

# Catarrah

poisons the blood, irritates the nerve-cells and causes aches and pains in the temples, eyes, brain and spinal cord. Headache, neuralgia, impaired appetite, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion and despondency all point to the weakened nerves that are crying aloud for renewed strength and health.

For disturbed sleep, heart pain, palpitation, headache, depression of spirits brought on by long continued catarrah trouble, Dr. Miles' Nervine is without an equal.

# Dr. Miles' Nervine

soothes the nervous irritation, stimulates digestion and builds up health and strength. Begin to-day.

## ONWARD WE MARCH

(Continued from page 1.)

constitutional provision in regard to that matter is as follows:

"In case of death, impeachment and notice thereof to the accused, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office FOR THE RESIDUE OF THE TERM, or until the DISABILITY shall be removed, shall devolve on the lieutenant governor."

Mr. Yeiser made a very ingenious speech in support of the propriety to instruct the state committee to include in their call the nomination of a candidate for governor. There seemed to be an inclination on the part of a good many to vote for such a proposition and the editor of the Independent, by the courtesy of the committee, took a firm stand against it. He remarked that there were several lawyers and judges present and requested them to give an opinion on the subject. Every one of the lawyers called upon by Chairman Edmisten refused to give an opinion, saying that they could not do so until they had time to investigate the question except Judge Adams, who gave a very positive opinion against it.

The gist of Mr. Yeiser's argument was on the "disability" which he claimed did not apply to the governor, but to the state. The state was under a disability because the lieutenant governor had not taken the oath of office. It was finally disposed of, only four or five voting in favor of it and all the rest against it.

That thing being settled, Mr. Bryan, who had come in a little while before, was invited to address the committee. There is but one Bryan and there never will be another. The Independent only wishes that every populist in the state could have heard the few remarks that he made. He first gave the populists a warning concerning the dailies. He said that there was not a daily paper in the United States of general circulation that was supporting the principles for which we were all fighting. They were all against us now and were all against us in 1896 and 1900. He would have the populists remember that all the dailies were against the democratic party in 1896, but the voters of the party rose up and overthrew Clevelandism, notwithstanding the fact that the dailies and the government forces behind it. He asked the populists to wait until they heard from the voters in the democratic party before they made up their minds. He gave instances of the way these so-called democratic dailies tried to create the impression that the democratic party had gone over to the reorganizers. The Chicago Chronicle would write an article and bolster it up with a quotation from the Courier-Journal and the Chicago Journal would return the compliment. He said that it reminded him of an insane patient in one of the hospitals. He would walk up and down inside of the hospital walls and looking over to a long line of houses, he would say: "Those houses are mine. Those houses are mine," and keep on repeating it from day to day. Finally the doctor asked him why he kept saying that, and he replied: "I am trying to create public opinion."

There for a few minutes he talked in a strain that touched all hearts. He said that the only thing that each man could do was to do that which he honestly believed was right. He could not foresee what was in the future, but if he did always what he thought was right, whatever might happen, he would have no regrets. The only guide which any of us could follow was to do what seemed to us was right. Always to do that, and if afterwards we found that we had made mistakes, still we would have no regrets.

Taken all together it was the most harmonious gathering that the populists have ever had. Every man present, and there were several visitors, felt fully convinced that with the proper candidates, there was a certainty of success. Counties from the far west were represented and they all made statements that in that region of the country there had been a vast change of opinion. Many republicans were constantly saying, openly that they were disgusted with the "redemmers." None believed that Mark Hanna would import twenty thousand voters

into the state this fall as he did at the last election. They reported from all over the state that the populist party was never so harmonious and so full of fight as at present. If we only poll as many votes as we did last fall, we will carry the state by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. The populists stood firm through the storm and stress of the last campaign and polled many more votes as they ever did. Mark Hanna money, McKinley prosperity, gold and glory had no effect upon them. The state was carried by the republicans by increasing the vote more than 20,000. It was good to meet these old workers, farmers from all over the state, with representatives from the legal profession and business interests, each and every one full of hope and with a fixed determination to do all that was within their power to restore honest and economic government in the state and to uphold the principles for which they have so long labored and sacrificed.

## BARTLEY'S BANK

Mike Harrington Skins the Old State Wire and Hangs Its Head on a Rope

Fence to Dry

Editor Independent: On my return home I read the article in the State Journal relative to the Exchange Bank of Atkinson, formerly owned by Mr. J. S. Bartley, ex-state treasurer. As the article is a tissue of malicious falsehoods and was known to be such to be written by a notorious liar who would not be believed under oath by any man who knows him, and as the purpose of it was to make political capital by showing that more of the state's money deposited in Mr. Bartley's bank might have been realized out of the assets of the bank, I enclose you, and request that you publish my letter on the matter to the Journal Yours truly,

M. F. HARRINGTON.

The reply that Mr. Harrington makes to the State Journal is as follows:

"I returned home on Saturday night after a four weeks' absence out of the state and my attention has just been called to an article in your issue of July 16, referring to the closing up and liquidation of the Exchange Bank of Atkinson, formerly owned by ex-Treasurer J. S. Bartley. The entire purpose of the article was to show that certain assets of the bank had been sacrificed or squandered or probably misappropriated, I now ask that you give this letter publicity in your paper as you did the other article. No fair newspaper will refuse that. Your paper charges that I was retained to represent the depositors who held deposits in Mr. Bartley's bank at the time of the failure of the bank, and that the amount of the deposits was \$10,955. This statement is correct. You further state that on March 17, 1898, I effected a settlement for the depositors and got from the receiver \$2,750 in cash, and securities amounting to \$20,428.78 and that I paid the depositors 75 per cent on their deposits and kept the securities. A reputable newspaper ought not to make any such statement without some evidence that it is true. The statement is made out of whole cloth. It is a coarsely manufactured lie, and the court records show, and the depositors also know that your statement is unqualifiedly false. The facts are these: When the bank failed there was to the credit of Mr. Bartley in the bank about \$54,000; the state of Nebraska, through its attorney general, filed a claim in court alleging that it was state money which was misappropriated by Mr. Bartley and that the funds were trust funds of the state, and the attorney general claimed that under the decision of the supreme court the state had a first lien on the assets of the broken bank. If the state should succeed in this claim the depositors living in Atkinson and other parts of Holt county would not get a cent. They began to fear they would lose their money. A number of the depositors got together and agreed on a date to hold a meeting and then a representative of the depositors came to O'Neill and asked me to attend the meeting, saying that the principal depositors desired that I should act as their attorney in the litigation with the state. The meeting was held and I was present. Much more than one-half of these depositors were republicans living in and around Atkinson which is well known to be the republican stronghold in this county. They evidently did not retain me for political reasons, but simply because they desired a lawyer to protect their interests. We tried to effect a settlement at first, but the purpose the receiver was authorized to go to Lincoln to consult with the state officials, and of course his expenses were paid therefore. Your article states that my expenses were paid out of the assets. That is another unblinking falsehood. We did not effect a settlement at that time. While the attorney general sympathized with the depositors he felt it to be his duty to save all the money he could for the state. I told him that we would contest the proposition that the money belonged to the state and would contend that it belonged to Mr. Bartley personally. He investigated the matter and prepared, as best he could, I suppose, for trial. I investigated both the evidence and the law and prepared for trial, but before the day of trial came I made another proposition to the attorney general of settlement. In the bank there were securities of about \$20,000 in notes owned to Mr. Howard Miller and his company. To a large portion of this debt a defense was threatened and no doubt would have been made successfully. The attorney general investigated the matter and did not believe that they could realize very much on that claim for the state, but Mr. Miller had lived in Atkinson and was friendly with all the depositors personally, and was willing to make a compromise on the notes if the money went to the depositors who were his friends and former neighbors. There was also a judgment for \$480 which the bank held against the Farmers and Merchants Insurance company at Lincoln. The judgment was to secure the notes of Gilbert Ward. The bank had won the case in the county court and in the district court, but the case was still pending in the supreme court and nobody could tell how it would end. I had tried the case in all these courts

## MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the U. S. Treasury Recommends Peruna.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Catarrah is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrah must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrah disappears. Then catarrah is permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrah wherever located. Peruna is not a guesser nor an experimenter—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrah in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

for the bank before it failed and on the personal employment of Mr. Bartley, the president of the bank. I had a lien for \$200 attorney fees on this judgment which I hoped to collect if the judgment was collected. I offered, in behalf of the depositors, to take the Miller debt and this judgment and \$2,750 in cash in full settlement of the claims of the depositors. The attorney general, as I have stated, did not expect to realize much out of the Miller claim and finally advised me that while the state could not consent to the Miller debt, it would consent to a fair one. Thereupon the district court approved of the settlement with the depositors and I took these securities for the depositors and not for myself in any sense. The settlement was made with my knowledge and approval of a committee selected by the depositors to represent them. That committee was Mr. Crossman, Mr. Allen and Mr. Bennett. They are all staunch republicans and reputable and honest business men living at Atkinson. I finally compromised the Miller paper for \$6,000, and I got \$2,750 from the receiver, and I got the assignment of the judgment against the insurance company. I then paid the depositors 75 cents cash on the dollar and retained the balance and the judgment for my fees in that case and the \$200 which the bank owed me. I offered the judgment to one of the large depositors, telling him fully the condition it was in, but he refused to take it and had to take it for my fees instead of money. I was fortunate enough to subsequently collect it and thereby save my attorney fees.

"Now I have this proposition to make to the editor of the Journal: If you can prove that one statement made in this letter is untrue, or if you can show that I misappropriated as much as one dollar of the assets of the Exchange Bank of Atkinson I will pay you \$1,000 in cash, and you can inquire of any bank here whether my obligation for that amount is good. And to make it easy for you, you can have the investigation before the following gentlemen who are certainly among the most prominent, and I think the most prominent republicans in Holt county: Mr. R. E. Dickson, chairman of your central committee; Judge M. P. Kinkaid, your late candidate for congress, and Mr. John Skirving, the only man that the republicans have elected to office in this county for ten years. The Journal now ought to either make good its charge or publish a complete apology. Don't sneak out of it; come to the scratch. Yours truly,

"M. F. HARRINGTON."

## MR. DOOLEY EXPLAINS

There was a Big Row Down at Santiago on One 3d of July and Schley Can't Prove an Alibi Because Sampson Got It

"If they're wan thing I'm prouder iv this another in me past life," said Mr. Dooley, "tis that when me counthor called me to go to th' Spanish war, I was out. I owe me rascality to an me high standin' among me fellow men to the fact Hinnessy that where th' shot fell thickest iv wan's there. If I had any childer, th' proudest title iv fame, as Hogan says, I cud hand down to thim'd be that I never see th' shores iv Cuba. 'Childer, I'd say, 'Ye're pah-pah's life was not entirely free frim crime. He had his triflin' faults, was somewhat iv an embelzler, a little iv a safe blower an' occasionally a murderer. He drank too much an' ye'er poor mother that now is dead, or wud if she iver lived, but wan thing he niver did. He niver took a hand in th' war in Cuba. There ar'n no dents on his armor plate.' I'd have congress strike medals fr' th' absentee hayroes: 'To Martin Dooley fr

## Trade Balances.

W. H. Allen of New York, contributes to the New York Times a very interesting and instructive article, entitled "What Becomes of Trade Balances?" Mr. Allen writes:

"The publication of the custom house statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30 is likely to cause a renewal of the discussion as to what becomes of our foreign trade balances.

"This year our excess of exports of merchandise will amount to about \$665,000,000, but instead of getting any cash for this enormous balance, it appears that we have paid out some \$20,000,000 more than we received. Some time ago it was claimed that we were lending a good part of this balance to foreign countries, but in a letter to the Times of May 8, I disputed this claim and contended that our annual foreign debts for interest dues, freights, and tourists' expenses, etc., had grown so large that they more than offset our enormous trade balances, and hence we had to export specie and mortgage our properties to square the account. Just a few weeks afterward The Sun published a statement fully admitting that we had no money loaned abroad, and that, in fact, we were borrowers, but at the same time contending that the remainder of our trade balances had been exhausted in paying for securities returned from abroad.

"This theory of the matter is always based on the assumption that foreign countries are not able to pay cash for what they buy from us, and so are forced to return securities to square the account. A glance at the facts, however, proves this assumption to be ridiculously false. England buys most of our products, and holds most of our securities. But England is not short of cash by any means. On the contrary, she is fairly glutted with idle money, as is shown by the low interest rates, the over-subscription to the various loans floated there, and the heavy investments of her capitalists in this and other countries.

"A still more conclusive disproof of this theory is furnished by the reports of foreign investments since the beginning of 1898, the period in which we are supposed to have got back the most of these securities. These reports, which are published daily in the leading newspapers, show that within this time the purchases of stocks for foreign account on the stock exchange were vastly in excess of the sales. Outside of Wall street these reports fully justify the belief that since 1897 more foreign capital has been invested in our mines, lands, and industrial plants than in any similar period of our history. On the other hand, we find no reports of any kind to show where the foreigners have let go their grip on any of these properties.

"Well, it may be asked, if our trade balances have not gone to cancel returned securities, what has become of them?

"The only reasonable answer to this question, I contend, is that they have gone to offset our annual foreign debts, for interest, dividends, and profits on foreign capital, cost of freights, expense of Americans abroad, and hoardings of migratory immigrants. This last item is always overlooked, although the proof of its existence is as plain as a pikestaff. In the case of our trade with Canada, it is unquestionably the largest item. For the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, our favorable trade balance with that country was about \$59,000,000, while our net imports of specie and gold to only \$22,000,000. As we do not owe Canada any big sums for interest dues, freights, tourists' expenses, or returned securities, the only reasonable inference is that the bulk of this balance has gone to offset the drafts and money orders of the vast army of Canadian laborers who are in the United States. In the same way it is certain that a large part of our balances with Europe has gone to offset the savings of the thousands of English, Austrians, Italians, and other

alien laborers who come here for the sole purpose of hoarding up a little fortune.

"Now, as a result of our greater prosperity during the last few years, all these debts for the use and employment of foreign capital, foreign labor, and for foreign travel have grown so enormously that now they overtop our big trade balances, and so we have to sell more properties, run into debt, and export gold to square the account. In no other way is it possible to explain the singular fact that we have been exporting gold at a time when there were so many indications that we need every dollar at home to avert impending financial disasters."

## Democratic Reorganization.

All students of political science hold it to be axiomatic, that in popular government two parties are necessary, three parties are cumbersome and four parties anomalous. The history of parliamentary government in continental Europe, particularly in France and Germany, is evidence beyond all dispute that a multiplicity of parties means instability in administration; changes in the executive too frequent for the execution of any positive program, a wilderness of trades and bargains and compromises which make the nation a wanderer in the woods with a circle the mark of her progress.

Further, when conditions permit a third party to rise and grow stronger, it is almost as demonstrable in political science that we may look for a decline and dissolution of one of the old parties as that when the tide is rising in one place it must be ebbing in another.

Now, any proposition to reorganize the democratic party ought to be such as will not involve its own destruction and the nation's injury by giving rise to a third party. It appeals strongly to us that any method of reorganization which has in view something more than the temporary success of an ephemeral party must recognize the necessity of avoiding conditions which will call into being a third party.

It is because the proposition of these would-be reorganizers seems to make directly for a state of things which would create a third party, with the predictable consequences, both to the democratic party and to the nation, that we venture to suggest that the proposition be rejected. If you look below their non-committal generalities and allow the reputation of the men to be their own interpreters you cannot fail to discover that every plan has at bottom the idea of forcing the party back to Wall street conception of democracy. This is what John G. Carlisle means by conservative theories, or, in the more specific words of another reorganizer, it is the abandonment of all agitation for the income tax, of all opposition to government by injunction, of all real attempts to control the vicious corporations. They mean that the democratic party shall be brought nearer to its opponent—shall give ground—shall become again a "conservative" party.

Such a position, it seems to me, the history of the government by parties the world over as applied to our present conditions, reveals to be utterly inconsistent both with the interest of the country and the permanence of the democratic party. Opponents must always take positions relative to each other; if in a tug of war one leans back the other one must do the same. This is true of parties. The republican party is now violently reactionary, and is the father of conditions which no dilittante opposition can successfully and permanently meet. Ultra-conservatism cannot be met by conservatism. Its natural and inevitable foe is radicalism. When these two extremes of men's tendencies are represented we then have the fulfillment of the function of parties in government. They are then the efficient machinery by which the people can decide how far backward or forward they shall go. So that if a

not bein' prisint at th' battle iv Sandago, or, 'in reconition iv gallant absence fr'm th' battle iv Manila. Sweet an' proper it is to remain at home fr' wan's country!' Be hivins, Hinnessy, a man's brought up betwe a judge on a charge iv larceny th' court says: 'Anny previous convictions?' No, says th' policeman. 'Five years,' says the judge. But he was a hayro iv th' Cuban war. 'Make it life,' says th' judge.

First they was Hobson. He kissed a girl an' ivrybody says: 'Hang him. Kill th' coal-scuttler.' Thin they was Dewey. He got married an' th' people was fr' makin' matrimony a penal offense. Ye raimbler Gomez, ye jungle an' thim brought up betwe a judge on a charge iv larceny th' court says: 'Anny previous convictions?' No, says th' policeman. 'Five years,' says the judge. But he was a hayro iv th' Cuban war. 'Make it life,' says th' judge.

First they was Hobson. He kissed a girl an' ivrybody says: 'Hang him. Kill th' coal-scuttler.' Thin they was Dewey. He got married an' th' people was fr' makin' matrimony a penal offense. Ye raimbler Gomez, ye jungle an' thim brought up betwe a judge on a charge iv larceny th' court says: 'Anny previous convictions?' No, says th' policeman. 'Five years,' says the judge. But he was a hayro iv th' Cuban war. 'Make it life,' says th' judge.

First they was Hobson. He kissed a girl an' ivrybody says: 'Hang him. Kill th' coal-scuttler.' Thin they was Dewey. He got married an' th' people was fr' makin' matrimony a penal offense. Ye raimbler Gomez, ye jungle an' thim brought up betwe a judge on a charge iv larceny th' court says: 'Anny previous convictions?' No, says th' policeman. 'Five years,' says the judge. But he was a hayro iv th' Cuban war. 'Make it life,' says th' judge.

navy issued a warrant again him, chargin' him with victory an' he's goin' to have to stand thrie fr' it. I don't know what th' punishment is, but 'tis somethin' hard fr' th' offense is omunul. They're sure to bounce him an' maybe they'll give him a job to Co. Cervera. As far as I can see, Hinnessy, an' I cud see as far as me fellow withr'n MacLay an' some nine hundred miles farther, Emanuel is th' on'y wan that come out iv that battle with honor. Withr'n Schley was thyrin' to give up th' ship, he was alongside it on a stagin' makin' dents in th' armor plate with a pick axe, Sampson was off writrin' letters to himself an' Bob Ivans was locked in a conin' tower with a life prisoner buckled around his waist. Noble ol' Cervera done nawthin' to disgrace his flag. He los' his ships an' his men an' his blier an' evrything except his ripyation. He said that bein' a good swimmer an' not bein' an officer iv th' United States navy."

"I shud think Schley'd thry an prove an allyih," Mr. Hinnessy suggested pleasantly.

"He can't," said Mr. Dooley. "His frind Sampson's got that."—F. D. Dunne in Chicago American.

## Suggestive Therapeutics.

Lincoln, Neb., July 29, 1901.—Editor Independent: Please permit me to answer certain comments of Dr. William M. Polk, dean of the Cornell Medical College, which were quoted in your last issue.

Dr. Polk is of the opinion that Christian Science healing is accomplished by hypnotism, or as the doctors call it, psycho-therapeutics, or suggestive therapeutics.

We answer that Christian Science is an established religion, based on the Bible, as interpreted by the writings of Mrs. Eddy. The Bible and Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, are our only text-books, and no works on hypnotism or suggestive therapeutics are studied by Christian Scientists. Our text-book expressly condemns hypnotism, and so does our "Church Manual."

We acknowledge the divine mind alone as the healer and saviour from all evil and disease, and we deny that any healing or saving influence exists in mortal mind.

The doctor admits that hypnotism is limited in effect to certain kinds of disease, but Christian Science has been demonstrated as the healing truth that

makes free from all manner of sickness and sin.

The doctor is correct in saying that there is danger in hypnotism, for it means the despotic control of one human will over another.

Why not include the Bible and Science and Health among the required studies of the medical schools? And thus learn the laws of the action of divine mind, as revealed in these books, and demonstrated in a countless number of cases.

On page 286 of Science and Health we read: "Like our nation, Christian Science has its declaration of independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided by no other mind than his Maker's."

"Man's rights are invaded when this divine order is interfered with. The mental trespasses necessary to incur the divine penalty due to this crime."

WILLIAM H. JENNINGS, Lincoln, Neb.

Lord Salisbury, in his last speech on the Boer war, says: "We are defending the king's territory against the invasion by neighbors whose international law had no complaint against us and who were merely actuated by the greed for territory and the desire of enlarging their dominions." So Great Britain went to war against the Boers merely to protect British territory against forcible invasion by the two republics! Our politics has not a little hypocrisy, but nothing in depth and breadth equaling this solemn cant from the British premier.—Des Moines Leader.

## Cuba Libre.

It is not expected that the army will be withdrawn from Cuba before next winter, by which time congress may have enacted enough legislation to keep it there indefinitely.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC. Louisville, Ky., August 24, 25, 26; rate, \$22.55; good until September 15. Buffalo, N. Y., every day; rate, \$35.25; Office, 1035 O street. F. D. CORNELL, P. & T. A.

party will not go as far out toward the teeter board as the other, it always gives to a party that will. The political history of country and Europe proves this incontrovertibly. So long as parties are the instruments by which the people decide to what lengths in the name of governments they wish to go, they have parties which will take them as far on or another as they choose to go, and in the communities they will have to go.—Cambridgeocrat (Boston).

## A Nation of College Graduates.

Mr. Schwab thinks that a college education is a disadvantage to a business man. Mr. Carnegie, the discoverer of Mr. Schwab, thinks so much the contrary that he has given ten or fifteen million dollars to enable more Scotchmen to have the benefits of which he himself was deprived in youth.

It appears as if Mr. Carnegie's views were more popular than Mr. Schwab's. The commencement season sees more college graduates turned loose upon the world. Every new academy finds college walls strained by increasing crowds of students. Where is it going to end? Well, there is no reason why it should end. All short of the collegiate education of every son in the community. A hundred years ago the function of the college was thought to be to train candidates for the ministry. Preachers were only persons who really needed a college education, and that education, by the way, was less advanced in most respects than a high school training is now. Besides the ministers, it was thought that lawyers and doctors might get some benefit from a higher education, but in their case it was not at all necessary. The candidate for one of those professions might very well start in as a boy sweeping out the office of an old practitioner and pick up a knowledge of the business in his moments. Outside of the three learned professions nobody had any real reason for the thing that were taught in college. Indeed, the education of that day was carefully designed to be as practical as possible. It gave no assistance of anything so sordid as the art of getting a living, nor did it help appreciably to expand the student's knowledge of the world in which he lived. It ran in a narrow groove, and made no concessions to varying tastes or aptitudes.

But now the whole meaning of education has been transformed. It is no longer a matter of learning to make quotations from Horace, or to touch life on every side. It meets every possible need and aspiration, practical or ideal. In the hundreds of courses offered by the great American universities, with their thousands of possible permutations and combinations, there is something to fit every individual mind. There is not only the opportunity for intellectual culture beyond anything dreamed of in the old education, but there is the most practical sort of training for an infinite variety of gainful occupations as new as the modern education itself. A single electrical company this year offered positions to the entire graduating class in the department of mechanical science at Cornell.

Evidently, Mr. Schwab's ideas are not universally held in the business world.

Even now the higher education reaches directly only an insignificant fraction of the population, but there is no reason why, in time, it should not reach all. A few years ago there was a justifiable fear that an increase in the number of college students might mean the creation of a swarm of superfluous ministers, doctors and lawyers, and the subtraction from productive pursuits of numbers of young men who ought to be working with their hands. But now the young man who works with his hands can find in college plenty of material to give him pleasure and inspiration in his calling. The higher education in this country no longer tends to produce a parasitic intellectual aristocracy. The American college is the most powerful ally of American democracy.—Saturday Evening Post.