea is served which you can't get for less than \$10

U. S. Commissioner of Education Sets Forth the Demands of the Hour.

FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

WILL TRAINING AND FREE THOUGHT on Order and Discipline-Character More Important Than Knowledge-The Value of Kindergartens-The New Education vs. the Old.

(Copyrighted 1994.) Careful students of the history of eduation have noticed the fact that its reforms swing from extreme to extreme. At one time it will become the fashion to lay great stress on the training of the will. Schools will acordingly become places where children are submitted to semi-mechanical processes of discipline to the neglect of in-

dividual insight and ability to think. Gradually the pendulum will swing to the other extreme, and discipline will be neglected for the intellectual self-activity of the

At first view it is astonishing incompatibility between will this training and intellectual development. one would suppose that the the school as regards obedito rule, the formation of correct habits and the subordination of selfish inclinations to the good of the institution, the better would be the intellectual "Intellectual development must progress. be based on moral character." It does not seem possible that there can be such a mistake as over-education in the direction of morality and good behavior. And yet, it has always happened that

schools managed by pronounced disciplinarians become more or less mechanical in their methods of instruction and are prone to encourage verbal memorizing rather than original thought. This, too, is a matter of race.

STRESS ON ORDER AND DISCIPLINE The Anglo-Saxon everywhere permits greater freedom in action to the individual citizen than is found compatible with pub-lic safety among the nations of other race descent. Perhaps this is the reason why the elementary schools in English speaking countries lay so much stress on order and discipline. There must be regularity, punc-tuality and silence-prompt and willing obedience to command. This is carried to such an extent that the pupil is constrained to sit in a certain position, to rise and pass in military order to his recitation. his physical exercises are conducted like

military drill, in concert, with careful at-tention to words of command. The Anglo-Saxon prepares in school for a life of self-government by habituating him-self to conform to strict rules of school etiquette. He is safe if left without police restraint when he grows up. His second nature is to combine with his fellow men and keep step with the rest. If he finds himself shipwrecked on a desert island with a few companions, or goes to a borderland to dig gold, he proceeds at once to organize a civil community. Where three or more are gathered together a local self-govern-ment is formed in their midst.

Local self-government seems to rest on mutual toleration of differences. And yet the typical school of the Anglo-Saxon is strict even to the verge of tyranny. Is it necessary that he youth destined for a selfgoverning community shall prepare for it by forming habits of strict obedience to authority?

A CHRONIC FAILING.

Whatever answer we give to this question we cannot escape the admission that the Anglo-Saxon school is possessed of a chronic failing. It always needs reform in its methods of instruction. For if the its methods of instruction. For if the teacher is bending his exertion to secure this mechanical conformity to prescribed rules of conduct he is more than likely to repress the tendency of the pupil to indi-vidual feediom of thisking. vidual freedom of thinking. And think-ing cannot grow except in freedom. The teacher will frown upon pert and capri-cious expressions of opinion that vary from the text back. Differences of opinion from himself will be treated as rebellion against the constituted authority. Those pupils who reproduce with little variations the statements of the text book-those pupils who parrot like reproduce the expressed ideas of their teacher, will be awarded the highest "mark The same training that suffices for the will when adopted as method of discipline pro-duces second rate intellects when adopted as the method of instruction. It forms a habit of intellect that seeks and finds auforms a thority and rests contented. The nature of the intellect, however, is to question au-thority, and go behind it to find more ultimate grounds. It questions facts and dead results and goes beyond them for causes, It mate grounds. is the nature of intellect to ascend fro things to their causes and to rest only when t reaches an adequate self-cause.

fining their mechanical methods to disci-pline or will-training and adopting the methods of the new education for instruction or intellectual education. This insight would also cure the besetting evil of the new edu-cation. The disciplinary side would retain its military exactness without its harshness, for the pupil would be permitted to under-stand and appreciate its motives. On the other hand, in his intellectual work the teacher would constantly press him toward original investigation, which is the highest

original investigation, which is the highest of scholastic methods, ... This reform of reforms is urgently needed now because of the increasing influence of the method of natural science and the conse-quent tendency to break completely with tradition. Inasmuch as the interest of the pupil is an essential Rem in effective educa-tion, it is held by some that there should be free election of studies even in the vehace.

free election of studies even in the primary school. "The pupil should study only what interests him." "One study is as good as another, provided the pupil pursues it with equal zeal."

equal zeal." Here we are on the point of losing sight of the most valuable heritage of the old education, namely, the ideal of a liberal or rounded education which contains within it the means of opening all the five windows of the soul. For mathematics and natural science open only two of these windows, while literature opens another and history science open only two of these windows, while literature opens another and history still a fourth. The fifth window is opened by such studies as grammatical syntax, logic, psychology and philosophical studies. The course of study adopted is as a whole something psychologically complete. The reform of education that I recommend will discriminate between the individual and

social elements in education and provide amply for the retention of both so as to save the moral education of the old and add to it the indication. the new education. WILLIAM T. HARRIS. to it the individuality and self-activity of

Washington, D. C. ENGLISH IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

OMAHA, July 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Is it expected that English in the Omaha High school will be more than a way for the different classes to spend pleasantly a period of every day? Is it possible to make English, as a disciplinary study, yield large results? What is the position of English to be, when compared with that of Greek or Latin, or even with the modern languages' (And let it be understood, once for all, that no construction derogatory to the classical course is to be placed on these lines. It is not less Greek and Latin, but more Englight) Need we hope for a generous enthusiasm regarding English? Is it out of the question to fire the minds of these youths and maidens with an ambition to be able to write good English, and to read under standingly and appreciatively the best thought expounded in our language? Is it desirable to have the sentiment go abroad that Eng-lish is of importance, that to know the thought in our own language is worth while? Whether we answer these questions affirma-tively or negatively will depend, first, upon the ideals which the Omaha High school has set for itself to realize; and, second! upon the demands, or at least the co-opera tion of the patrons of the school. Is the school alive to the importance of stimulating mental activity regarding though -- subjects which our literature presents and defends And does this community, whose intellectual center and impetus, the High school is, urge with sufficient eagerness that the school shall put forth its best effort to stimulate thought? The mere fact that a community organizes

and supports, at an enormous expense, a school like the High school ought to guaran-tee that the character of the education given to the youth be genuine. Nothing but thor-ough, appreciative, ambitious work will yield results in proportion to so great a yearly in-vestment. So, also, the mere fact that the school board employes a number of teachers of English ought to guarantee enimently sat-isfactory results. But the school money expended on the one hand, and the teachers employed on the other, do not necessarily

mean English well taught. The patron of the school must recognize the necessity of his child's getting in touch with thought and of his understanding the best products of the Hierary mind. The teacher must be able to show the pupil that his intellectual life will largely depend upon his intimate and appreciative understanding of his own language, for it so happens that the best thought of the race is to be found in our practical English language; the deep-in our practical English language is hear owned. est, purest thought that has yet been evolved is found here. The study of English means no superficial pastime, no mere pleasure, no idle recreation for the sake of culture, so-The systematic study of English called. means mental, moral and spiritual aspiration, and above all it means that the youth must read to understand problems which find full and elaborate statement in our best litera-ture. The restless spirit of the century, the complex aspects of society, the undercurrent of thought which evidently marks the char acter of this present period as transitional-these are set forth and illuminated in every stitute of Christian Sociology. Prof. Ely of



These baby towers you find all over China. They are little buildings with windows high up near the roof. These babies are laid on the wind ws and are pushed inside to de-compose as they will. I saw, near Shang-hai, the bodies of babies thrown out upon the roadside, and such corpaes are often left for the dogs to eat. Today many of the dead at Canton have not a burial plot, and many of the coffins are left on the top of This, in the case of such an ground. infectious disease as the black plague, can-not but be of great danger to the rest of the people, and the plague is said to be steadily spreading over the surrounding coun-Some of the coffins are hermetically sealed by varnishing them again and again with sort of lacquer varnish, and as the wood is often four inches thick. In ordinary times they do not cause much trouble from offensive smell. Now, however, the haste with which the dead are disposed does not admit of such treatment, and the very air about Canton is laden with The richer Chinese of pestilence. the city have been doing what they could to re lleve the distress, and there are a number of charitable associations which are aiding in the disposal of the dead. At one dis

pensary alone 2.000 coffins have been given and it is estimated that up to IWOY. this time 60,000 coffins have been furnished by such as ociations. The sanitary board of Hong Kong visited

the plague-stricken parts of Canton some weeks ago and made a report of the disease and its symptoms. It comes upon one without warning in the shape of a fever which raises the temperature of a patient in a short time to 105 degrees and upward ers is no chill and no other premonitory The patient has a severe head symptoms. ache and he shows signs of stupor. After twelve hours the glands of the neck, the armpit or the groin begin to swell, and they soon become as big as a hen's egg. These swelling: are hard and exceedingly tender, but they do not suppurate. In some cases a vomiting of blood occurs, and within a few hours the man dies. Some few recover after having been attacked, and if they can keep themselves alive for more than six days after their exposure there is a chance for them. The disease seems to be very infectious, and in those quarters where it is raging it has more quarters where it is raging it has more than decimated the population. In one small street the sanitary board of Hong Kong found thirty deaths, and in another out of 170 people only forty have survived. At one of the gates of Canton the other day a man took a box and dropped a cash into it every time a coffin was carried out. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he counted the cash and found he had 170 in the box.

## EVEN RATS DIE OF IT.

The discuss is very sudden in its attacks and the only safety from it seems to be to get out of its range. For weeks the people have been flying from Canton, and a letter which I saw the other day states that every house seems to have its dead. A few days ago a thief entered a house in which the whole family had died from the plague, expecting to have an easy haul, was stricken while in the act of robning dead, and a day or two later his body, with the booty upon it, was found lying in the house. A curious thing about the plague is that it effects some kinds of animals as well as men, and in Canton it at tacked the rats of the city first. Dear rats were found in the drains of the in Dead fected quarters, and the rats ran from such places almost as fast as the human species In every house where dead rats were found wen that the people had taken the black plague, and the sign of a dead rat will n

Il now caute a family to fly. The Hong Kong doctors at first said that the disease was not of a parasitic nature and that it could not be carried to any great distance; but this is thought by many to be a mistake, and it is now said that its germs can be transported in clothing and in other ways, and the Japan Mail is advising the most rigid sanitary precautions against all of the Hong Kong steamers. In one editorial it asserts that even a shotgun quarantine would be justifiable against it, and when it is remembered that every ten days a big steamship from Hong Kong lands at San Francisco and Vancouver it would avem advisable that the greatest care be taken to keep it out of America. It is LEPROSY INCREASING.

a pound.

The black plague, on account of the poor diet of the people and their poverty, will last longer in Canton than it would in an American city. There are practically no facilities for taking care of the sick, and Chinese medicine is worse than no medicine. The missionary hospital will do much It is one of the best hospitals in the east and it does a great deal of good. The chief Chinese charitable institutions of China are a blind asylum, from which blind beggars go out day after day over the city; a foundling asylum, supported out of the salt tax. and a leper asylum. This last is in a ban-yan grove two miles from the gate of the city. It contains about 500 inmates, and more horrible creatures do not exist on the face of the earth. Many of them have their fingers and toes eaten off by the discase. Some have lost their noses and others have skeleton-like bodies, half of the flesh of which has rotted away. Just now these lepers are an important element of the black plague. They blackmail the funeral processions and levy a tribute on the mourn-If they are not paid they raise a hue ers. and cry and threaten to split open the cof-fins and exhume the dead. There is not much danger of their doing this as to the black plague corpses, for to touch one is almost sure death, but the people fear them, all the same, and the leper fees are a legiti-mate part of the Chinese funeral expenses, As it is, leprosy seems to be on the increase. There are more lepers in Canton than he accommodated in the asylum, and there are leper boats filled with these pe whe scull or row their boats among the other craft on the river, begging.

## DARKNESS OF SUPERSTITION.

There are no more superstitious people than the Chinese, and such an occasion as this brings out all of the witches and sooth-I hear that the streets of Canton filled with pricats exorcising the ayers. are now devils of the plague and that the people go and drums to drive the demons away. At up. the head of one band was a boy who had on a bideous dragon mask, and the dragon boats which are kept for the annual dragon boat festival have been brought out. Al sorts of praying goes on before the differ AL ont josses and the ancestral tablets. and every one connected with the burial of the dead is making money. A large class of merchants sell nothing else but silver and gold paper, which is bought by the families of the dead and is burned by them over their graves, with the idea that this will supply them with funds for their travels the next world. Paper and wooden cows and horses are manufactured burned in the same way, and the dealers in white goods will be getting rich. White is the color of mourning in China, and the family when they repair to the cemetery wear clothes of while field on with coarse rope. They leave food at the graves and generally send an extra suit of paper clothes along to keep the corpse warm when

It becomes a ghost. Frank G. Carpenter SCIENTIFIC METHODS DESIRED.

This is an age of science and of the conquest of nature for the service of man. Sci entific method is rapidly coming into repute It is hostile to the method of authority. If

follows that the reaction against old meth ods of instruction in the school is more pro nounced than ever before. It takes the form of opposition to the use of text books; it prefers the oral method; it demands substitution of natural science for language studies; it uses the development method in place of memorizing the dead results human learning; talks much about studying things rather than words. It pushes for ward the kindergarten and commends the method of Froebel, which relies wholly on the self-activity of the child. In the inte est of childish needs and wants it recommends plays and games and occupations at building or construction. It adopts as its motto the adage of Comenius: "Learn te do by doing." It goes so far as to decry the mechanical methods of school discipline in the interest of arousing the intellect to riginal efforts. It sacrifices everything to make class exercises interesting to the pupi and the school a place of delightful self activity and entertainment.

The intellect grows by mastering for it self the thoughts of others and by investigating causes and principles. But the will grows through self-sacrifice for the sake of wider and wider interests. It is possible, therefore, to have two lines of educational reform antagonistic, each to the other. THE NEW AGAINST THE OLD.

The protest of the new education against the old education strengthens its cause by an appeal to the importance of comprehsion and insight over more verbal memory and parrot repetition. But it gets so far in some of its applications that it develops weak traits of its own. It leaves the children so much to their caprice that they fail to develop what is called character or moral tone. They are self-indulgent and have to

be amused or else do not choose to give their attention. They are great at play but good for nothing at real work. T not respect the organization of the in which they are enrolled and they will no respect the social whole in which they grow They will pass through life stumbling over themselves-not able to discriminate their idiosyncrasies from their rational aims and purposes or from their moral duties.

end even their mastery of scientific In nethod will not avail to save them from be oming sour and misanthropic. For they will not be able to combine with their fellowmen -they will have no directive power. THE REFORMS NEEDED.

I do not know of any educational reform to much needed as a theory and practice of education which unites and adjusts these two tendencies—that of the old education toward will-training, and that of the new education toward intellectual insight and power of independent thought.

KNOWLEDGE. For it is the unconscious conviction good book of the century. Are teachers and pupils to take hold of these problems with courage and vigor, and with manly eagerness endeavor to under-stand them, so that they may later help to solve them? Think you that the High school pupil is

eachers, specialists in political and municitoo young, too inexperienced for such sub-jects? The large majority of High school pal reform work from widely separated parts of the country. All of the lecturers belong graduates will never know what these sub to the new school of political economy. The jects mean, if they do not begin their study while in school. Those who go to colleges or universities learn the full purport of such problems. But what of the large majority who remain at home? Are they to go through life blindly, tossed by every breath of opinion, without even surmising the sig inficance of the serious inquiry of all thought-ful people? A high-minded and ambitious most of the men met each other for the firs human being can no more avoid the earnest time on this platform. The lion of this tribe was Dr. Herron. consideration of such questions than he can avoid human association. In fact, this gen-eration and the next are to solve the problems whose commencement oration caused such a stirring of thought in Lincoln and through which now agitate society, church and state A solution of these problems which will Dr. Herron is a very mild-mannered, gen neet the demands of the highest needs this complex and troublous time, a solution which will assure future well-being to so Dr. Herron is a toty inspected of anarch-istic notions. The people of Grinnell, among whom he has lived and taught for a year, ciety, must be the result of careful cor sideration and wise interpretation of the cor to not regard him as in the least dangero ditions in the midst of which we find our He is noted mainly for keeping them think ing on the fundamentals of religion and s selves. How can the great mass of men, ignorant of the importance and significance ciety. I looked up his history a little. of these problems, help to solve them? Where will the youth of the land learn of

these problems if not in the High school? History points to the fact that the Anglo Saxons have developed along well defined lines of thought and action, and that the laws which have governed their development may be formulated. Their laws are found written not only in statute books, but in th institution of organized society, in the state. in religion, in art, in philosophy. By the study of these subjects in their various phases wise men are made to see tendenc and are thus able to move along with the progressive current intelligently. May no the vigorous, ambitions, capable youth of the Omaha High school, with great benefit to themselves, and with farge results to the th great benefit to hinking community, take hold of these sub ects in a modest, yet determined way? And why not make the "well of English unde-filed" the means by which inquiry is encouraged, ambition 'aroused, thought stimu lated, aspirations exalted a so that the Omaha High school, in spirit and in truth, may be the source of Omaha's moral and intellectual and spiritual life? L. C. M'GEE. and spiritual life? life, what we are used to call secular as well as sacred, and all life should be lifted

A dog belonging to James Nuthall, the engineer of No. 8 engine company, committed suigider yesterday afternoon says the Louisville Conrier-Journal. The dog was a fino setter, and was highly prized by his owner. The animal had been sick for several days and acted queerly. A vacant lot adjoins the engine house and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Officer Col-lins was passing the lot, he noticed the dog running at the fence with great force. T dog would butt the fence with his head great deal after the fashion of a goat. crowd collected and watched the ties of the dog for some time. In a short time the dog's head was all bloody and bruised. Several men started toward the animal to take him away from the fenc The dog ran past the crowd and into the street. A cart heavily loaded with brick was passing at the time. The cart belo to Scott Newman. The dog started to The cart belons under the cart, but the colored driver lashed The dog refused to t with his whip. though he was whipped severely and the horses knocked him down and trampled on him and a wheel of the cart ran over his head. He died in about ten minutes.

of the New Political Economy Society -Synopsis of the Subjects Discussed by the Lecturers.

the Wisconsin University was its president

and Prof. J. R. Commons of the University of

/The school was largely attended by col-

ege presidents and professors, ministers,

in his senior year, and he was not permitted

in his senior year, and he was not permitted to finish. He read theology under Dr. New-man, then a pastor in Ripon, and now of Washington, and began preaching in north-

and since then his pen has been untiring.

He gave addresses on "The Justice of

to such a high plane that the commonest acts will become religious, and through them

that family, social, municipal, state and na-

that family, social, and be adjusted on the principal of love, and this he calls the jus-tice, or adjustment of love.

He teaches that men should be conscious

f their fellow men, their needs, their sins,

shortcomings, shame, wrongs, entering so fully into the sin of society and feeling so

keenly for it that the sin of society is made

o be their own. This entering into social life he calls the

have communion with God. He

and several

adjustment of love.

noteworthy and widely read

Indiana, secretary.

men and has only one purpose, th hastening of that golden day of perfect in dividual and social life of which his optimistic soul has had a vision. The strain upon his health during the past few months, giv The summer school of one week which ing lectures, getting books ready for the press and meeting the wear of conflicting closed at Grinnell, Ia., on Wednesday last, was the first of its kind in this country. It thought has almost broken his health. is now on the way to Germany for a few was under the auspices of the American In-

weeks of rest. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, the son of the great Dr. John Hall of New York and at one time an Omaha pastor, now of the Fourth Presby terian church, Chicago, gave very interesting lectures on "The Four Laws of the King These were the laws of love, labo service, sacrifice. Dr. Hall is a fervent impetuous, eager speaker of thrilling power The most startling allusion was to th pardon of the anarchists by Governor Alt-geld, in which he justified him and ex-

He

pressed the belief that such an exhibition old doctrine of justified selfishness, and letnercy if given even as soon as they ting everything drift along in a fatalistic convicted, not as an expression of weakness optimism on the laissey faire principle gre or fear on the part of the courts, oth alike rejected by them and the Chrisan act of forbearance, warning and mercy tian principal of love is made the basis of a would have gone further toward repressir new political economy. A remarkable coincidence of thought and anarchy than the severe measures of the

death penalty. Dr. Hall touched upon almost every phase of modern social, ecclesiastical, industrial plan were noticeable in the lectures, though and political life for illustrations in the ap-

plications of these laws of the kingdom. Dr. John P. Coyle of North Adams, Mass gave seven lectures on "The Hebrew Spirit, in which he treated the development of th Hebrew people, the person of Jesus and the growth of Christianity from the standpoint of the scientific evolutionist. For forceful

igorous, wide-reaching thought these were the highest, deepest, broadest of all, Archdeacon Charles J. Woods of Penn sylvania treated in a very interesting way the sociological aspect of theology, taking up the great dogmas of the trinity, the incarnaciety. I looked up his history a little. He is 32 years old, was a newaboy in his early years, and being of nervous, delicate mold, was insufficiently nourished, and had a hard time of it. He afterwards became a printer tion and the communion. On Sunday morn-ing he preached the sermon before the schoo "The Message of the Spirit to th and started in for a course of training in Ripon college, Wisconsin. His health failed Churches."

Prof. John R. Commons of the chair of political economy in the Indiana university has been called by some the Adam Smith of American economic thought. Prof. Commons is a young man, but h

has won his spurs in two books of great value on "The Distribution of We "Social Problems and the Church." of Wealth" and

Washington, and began preaching in north-ern Ohio, Afterwards he was pastor of a church in Lake City, Wis, and it was while here he came first into notoriety through his address in Chicago on "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth." This was about four wars are. His book "The Laboration His course included a treatment of the distribution of wealth, the margin of cultivaour years ago. His book, "The Larger Christ," brought him more fully into view, tion, personal rights, taxation and money, says the newer political economy mus not become a mere matter of enthusiasn nor can it discard the older school of thought books and addresses have come from his but rather treat the whole subject from th hotly passioned soul. He is an omniverous social rather than the individualistic star Prof. Commons believes in the study point. He gave addresses on "The Justice of Love," "The Social Order of the Communion of the Holy Ghost," and "Thy Kingdom Come," in the school. In these he empha-sized the immanence of God, that He is in all of economics, "for," said he, "when I studied logy I became an atheist and when studied political economy I became a Chris tian

President G. A. Gates lectured on capital punishment, in which he took strong ground against it, reviewing its history from the earliest times. Mr. Neeley, a lawyer of Burlington, Ia.

discussed the profession of law in the light of the teachings of Jesus and made out a pretty strong plea for the legal profession. Prof. Macey of Iowa college address the school on "The History of Democracy." In answer to a question at the close the lecture he expressed his convictions that the next thing to be done is for the govern ment to get into its possession the great na-tional natural monopolies, such as railroads and telegraph lines, and for monopolists absorb the local monopolies. He urged that experiments in this line in European and other countries entirely justify this plan Most of the lecturers have agreed to re turn next year in the summer school

In emphasizing the necessity and obliga-tions of justice, it is not so much what others owe us, but what we owe them. Social wrongs can only be righted when men approach each other in this spirit, not seek-ing to have righted the wrongs he thinks he is suffering, but the wrongs he inflicts on held again in Grinnell at that time. Th American Institute held its annual mer and elected Rev. Josiah Strong of New York as president and Dr. William H. Tolman of others. This is the only possible cure for the conflict between labor and capital, the New York secretary. The chair of Applied Christianity, occupied

In his treatment of the prayer, "Thy by Prof. Herron in Iowa college, was some endangered by the severe which his utterances provoked throughout the

In his treatment of the player, iny Kingdom Come," he placed great emphasis upon a profound conviction of sin, personal sin, and the sin and partfcular sins of so-cluty, the needs of God's kingdom, faith in country. The trustees of the college went over the whole matter with great care and voted to sustain the professorship, though the practicability of it, and that if we are

In lower Canada the ardent habitant bega wooden shoe from his sweetheart to keep his tobacco in.

In Texas that absent-mindedness which denotes love is attributed to a young man who forgets his revolver when he goes to a dance.

"How about your cousin Fred?" "Oh, we are as good as engaged. Yesterday he told mamma he was tired of cating in restaurants."

He-I hope you do not doubt the warmth of my affection for you? She-If you have any affection at all, it must be warm this sort of weather.

If a Kentucky maiden steals the little silk bow from the lining of a young man's hat and wears it in her shoe she expects him to propose within a month.

Minnie-Here is a story about a girl who refused to marry a man because his com-plexion didn't match her hair. Mamioloodness. The silly thing must have thought that married people had to be together most of the time.

A New York engagement of widespread inerest was that of Miss Florence Bayard Lockwood, daughter of Mr. Benoni Lockwood, to Mr. C. Grant La Farge, a son of John L Farge, the painter, and one of the architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Mrs. Dr. Spencer of Indiana holds the mar-rying record, having had eleven husbands. It is said that she knows more good excuses or coming home late at night than any other woman in the world.

"All weddings seem just alike," exclaimed one girl. "They are frightfully common-place." "Yes. When Herbert and I are married we are resolved on a startling de-parture." "What is that?" "We will have wedding which won't be described in the

society columns as 'quiet.' " The marriage of Miss Mary Donnelly to Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, great grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, was the June event in New York swell circles. The bride eccived many gorgeous jewels among her wedding gifts, including a tiara, which can be detached into small ornaments for the corsage. Its design is of the acorn and oak leaves, the acorns being huge pearls and the foliage of diamonds. Although this ornament s said to have once belonged to the Borghese the acorn has its significance in the amily. Astor family.

Briquettes of Coal Dust.

How many years must elapse before are compelled to use briqueites of coal dust and pitch as fuel it is impossible to pre-dict, says the Globe-Democrat, but it is highly probable that in the east, at least, this practice will come into vogue before long. Over in England such briquettes are already in common use, and one enterprising manufacturer of machinery has recently brought out an apparatus by which the retail coal dealers may make up the dust of their yards into these cakes at the rate of half a on an hour. The machine does not occupy much room, requires little power and is largely automatic. and binding material, The coal dust l, usually pitch, are fed into a mixing and measur-ing machine, which mixes them together n the proper proportion. Then the mass falls into a disintegrator, where it is ground up and mixed some more. From this disintegrator a belt conveyor lifts the paste into a vertical heater where steam is used to raise the temperature of the mass until It is sticky. Then it is fed along to still another pulverizing and grinding apparatus, which finally discharges it into molds. Here it is subjected to a pressure of about wo tons to the square inch, which is sufficient to turn out a square cake of fuel weighing anywhere from three-quarters of a pound to three pounds, as may be de-sired. The briquettes are usually sold to small consumers by number rather than weight, and on this account the builder of the machine has taken particular care produce an apparatus which, though small, will turn out a uniform product.

Pills that curo sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

The Jersey City Board of Education got

tired of waiting for a elgarette-smoking school principal to die a natural death and unceremoniously discharged him.

Edgemont, S. D. has a new ad today.

Ill Bealth the Cause of a Dog's Suleide.

CHARACTER MORE IMPORTANT THAN

the advocates of the old education that character is more important than knowledge. This conviction steels them against the adoption of the good that the new education offers. They see something amiss in the theory of the new education. But they do not realize how fully they could units what is good in both systems by rigidly con-