

OBSERVATIONS

BY SARAH B. HARRIS

The Bookish Puss

Bookish books sell for four or five dollars per volume; yet he made the unreflecting believe that he was a lover of the English workman and was chiefly concerned in writing edifying books for him to read when he had washed off the soil from his hands and eaten his supper of herbs. Like most reformers he did not reflect upon the price of the books that he wrote and whether the workman would be likely to buy them or not. He had some transcendental ideas about labor, and if he thought at all about the laborer's income he decided that a book on *Science and Labor* would appeal to the laborer and make him willing to starve himself for a month in order to get enough surplus to purchase it.

There is no pose so popular and so likely to deceive a large minority of people as the pose of brotherhood. Every man must make a living for himself and his family. To do so, he must sell his labor or his brains or both. There are laborers and employers of labor who are staccos enough to admit that they work for this purpose. There are others who think they can make more money and make it more quickly by posing as lovers of the human race. They not only receive the usual reward for the labor, but they get an extra dividend for the pose.

Albert Hubbard, of East Aurora, has been in the habit of touring the country, delivering lectures at a dollar a head, upon how well they find the old system in his job office at East Aurora. His audiences invariably go home jabbering about what a great man *Hubbard* has obtained them, and all about how he breaks the people of East Aurora and what a boon to the poor is his co-operative establishment where workmen are taught to imitate and emulate William Morris. Meanwhile Albert sits in the box-office getting the lion's share of the gate money and chuckling over his own acumen and the ease with which a man who understands human nature can coax men to give him their money.

Albert Hubbard's conceded selfishness has interfered at least with the uninterrupted maintenance of his pose. The immorality of his life which has been exposed to subscribers who live outside of East Aurora in the way of footnotes to his dissertations on marriage and the right of every human being to be instantly free of the company of every other human being who haves him.

Davis makes money by practicing on the credulity of an ignorant and wonder-loving generation. If a man can make the people believe in him it is not necessary that he be able to do anything for them. He gets his money by making them believe he can do it, not by doing it. We are a strange people. If we see a man making money by selling oil or wheat or corn or railroad ties to the people of the United States, we call him a magnate, which is another word for a venal vampire. If he organizes a trust, we call him a trust-buster and say that he has designs upon our liberties. But the cheapest word-swagger can convince us without doubt that he loves us and we pay him a dollar to hear him talk about what a great and good man he is and what good deeds he has to sell because he has such a compelling love for "his brother."

Since the world began there have been thousands of bogus reformers. There are certain kinds of sins that we ought to more than others because their commission involves hypocrisy.

Reformers like Albert Hubbard and Davis count for their profits upon the credulity in every community that receives the old line and common to

everything new and boldly urged. Davis and Hubbard assault the most sacred human institution—the family—and demonstrate thereby their hatred for what is most human. And as a demonstration is more convincing than a pose, those who still believe in them deserve to be despoiled of their goods and of their affections. In order to preserve one's dignity and to still possess the ability to earn a livelihood, one must be able to reason; and the lunatics who have turned their consciences over into the keeping of some one else, by that act signify their loss of the powers of ratiocination.

Judge Magoon's Reports

The men and newspapers of the east are discussing Judge Charles E. Magoon's services to this country during the period which began with the Cuban war and will end when the possessions in the East, which Admiral Dewey obtained for us, are pacified or their people come to order long enough to discuss their more permanent relations to the United States.

The remarkable opinions, reasoning and deductions from the constitution and from international law as understood and practiced by Americans are crystallized and illuminated in these unique reports which have just been issued by the Government Printing Office by order of Secretary Root. Mr. Magoon, a former resident of Lincoln, is the author of many of the opinions contained in this document of more than eight hundred pages. "The Law of Civil Government under Military Occupation" is the title of the book whose authorship has made Mr. Magoon one of the most distinguished lawyers in this country, and will make him an authority for centuries to come as the first and clearest writer on a subject hitherto of little concern to either the legal profession in America or to the unprofessional citizen.

The New York Sun says, in a recent editorial, that "no other single volume contains so much that is interesting alike to the student of the history of annexation, to the person concerned with the legal aspects of the temporary military control of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, and to the civil officers actually employed in insular administration. Only the fortunate combination in one person of the qualities of the intrepid historical investigator, the sound lawyer and the philosophic reasoner could produce anything of this sort comparable in interest and practical value with the Magoon Reports. Our present purpose is not to attempt to exhibit or discuss the contents of this Government publication, but to call public attention to its existence as an arsenal of facts and a code of clearly stated law; and at the same time to express our admiration of the mind which here unconsciously reveals its modesty, its diligence and its comprehensive intelligence....And the country should not be slower than Mr. Root himself has been to recognize the extent of the Department's indebtedness to Judge Magoon and to render him the credit which the high merit of his special services deserves."

Mr. Magoon has dealt boldly and with the confidence born of high intelligence and of the soundest legal and historical scholarship with problems "of departmental jurisprudence absolutely new to American experience."

Mr. Magoon's elevation is due to no fortuitous circumstance. He was selected for the place by somebody who knew the country needed brains and scholarship. When he was tried by a great emergency which has continued for several years, he was not found wanting. Those who know him share the gratitude which all who love their

country feel for his services; they also sincerely rejoice in the national recognition which Mr. Magoon has received and which he has merited.

Mr. Magoon read law in Mason and Whedon's office for fifteen years, and afterwards practiced law associated with them. The work which Mr. Magoon has performed in Washington is a tribute to the lawyers with whom he was so closely associated as well as to his own native ability. Judge Magoon was a great lawyer, though his practice was confined to a western state. He did his own thinking and made his own investigations with an original and unconventional mind. Mr. Whedon is a lawyer of virtue initiative. He takes nothing for granted, and legends, or what other men believe, have no effect upon him. Exceedingly well read and with a lawyer's inbred reverence for law, he looks at every new subject originally, and as far as possible without human bias.

It is from such an atmosphere that the younger man went to Washington. His success and the just recognition of his labors since he left Lincoln is a high compliment to his closest associates here. The habit of thinking for himself and of respecting his opinion when once formed, and he could find no flaw in the reasoning which led to that opinion even if there were no written precedent for it. Mr. Magoon formed in Mason and Whedon's office. When he went to Washington he brought to bear upon a new subject the force of a perfectly poised, well-trained, scholarly mind. The habit of respect for his own mental processes, the habit which, alas! so few men have in spite of a surface conceit, served him when he was asked for opinions by the secretary of war on questions which no judge of the supreme court or other dignitary had written about.

Mr. Magoon is a pioneer on expansion. He has made his own paths by the light of his own intellect guided by an exhaustive study of international and of common law, a study pursued in Mason and Whedon's law office with the persistency of a scholar, encouraged by the example of two great lawyers, and undismayed by fifteen years of comparatively unrewarded and unrecognized effort.

Slovenly thinking is an easy habit to form. Clear-cut thinking and close reasoning from one fact to another is the habit of a scholar and of a creative mind. Mr. Magoon's years of study were well spent in the society of two men who had no patience with business, who examined everything for themselves, who acknowledged no mental, external authority. Mr. Magoon's success is well-won among those who can best appreciate a great service.

Isaac Watts

Look how we grovel here below,
Fond of these earthly toys;
Our souls how heavily they go,
To reach eternal joys.

In vain we tune our formal songs,
In vain we strive to rise;
Hosannas languish on our tongues,
And our devotion dies.

Father, and shall we ever live
At this poor dying rate,
Our love so faint, so cold to Thee
And Thine for us so great?

Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove,
With all thy quickening powers;
Come, shed abroad a Saviour's love,
And that shall kindle ours.

—ISAAC WATTS.

In the time of Watts it was customary to liken man to a worm and to call his attempts to worship God, groveling. The growth of individualism has changed all that. Man is no longer a worm, and only politicians grovel. But occasionally congregations sing these rhythmically perfect old hymns of Watts. And the last stanza generally justifies and explains the preceding ones, as in the hymn quoted here. A later theology has condemned the comparison of man to a worm, because the Bible says that man was made in God's image, and it is impious to liken him to one of the lowest forms of animal life.

LOUIS N. WHITE, D. D. S.,
OFFICE, ROOMS 24, 27, 1, BROWNELL
BLOCK,
127 South Eleventh Street,
Telephone Office, 224.

DR. BENJ. F. BAILEY,
Dentist, Grand Central, Tel. 617.
At office, 9 to 4, and Sundays, 11 to 1 p. m.
DR. MAY L. FLANAGAN,
Dentist, 221 So. 12th, Tel. 222.
At office, 10 to 12 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.
Sundays, 10 to 12 p. m.
Office, Exchange Block, 141 So. 12th. Tel. 612.

J. R. HAGGARD, M. D.,
LINCOLN, NEB.
Office, 1120 G Street—Rooms 212, 213, 214,
Richards Block; Telephone 222.
Residence, 1210 G Street; Telephone K924

M. B. KETCHUM, M. D., Ph.D.
Practice limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE,
THROAT, CATARRH, AND FITTING
SPECTACLES. Phone 222.
Hours, 9 to 5; Sunday, 1 to 3:30.
Rooms 212-214 Third Floor Richards
Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Miss Lippincott | Studio, Room 25
Brownell Block
Lessons in Drawing, Painting,
Pyrography, Wood Carving, Im-
proved China Kilo, China Deco-
rated or Free.
Studio open Monday, 2 to 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, 9 to 12 a. m.

... THE ...
First National Bank
OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Capital, \$200,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 71,224.00
Deposits, 2,424,222.00
S. H. BURMAN, A. J. SAWYER,
President, Vice-President
H. B. FRENCH, Cashier,
H. B. EVANS, FRANK PARKER,
Asst. Cashier, Asst. Cashier.
United States Depository



The quality of the Piano you use will have more to do with the success of your career as a musician than possibly you may think. If you use a

Weber,
Bauer, or
Matthews

Your success is assured, every-thing else being equal. You can buy any one of these beautiful instruments on easy terms at the lowest possible prices consistent with quality of the

Matthews Piano Co.

Wenman 1120 G Street, Lincoln