

than thirty persons. There were 131 carpenters, 32 contractors, 49 cooks, 45 farmers, 447 laborers and 32 students. The large number of cooks can be explained by the choleric temper of all cooks caused by overheating their blood. They get into rows and are frequently arrested while chasing objects of their displeasure with the carving knife. The forty-five farmers were agriculturists, unused to the glittering temptations of a large city, and in the habit of being watched by their folks. Arrived in Lincoln with the price of a wagon-load of corn in their pockets they invariably begin to break the decalogue. Some of them are arrested before they get to murder. The thirty-two students were arrested on the general charge of being disorderly. Two hundred and thirty-eight persons were furnished with lodging, 6422 prisoners were fed, 1131 persons were charged with offenses in the police court, 574 were convicted, 424 were dismissed, 107 acquitted, 16 held for trial in the district court, 20 were continued.

The cost of maintaining the police department: Police judge's salary \$1,500. Salaries policemen \$11,878.34. Special police \$390.68. Miscellaneous expenses \$764.02. Amount paid for prisoners' board \$642.20. Total \$15,175.24.

#### Foreign Students at the University.

If the Nebraska legislature were asked to appropriate \$20,000 or more every two years to educate the sons and daughters of Iowa, Illinois, Dakota, Montana etc, the legislature would conclude that the regents and chancellor were mad. Yet the state is educating about five-hundred students whose parents do not reside in the state nor pay taxes for the support of its institutions. At the Wesleyan university near Lincoln tuition is fifty dollars per annum. The state university has a larger teaching force, more expensive apparatus, a larger library etc. It is fair to conclude that the instruction there is, at least, as competent and as sound as that offered at Wesleyan. If the five-hundred foreign students were charged fifty dollars a year tuition fees the \$25,000 would furnish a needed addition to the income of the university. The patrons of church academies in the state are also Nebraska taxpayers. They help support the university and send their own children to the church schools, thus paying for their education twice over. The expenses of the smaller colleges would be reduced by a larger attendance. But by offering foreign students an absolutely free education, the attendance at the church schools is reduced. The state has the power but no right to compete with the citizens who support the state. The attempt to increase the attendance at the university, by admitting students from outside the state to the university, free of charge is an injustice to Nebraska taxpayers.

#### The Educational Problem.

Superintendent Greener of the public schools of Kansas-City is unique among city superintendents. He is not trying to induce the school-boards to introduce new subjects so that the imposed-upon little school-children will have to include one more study in their huge, burdensome, complicated curricula. Superintendent Greener pled for fewer and simpler subjects that should be more thoroughly taught. "I believe," said he, "that in the past few years we have imported so many things into our schools, that children do not have time to think. I would have my boy

go through the grade schools and be able to use the English language well, to know the meaning of words, to be able to read the newspapers and magazines intelligently, to know something of the history of the country, and to understand something of its relations to other countries. I would rather have him know this much, than to have him go through the entire schools and get a smattering of everything that is taught. I do not know of a single man who ever became intelligently great who did not build in the common branches."

The average child leaves school at the age of fifteen with a smattering of twenty or thirty subjects among which is a vague knowledge of the structure of the English language. There is an occasional intelligent youth whose reading outside of school has given him a view of the world and of literature. He has not confined himself to getting high marks, and the all-round intelligent boy or girl is not often found at the head of the class. Their genius is of too catholic a quality to be bound by apportioned tasks. They read the daily papers, they listen to the conversation of men. Before they enter the world of labor and wage they are in step with it, they know the manual, not perfectly, but well enough to take them very soon out of the awkward squad. This is the kind of boy that incited the warning to teachers about the probable career of the dull boy who is not really dull, but unrestrainedly given to thinking his own thoughts and selecting his own reading. Seeing that these stubborn ones are unfortunately too rare the public school system should be revised so that it may more frequently graduate a boy like the one described by Superintendent Greener. The food which the first grade teachers begin to stuff into the little ones whose forms—so infantile—have not begun to lose their brownie outlines, is natural and simple, but the curriculum rapidly, too rapidly, increases in complexity, until the eighth graders are studying so many things, to prepare them for a university course which not one per cent of them will ever take, that, of course, they have neither time nor brain-room for a thorough understanding of English, the one indispensable, every-day necessary subject.

#### A Great Orator.

Oratory is not what it used to be. The style, and more than all, the matter of great speeches has changed. Speakers make strong and lasting effects now-a-days by talking sense, by fitting words to the occasion, by an inspired tact. The speeches of Patrick Henry, of Webster, of Henry Clay would not fit if tried on a modern audience. Structurally, the sentences are too long, they are burdened with classical analogies and figures, with poetic allusions, with the flowers of speech. The modern speaker does not employ a prologue, but at once and without apology, introduces an idea. In listening to what he has to say a modern audience does not think of the words. Of all the interesting things in the world an idea evolved by a man of action is the most interesting. The man who has something to say can always say it well. Grant's style of telling the story of his life was so simple and so perfect that only professionals, who have labored long to obtain a limpid style recognize that there is any art in General Grant's wonderful technique.

In the last campaign two men were asking the voters of this country to elect them to the presidency. One was a man of forty, a magnetic speak-

er, whose career was only remarkable for the speeches he had made and for one speech in particular before the democratic national convention of 1896, when he set the hearts of its delegates on fire by a speech which took advantage of the feeling against capital and assumed that the republican party was the oppressor of the poor etc. The famous crown of thorns and cross of gold speech was sufficient to nominate Mr. Bryan twice for the presidency. Mr. Bryan as a speaker has a wider, more unanimously conceded reputation than any other man.

President McKinley is a plain man, like Mark Antony. He has only a few friendly sensible words to say to the American people. The people he speaks to listen to him and the papers next morning contain his addresses. I hope that all Americans read them. They are matchless specimens of the best modern oratory.

With limitless tact and truth, with instant comprehension of their real friendship for a president whom they did not vote for President McKinley spoke last Friday to the people of New Orleans. The governor of Louisiana in introducing President McKinley recognized the differences of opinion that still divide the south from the north. The President's reply was an assembling of interests and sentiments that unite the two parts of the United States. After he had finished it was difficult to find an essential principle that the north and the south were divided upon. He spoke to people who did not vote for him, who but recently had endeavored to make two countries out of one. A less skillful speaker, a less earnest patriot might have blundered. Thus McKinley on our united interests:

"I was wondering while the governor was talking what were our differences. My eyes turned toward Judge Blanchard, and I recalled that we did not differ about river and harbor improvements and that we were in favor of every just and reasonable extension for the improvement of the commerce of the Mississippi river. When I heard the governor tell what I knew so well and had occasion so many times to feel, how the people of Louisiana rallied around the stars and stripes and were earnestly urging for an opportunity to go to Cuba to fight the battles of an oppressed people, I could not but think that there was no difference between us in the war with Spain.

"And then I remembered—it is only a memory—how the citizens of Louisiana gathered about the table of the ways and means committee, when I had the distinguished honor of presiding over that committee, assuring me that they must have protection upon sugar and rice.

"And then I reflected that there was no difference between us about protection. Certainly none upon the question of sugar. Then when I remember that this banquet is held tonight in the city of New Orleans and recall that it was your territory that has expanded into more states than any other territory that ever came to the United States, it did seem to me that possibly we were not greatly in disagreement on the subject of expansion.

"Commerce is a great diplomat. Fair dealing makes fast friends. Commerce, like a circulating library, carries enlightenment wherever it goes. And then I remember that we are all for the open door in China, that we may send the products of our cotton fields, made up into cotton goods, to the millions in the orient.

"Am I mistaken when I say that upon another subject we are in agreement? We are for good money and plenty of it. So when I remember

what had been told me just before leaving Washington, that I must be careful to speak of nothing about which there would be differences, and my friends said: 'You will be very much limited in your field of discussion;' when I come to reflect I see what a wide, broad field it is, and to discuss only those things about which we are in accord, would take more of my time than I could claim.

"History can not omit New Orleans from its pages. Its age insures for it reverence and affection and its past will always engage our interest and admiration. It has the romance of antiquity, the quaintness of ancient days, combined with a spirit of tireless energy which makes it one of the most progressive of our modern marts of commerce. Its heroic associations have secured for it an enduring place in the annals of the American republic. It has not always been under the same form of government and the same sovereignty. The map of more than one nation has traced it within its boundaries and in more than one language its laws have been administered within a period of little more than a century. Jefferson appreciated more than any other public man the commercial and strategic importance of the city of New Orleans, and by the treaty which he negotiated it was annexed to the United States. The standards of Spain and France were displaced by the stars and stripes.

"The flag which Jefferson raised over the city Jackson successfully defended with the brave volunteers of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, making illustrious in American history the 8th of January, the day on which was fought the battle of New Orleans.

"If there are two names more to be revered than any others by this great city they are Jefferson and Jackson. Precious, however, as they are in your hearts and history, they do not belong to you alone. The whole nation claims them and renders grateful homage for their priceless services to country and to mankind. They belong to civilization and to the ages. What a history they have made. To have been the author of the declaration of independence was honor enough for any life. They have made the treaty with France, adding to the United States a territory greater than the original thirteen states and out of which have been carved six entire states and parts of six others, resting forever upon the principles of that mortal instrument crowned a single life with a record of achievement with few if any parallels in human history.

"Jackson's war record, the most brilliant page of which was written here, made him a hero for all time at every fireside in the land, while his declaration in 1832, that the laws of the United States must be respected and obeyed, that we would execute them at any cost, that the federal union must be preserved, are sentiments today enshrined in every American heart and sustained and upheld by a united people, by forty-five individual, indestructible states of an indestructible union.

"Both of them will live in their deeds which are imperishable. To have been associated with these great names, as you have been, gives you a most honored place in the annals of the world.

"Gentlemen, it has given me unbounded pleasure to greet and meet you here in the city of New Orleans, and may I not say in conclusion that it will be my effort as president, as the representative of the people of all the states, not of one section, not of the north or the south, but of the whole United States, to do whatever I can to sustain the honor and promote