

that there will be great changes in high school curricula in the next twenty years. Some educators and a great many taxpayers have at last perceived that nine-tenths of the high school pupils do not go further than the high school. In spite of which fact the average high school course is arranged for the few who intend to go to college instead of the many who must go to work and who should have gone to a school which recognized their needs. Great is the power of tradition! It is even greater than the spirit of democracy. The monkish reverence for learning and contempt of the needs of the common people has met democracy in its stronghold—the public school—and throttled it. It is encour-

next January, many young men will find their way to worthlessness by the route of the billiard table in the saloon.

Nine months is a long time for a saloonkeeper to find a customer for his billiard tables. But the Lincoln saloonkeeper will not have much time to hawk either tables or cards this year. His expenses are seven or eight dollars a day, besides the cost of his goods, and sleeplessness must be his watchword. One of the effects of a high license law is the adulteration of the article taxed. Just what the people in Lincoln who persist in drinking this year will swallow, only a chemist in the habit of examining stomachs for evidences of a violent death by poison-

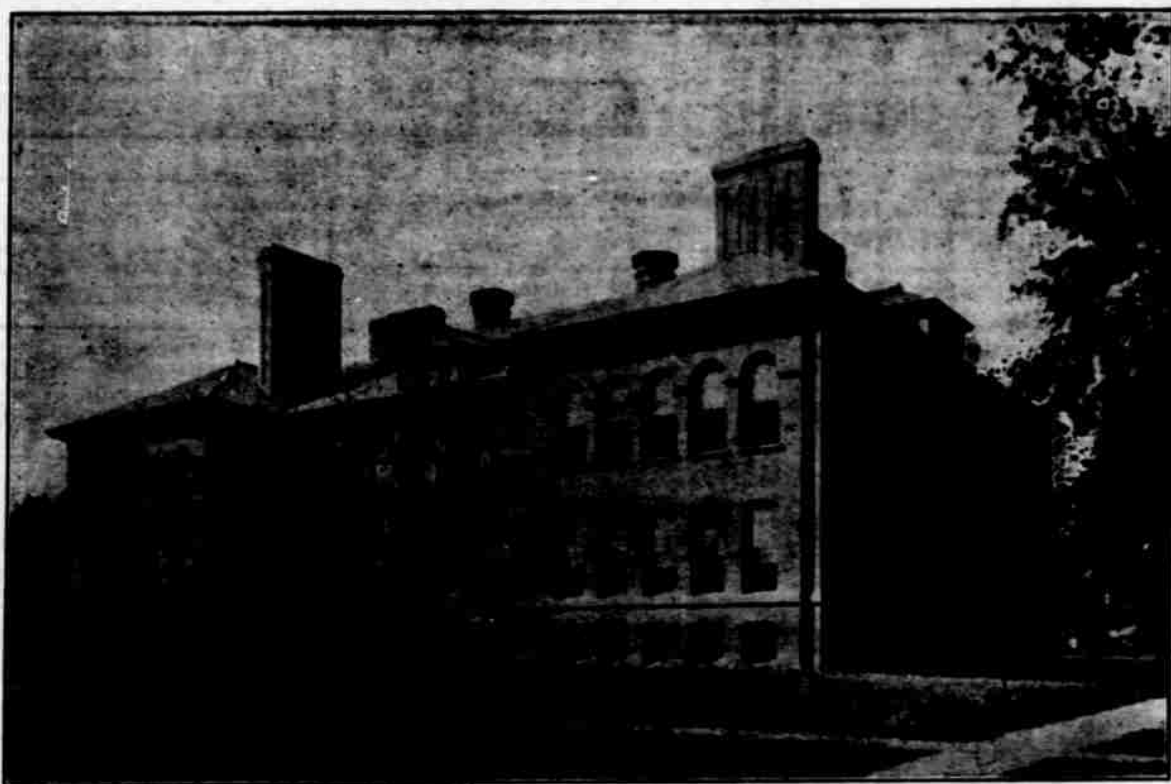
turn-up nose, a long bent nose, a nose humped in the middle, a flat nose, a thin pinched nose, a nose fairly straight and well formed and one of an indescribably mixed type. I think I have frankly described all the noses in the room. Each one of you has unconsciously drawn his own nose and placed it in the lovely countenance of the unwilling but helpless Venus. It is a tendency which I have noticed in all art students, and one against which they must fight if they succeed in becoming accurate draughtsmen. Alas! the best of us can not altogether overcome the inclination to reproduce our own features, unhandsome though they may be. But knowing the tendency, which is as instinctive as the use of

and helping on the rising generation to whom he gives up his place ungrudgingly in the light of a well-spent life. He advises the young man who is working on a small salary and who looks forward to a home, not to a boarding house, to learn the business of his employer as well as he can and not only to learn the operation of that department in which he is employed but to become an understudy for all the departments. Mr. Carnegie says that by such minute and careful study the young employe can supplement the employer's judgment by some advice at a critical point which will bring the young fellow to the attention of his immediate superior anyway. To a man of this kind it is only necessary that his feet be on the lowest rung of the ladder. With his nervous hands on the side timbers and just enough above the crowd to be within sight of the boss of his shop or the foreman of his gang or the head clerk of his division he is going to mount and gravitation is not strong enough to keep him down.

Because of the lucid simplicity of the language and the strength and value of the ideas Mr. Carnegie expresses, this book will be of great value to the young man who has the foresight to read it. It is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York, and contains a frontispiece etching of the author.

Although these essays were first published in the nineteenth century, already the greatest American manufacturer of his time had begun to see light on the subject of the tariff. He asserts that only temporary protection is justifiable. If after a certain number of years of protection the manufactured article still needs it, it is economically wasteful to manufacture it here. He is a believer in tariff for revenue only, and for protection for the development of infant industries, but the steel and iron business of America has Europe scared and protection is

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN NEBRASKA—Types of the Two Extremes



NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT BLAIR.



DISTRICT SCHOOL No. 44. KEITH COUNTY.

aging when a superintendent of public instruction admits that the colleges have dictated the curricula of high schools and that they are not arranged for the best service to the multitude of students who will not go to school again after they leave high school.

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A Prohibition Effect

The rule made by the excise board that no games at all, whether of cards, billiards or otherwise, can be played in the saloons is the effect of the large prohibition vote at the recent election. That vote in the years in which the city lost population before the turning of the tide has maintained its strength, which means that in spite of the census returns the prohibitionists have gained new adherents to their cause.

The new rule will have no immediate effect. The saloon keepers are given nine months in which to sell, loan or give away their billiard tables and other toys that men play with. The excise board was encouraged by the size of the prohibition vote to adopt a severe attitude with the saloon keepers, who appeared before the board in an unusually humble frame of mind. A good politician watches the current of public opinion and there is no mistake the politicians were surprised by the sturdy strength of the prohibitionists on election day.

Whether or not the latter were spurred to effort by the determination of Carrie Nation and took a hint from the powerlessness of the saloon keepers themselves, it is certain that all at once the believers in the practicability of a temperance town took courage, got together, and each one did what he could for the cause. Dr. Wharton gained a great many votes by his logic, the breadth of his expression, its bravery and his scorn of the sophistical commercial argument. Next year the prohibitionists will have the aid of the knowledge of how strong they are. The men who wish to be on the winning side will vote for their tenets. But in the meantime, between now and

ing can say. The druggists are selling their liquors at cost. They might lay in a stock of assorted stomach pumps. There is every indication that if the saloonkeeper's desperate energy is rewarded according to the law of the application of power, a large number of prominent citizens who pay all bills on presentation and who are in the habit of patronizing certain favorite saloons, will need them before watch night 1902.

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The Empire of Business

Having built more libraries than any other man in the world, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has contributed more than the average man to the stock of books. He is the author of "Gospel of Wealth," "Triumphant Democracy," "American Four-in-hand in Britain," "Round the World," and "The Empire of Business." All of these books are distinguished by simplicity of style and the effect of a man who has something to say, of one who does not write for the mere sake of writing and to gratify the universal desire to see one's thoughts in print.

In one of the essays whose collection forms the volume which Mr. Carnegie has chosen to call "The Empire of Business," he says: "I suppose every one who has spoken to or written for the public has wished at times that everybody would drop everything and just listen to him for a few minutes." This direct phrase expresses better than any reviewer can the earnestness and desire to help people and set them right which is and has been the guiding motive of the iron manufacturer's life and labors.

An artist who was teaching a class to draw the Venus di Milo grew tired of correcting the many interpretations of the Venus' nose which the drawing class were putting on paper. He took his position before the black board, as everybody stopped work; then he said: "According to the copies which I have seen and corrected this morning the Venus found at Milo, a cast of which we are copying, has a

the right hand, it is easier to repress it."

One great artist, Shakspeare, was so universal an artist that he reproduced types, and not the cunningest among us can identify Shakspeare's features. But the ordinary amateur, even though he be a millionaire building libraries by the score, is not aware of the tendency and writes himself so plainly that the runner may recognize the likeness.

The peculiar quality of mind which distinguishes a man from the ruck of seventy-five million men is an interesting study. Mr. Carnegie assumes that every young man wishes to make money, not millions, perhaps, but a competency. All of the essays are addressed to young men. Some were actually delivered to commencement classes. Others were printed in the Forum, in the Nineteenth Century, in the Iron Age, in The Review of Reviews and in other magazines of the discursive type. But whether he is talking or writing, Mr. Carnegie imagines himself addressing young men

as absurd as the spectacle of a man dressed in baby clothes and attended by a nurse. Protection when it has succeeded in producing an article as cheaply as it is made abroad has served its purpose. Further maintenance of the wall is Chinese and an obstacle in the way of international trade and the enlightenment and broadening which it causes. When Mr. Carnegie wrote this book the country had not been disgraced by the present congressional attitude towards Cuba, all in behoof of one man, the selfish and unpatriotic Oxnard. Nevertheless Mr. Carnegie, who it must not be forgotten is a believer in protection, advised a fuller, more comprehensive trade arrangement with that country which was then the property of Spain. After a manufacturer has conquered his own market he needs no more aid. The battle is won and the introduction of the goods into a foreign market is so simple that it almost does itself. Persisted in beyond the time, a high protective tariff limits the industry it was intended to nourish. The time is