received. Nothing but a proper conception of the creature's stewardship under the Creator can protect the individual from the rust of inaction, the wear of excess and the waste that arises from a perverted use of the powers of the body.

If civilization can be defined-and I know of no better definition-as the harmonious development of the human race, physically, mentally and morally, then each individual, whether his influence is perceptible or not, raises the level of the civilization of his age just in proportion as he contributes to the world's work a body, a mind and a heart capable of maximum effort. No one lives unto himself or dies unto himself. The tie that binds each human being to every other human being is one that cannot be severed. We cannot without blame invite a physical weakness that can be avoided or continue one which can be remedied. The burdens to be borne are great enough to tax the resources of all when service is rendered under the most favorable conditions; no one has a right to offer

less than the best within his power.

Every kind of sport, every form of exercise that contributes to the development of the body, without mental deterioration or an impairment of the moral forces, can be encouraged. Not only does the body demand attention in the growing years, but it requires continuous care throughout the entire life. A stunted body is the penalty for overwork in the child, a weak body the penalty of lack of exercise, but nature's punishments are not visited upon youth alone. The overworked or underfed man or woman can not escape nature's penalty, neither can those escape who, fancying themselves more fortunate, invite the evils of idleness and overfeeding. An eminent Swiss, Carl Hilty, in his book on "Happiness" declares that regular employment at some work which satisfies the conscience and the judgement is essential to any true enjoyment of life, and Tolstoy quotes with approval the opinion of a Russian writer, Bonderef, who insists that systematic manual labor is a religious duty as well as a physical requirement. If any one supposes that education should relieve him from a personal knowledge of bread-labor-"the primary struggle with nature"-he is in grievous error. At present the strength of the race is materially lessened by the decay consequent upon the idleness of those who have come to regard physical toil as a disgrace (unless endured for amusement), and the average length of life is shortened by those who convert the normal function of eating into gluttony. Those who approach life in the right spirit and seek the highest development must in the very beginning understand the importance of so mastering the body and its forces as to make them potent for good. In the care of the body three things are necessary: First, food sufficient in quantity and proper in quality to insure growth until maturity and health afterwards. At present we have at one extreme those who suffer from lack of nourishing food and at the opposite extreme those who ruin their health with high living. Second, the body needs exercise sufficient in quantity and kind to keep it in good working order. At present a large number, young and old, work too long, while, on the other hand, man, do not work at all. Third, the body needs rest sufficient for recuperation. Today a portion of the population have too little opportunity for rest, while others rest until they become weary of resting.

It is hardly necessary to add that no habit, however pleasant it may be, can with wisdom be acquired or with safety continued, which increases the probability of sickness, tends to weaken the body in its struggles with diseases, or in any other way impairs the vital forces. The total drain upon the nation's strength resulting from the use of liquor and tobacco can scarcely be estimated, not to speak of other forms of dis-

sipation.

But man must be more than a perfect animal; he does not rise above the level of the beast if he permits his thoughts to rest entirely upon blood, and bone and muscle. The prolongation of life would scarcely be worth the effort, or the warding off of disease reward the care, if there were not more in human life than food, toil and rest.

The presence of these graduates, attended by parents, relatives and friends, is evidence that there is in this community a recognition of the importance of the training of the mind. The scholastic course prescribed by our educators and paid for out of the productive labor of the state, represents a considerable pecuniary outlay. No compulsory legal requirements are necessary to convince a large majority of the parents of the short-sightedness of denying to a child the mental training given by our schools. From the first day in the kindergarten to the last day in the university, the student follows a path marked out by discriminating wisdom and guarded by

sympathetic interest. Those who are foolish enough to exchange the permanent vantage of an education for the temporary gain of remunerative employment, have, as a rule, a protracted season of repentance. As the workman gains rather than loses by the time employed in sharpening his tools, so the student accumulates more capital by careful preparation than he can by too early an entrance upon money making. There is in some quarters a disposition to regard what is contemptuously called "booklearning" as of little value except in the professions. No error can be more harmful, and it arises from a misconception of the purpose of education. Books are not to be despised; they contain the best thought of the authors and these best thoughts are again sifted by time. While one should know people as well as the written

page, still books are faithful friends.

Even if the student's thoughts were centered upon himself there could be no excuse for inadequate preparation or for the attempt sometimes made to substitute technical training for general instruction. But when it is remembered that instruction is not purely for the benefit of the individual, but for the public as well, the importance of a liberal education becomes still more apparent. The person who understands the fundamental principles of science can render a larger service than one who is ignorant of the lines along which nature acts; mathematics teach exactness in thought and argument; literature and language give readiness, expression and illustration, while history equips us with that knowledge of the past which is essential to a proper estimate of the future. And how shall we excuse the blindness of those-if there be such-who, believing in popular institutions would deny to the masses a knowledge of political economy, sociology and the science of government-a knowledge so useful in the discharge of the high duties of citizenship? Whether a boy intends to dig ditches, follow the plow, lay brick upon brick, join timber to timber, devote himself to merchandising, enter a profession, engage in teaching, expound the Scriptures, or in some other honorable way make his contribution to society, I am anxious that he shall have all the education that our schools can furnish. He will do better work for his education; he will have his mind for his companion and will not be tempted to loaf upon the streets, when the day's work is done, and he will be in a position to demand reasonable conditions, reasonable terms and reasonable compensation for those who toil.

Where an education has seemed to be a detriment in business or has yielded a less dividend than might properly be expected, it can be traced to a deficit in purpose rather than to a surplus

of learning.

And this leads us to the consideration of the necessity for a moral development to accompany mental training. An athlete bent on mischief can do more harm than a dwarf or an invalid; and so, a well disciplined mind, misdirected, is capable of doing more serious damage than an ignorant mind. Society is poorly repaid for the money spent upon education if the one who profits by the expenditure feels ashamed to cooperate with those whose toil supplies him with food and clothing. That labor is dignified, that work is honorable, is a truth which needs to be impressed upon every young man and upon every young woman. It is worthier by far to add something to the world's store of wealth than to spe the money that others have earned. have food, and clothing and shelter, a

earn these things or some one must to us. A young man's self-respect ou him ashamed to sponge upon the wor ing; he ought to insist upon repaying est the service which society this rule applies to young w young men, for the forms of and the return that women as valuable as the return n essential thing is that each woman, shall recognize the

tribute in helpfulness. There is no place f ciety, and as public lightened we shall giv ever refined or well own pleasure at the consideration to the are calloused and wh

with perspiration. There is evident or view as to the relative productive labor as con urious ease, and a the two. This should no ing in beauty and fro the roots of the r contact with the roll.

trained in mind or supplied with means, should hold in contempt those who with brain is muscle coax the annual crop from mother cart fashion the fabric which protects him from her and cold, or bring fuel from the coal mines

An education is incomplete which does by place a noble purpose behind mental training and make the hands willing to work. The work should ultimately be the largest k of which the hands are capable, but at all es it should be the work that most needs to done. That education is also defective d so inflance one's vanity or so shrivels one's leart as to seprate him in sympathy from his fellows. Education has been known to do the yes, education has even been known to the a graduate ashamed of his parents. A Chicago paper to cently reported such a case. mother who had been denied the advantages the schools, but who had by economy and crifice enabled her son to attend college, visi him after he had established himself in the practice of the law. She had looked forward years to his suo cess, and started upon h visit with great er pectations. She soon lea ed, however, that her presence embarrassed h son-that he did not want his clients to know that she was his mother. Her heart was broken, d as she waited at the depot alone for the t that would bear her back to her humble h e, she poured forth her sorrow in a letter. If hought that any of those who receive their omas on this glad day would allow their su fior advantages to lessen their affection for parents or to decrease their devotion to the I would wish them children again. Bette oving companionship than intellectual solitude out there is no reason why the scholar shoul e less a son or daughter, Head and heart ould be developed together, and then each for rd step will bring increasing joy, strengthen f ly ties and make early friendship more sacri

If he is cul le who shrinks from full participation in the ork of this struggling world, or shirks the res sibilities which he is by education prepared assume, still more culpable are those who, employing their talents against society, prey on those who supplied their training. If by e or fraud or cunning one seeks to appropria to his own use that which he has not earned. turns against the public the weap ons put in is hand by the public for the pro-

motion of common weal. The o ashioned methods of wrong-doing are everywhe condemned, but Professor Ross of the niversity has pointed out some of the Nebraska new me as of wrong-doing which do not bear which they deserve. He calls attenthe oding only to the dishonesty involved in the of food, but to the actual bodily harm don mercantile use of the poisons. There enormous increase in the quantity of used and a woeful lack of conscience among those who find a profit in the dangerous impositions. Professor presents some statistics to show the to the failure to use safety appliof employes being coined into for the benefit of stockholders. hose who make a misuse of their engaged in either the adulteration dily harm through unprotectpecuniary damage done by is even greater. The gross ted from the pockets of the misuse of the stock of commerce is enorincludes that which the temptation to with the manipulacludes that still larger done legitimate of man-made

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