

The Valentine Democrat

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VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA

Charity never mistakes superstition for religion, bigotry for faith, or vengeance for love.

The Paris tribunals have decided that the habit of gambling in the wife is valid ground for divorce.

Cuba is still suffering all the horrors of war. A Washington paper learns that Lole Fuller is dancing in Havana.

"Yes," said the artilleryman, as he rammed down another load of grape-shot, "it is better to give than to receive. Let her go!"

A special dispatch from Middletown, Ohio, says that "a peculiar animal with two sets of lungs" has been found there. It is probably a prize-fighter.

Yes, some of them are called "savings" banks because the president and his typewriter manage to save something from what the depositors contribute.

If that Chicago physician is right who says that "there is no such thing as appendicitis" the joke seems to be on the relatives of those who have died with it.

Mrs. Annie Besant announces that the soul of Byron has not been reincarnated in her. We believe that explanation will be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the late Mr. Byron.

Women in Burnham propose to men whom they seek in marriage, and when they tire of them a divorce can be had for the asking. Boats run regularly between the United States and Burnham.

This country is capturing all the good things this year. The King of Siam is about to visit us, and he will be followed later in the summer by the Rajah of Razamatatz. There's a name to conjure with.

In a Boston park the other day a well-dressed stranger was found dead, with a campaign cigar in his teeth and a bullet hole in his temple. It will take a coroner's inquest to determine the cause of death.

Physicians declare that by excessive bicycle riding the nervous system may be exhausted without the knowledge of the rider; and that when attacked by disease the bicyclist may find himself without reserve force to resist it.

A New Hampshire schoolma'am wants to be sent to some South American country as a minister or a consul general. Why shouldn't she have a good, fat office, just as soon as the men have picked out all the places they want?

Rev. Andrew Jones of somewhere out West predicts that "New York, St. Louis and Chicago are under a ban" and that they are "doomed to destruction because of their worthlessness and wickedness." And perhaps he is about two-thirds right.

It is just as well to stop right here, look about among the wrecked banks and the ghosts of the "sure-thing" bucket-shops, and warn the young man of the rising generation that the short cut to wealth has a sad way of leading to the door of the penitentiary en route.

Fear of failure prevents many persons from putting forth their best endeavors. Anyone with ordinary insight may observe this paralyzing element in some whom they casually meet, and may do something towards dispersing it by a kindly word of encouragement or timely counsel.

About 40,000 natives of the Philippines took part in the revolt against Spain. Of these the captain general in command says he has killed 62,000, captured 17,000, and that the remaining 20,000 are now ready to surrender. Meanwhile the war goes on.

The girls of Cleveland are quite particular. They petitioned the city board of control to change the name of Kissam street to Ellendale avenue, and the board granted the request. The Forest City girls don't want it understood that it is any easier to kiss 'em on one street than another.

The zealous lovers of what is new, the hopeful reformer of current abuses, the enthusiastic adherent of untried schemes, the ardent philanthropist, or the apostle of progress in any of its forms, cannot afford to neglect or scorn the past, with its vast storehouses of knowledge and wisdom and attained success. Without these, he, with all his hopes and aspirations, would be an impossibility.

One of the principal clauses of the divorce law in France forbids marriage between the respondent and co-respondent of a case. This has been practically set at naught by the recent decision of the supreme court of appeal at Paris, according to which the tribunals have no power to annul a union of this kind in instances where the parties thereto have been able to secure the celebration of their marriage by some public officer ignorant of their antecedents.

Pittsburg Times: The company store is troubling the Legislature again. It is the one conspicuous sinner that looms up before the legislative inves-

tigating committee. It is an old offender in the community. It has been accused of everything and been the object of much legislation. In the sight of the laboring man it is an eyesore. By the State it is outlawed. But it flourishes like Jonah's gourd, coming up in a night if it is torn down in the daytime. Being under the ban of the law does not disturb it.

True self-sacrifice, which is always ready to subordinate the monetary and partial self to the permanent and whole self, can never come into conflict with the real good of others. Both are nourished from the same source, both suffer if either is injured. He who neglects or injures others wounds himself in a vital part; he who neglects or injures himself as surely reduces the happiness and impairs the welfare of others.

The people of the United States are again face to face with a problem upon the solution of which depends its peace of mind for a long time to come. It is a question that concerns only ourselves, but, for all that, it will require the exercise of diplomacy of the highest order to avert the threatened evil, and the most astute statesmanship of the country will be brought to bear upon the question. Robert Fitzsimmons has announced his intention of learning to sing.

The anti-trust law just enacted in Georgia is a very comprehensive and thorough one. It is based upon the theory that free competition in all forms of business is a personal right and a public advantage, and that a wrong is done whenever it is suppressed or obstructed. There seems to be no room left for the escape of any combination designed to control prices or to interfere with the general laws of trade. It remains to be proved if a law so stringent and far-reaching can be enforced, and its power and usefulness will depend very largely upon the ability and integrity of the officers and the friendly disposition of the courts.

The art of listening is often spoiled by the mental attitude of prejudging. When we begin to listen, we quickly take sides for or against, as critic or advocate, and from that moment we cease to be good listeners—certainly we are no longer impartial or fair ones. We welcome that which agrees with our notions and exaggerate its relative value, while that which is opposed to them we ignore and forget. We are not great enough to listen for the sake of truth, and try to discover it whatever it may be; we listen with avidity to that which we like and turn a deaf ear to the opposite. As, when we look through colored glass, the whole landscape assumes that color, so, when we listen through the medium of private prejudice, we hear only its echo.

John Bright once said of Gladstone: "He is an honest man; he believes what he says. The worst of it is that he too readily believes what he wishes to believe." To a question whether that was not something like self-deceit, Mr. Bright replied: "No; Mr. Gladstone sees an object which he thinks of vital importance, and he turns in all directions for arguments in support of it. He finds them, and he becomes unconscious of anything outside of them. That is not self-deceit." To the objection that it was a dangerous quality in a statesman to be able to see only that side of a question which he wished to see, Mr. Bright replied that every man who had done anything great in the world had been of that constitution. "You cannot do a great thing," he concluded, "if you have doubts of your position and reasons."

The weather man stationed at Cleveland, Ohio, has been subjected to a grave injustice at the hands of a local magistrate named Ong. He was obliged to go to jail because he refused to attend court and testify whether it rained or not on a certain day, and because he refused also to pay the fine imposed on him for contempt. Judge Ong regretted, it is true, after an hour or so, but this did not lessen the indignity imposed on the weather man. Something should be done with this Magistrate Ong for his unpardonable lack of sense. By what right did he order this weather man into court for the purpose of extracting a specific declaration as to the weather? Did the wretched Ong ever hear of a weather man who knew anything about the weather? Ought not the very title of "weather man" make the bearer sacred from any attempts to extort from him information about the weather? But even supposing that this particular weather man did happen to know what the weather was on the day in question. Was it fair to drag him into court and force him to stultify himself? If the day about which this Judge Ong was so curious happened to have been "fair" it is altogether probable the weather man is on record as having predicted a blizzard. If perchance it rained or snowed on that day the predictions will undoubtedly show "fair." Surely the weather man is entitled to some protection, and if he is badgered in this fashion he may get into the habit of occasionally making correct predictions, which would seriously impair his usefulness. Cold weather forecasts cause a general outpouring of spring overcoats, and "fair and warm" means umbrellas and warm clothing, for, like dreams, these predictions go by opposites. But if courts are to be encouraged in sending the weather man to jail the public will be thrown back again on the more uncertain goose-

Novel Picture Frame.
Ernest White, of West Chester, Pa., has a small picture frame made of 2,200 separate pieces of wood that lock into one another. It was made by hand.

Politics of the Day

BRYAN ON CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bryan has written a criticism on ex-President Cleveland's speech to the Reform Club. He truthfully asserts that the ex-President is unjust to McKinley. The President was noted for his views on protection. He is simply following out a policy which he has always favored. Hence Mr. Cleveland and other "gold Democrats" who either directly or indirectly aided McKinley's election, have no ground of complaint. They knew that McKinley was a protectionist when they contributed to his election, and they must accept the legitimate consequences of their own actions.

Another point made by Mr. Bryan is effective. The largest sum of money ever put into a campaign in the history of American politics was raised and expended in the last presidential contest. "Did it ever occur to him" (Mr. Cleveland), says Mr. Bryan, "that the contributors would expect repayment through legislation friendly to their interests?" This is exactly what the Dingley bill is. It is intended to give the men who contributed the cash to Mark Hanna's corruption fund an opportunity to play even at the expense of the American people.

As to whether the more than 6,000,000 Democrats who voted for Bryan, or the 130,000 who voted for Palmer, constitute the real Democratic party, there can be no question.—Denver News.

A Wonderful Pill.

Uncle Sam—Why, doctor, that looks like the pill McKinley gave me to reduce my revenue.

Dr. Dingley—Yes, its ingredients are practically the same, though perhaps they are somewhat stronger.

U. S.—But you say this is to increase my revenue. How can it work both ways?

Dr. D.—It's a protection and prosperity pill and will produce any effect desired. It's an infallible cure for any and all fiscal and industrial ills. If tak-



en in sufficiently large quantities, it will keep all foreign germs out of your system and leave you happy, prosperous and—

U. S.—Hold on there, doctor! You've said enough to convince me that, like all advertised panaceas, it's a quack remedy. Besides, I've tried it and found it about the nastiest dose I ever took. Its effects were also bad—very bad. It deranged my whole system and filled it so full of trust germs that I've been laid up ever since. I don't want any more of your "protection" pills and don't see why they called a protection doctor again. It must have been by mistake.

Whose Appetite?

We used to hear much for twenty-five years from the Republican brethren safely stalled at the public crib about an awful "organized appetite," which appetite they described as the Democratic party. They felt it a patriotic duty to disappoint this appetite in order to satisfy their own. The country would be lost if they were not permitted to take their meals in peace at the expense of the Government. During all these twenty-five years the Democratic party went on in season and out of season, met defeat every four years with equanimity, but struck fast by their principles, whereas if they were indeed an organized appetite they would not have survived one disastrous campaign.

These little facts may be brought out in view of the fact that there is on file in the State Department at Washington no less than 30,000 applications for appointments in the consular service. These come from Republicans. Of course they will protest there is no organized appetite among them. They are not very hungry and very thirsty. But the facts are against them. The Republican party is at all times the party of grab, writ large. The Republican party solemnly resolves that the saints should possess the earth, and with equal solemnity resolves that the saints belong exclusively in the Republican party.

Humbug, charlatanism, hypocrisy, greed and jobbery are the characteristics of the Republican party. It is "an organized appetite" if ever there was one.—Chicago Chronicle.

Acknowledge a Manifest Condition.
The Republican Senators who are holding an autopsy on the mangled remains of the Dingley bill appear to have come to one sane conclusion. They have been forced to acknowledge that a prohibitory tariff will not produce revenue. However effective it may be in fostering monopolies it will not cure a deficit. They are, therefore, compelled to supplement the restrictive tariff with some revenue taxes.—New York World.

Facts Deny Reed's Assertion.
Speaker Reed says there is no business demanding the attention of the

House of Representatives. Yet more than 2,000 bills have been introduced, some of them exceedingly important; the bankruptcy bill is of vital importance, and the courts will have to close unless Congress speedily furnishes money to pay court expenses.—Nashville American.

Women's Dress Goods Will Come High.

The extremely high duties which Dingley proposes to collect from women's dress goods should be more generally understood by the women of this country. It is they who must suffer most because of these duties. Here are a few samples of the increased duties taken from a list prepared by Mr. P. B. Worrall of the dress goods importing firm of Fred Butterfield & Co. of New York:

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 2s. 4d. per yard, equal to 24 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 33.6 cents per yard, while under the proposed tariff it would cost 67.8 cents per yard.

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 2s. 4d. per yard, equal to 56 cents in our money, weighing 28 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 78.4 cents per yard, would under the proposed tariff cost \$1.4858 per yard.

"An all worsted cloth, costing in England 2s. 1d. per yard, equal to 50 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 70 cents per yard, would cost under the proposed tariff \$1.298 per yard.

"A 32 inch black serge (cotton warp), costing in England 7 5/8d. per yard, equal in our money to 15.25 cents, weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard, costs under the present tariff 22.87 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 30.07 cents per yard.

"A 27 inch black sicilienne (cotton warp), costing in England 7 7/8d. per yard, equal to 15.75 cents in our money, weighing 3.7 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 23.62 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 33.92 cents per yard.

Iniquitous Lumber Tariff.

"The proposed tariff on lumber," the Boston Transcript (Rep.) says, "is simply a measure to pick the pockets and crush the industry of a large, useful and influential class of American citizens. It is uneconomic, unscientific, suicidal. The statements upon which this schedule was made up are shown to have been insidious and misleading. The result will be to strip the country not of an annually recurring income, but of its white pine principal, which at present rates is within ten years of exhaustion, and also to ruin a large class of business men in this country who deserve better things. It does not seem possible that men claiming to represent the people will permit such a measure to have the force of law. If they do, it will cease to be folly and become iniquity."

Fooling the Farmer.

Sample taxes from the Dingley bill, with comparisons showing the overwhelming foreign competition to which the farmer is subjected and what protection the ways and means committee regards as indispensable:

Duty.	Imports from United States.	Exports from United States.
Dingley bill.	1896.	1896.
Barley, 30c. per bu.	837,384 bu.	7,680,381 bu.
Corn, 15c. per bu.	4,438 bu.	90,992,835 bu.
Oats, 15c. per bu.	47,590 bu.	13,012,580 bu.
Rye, 10c. per bu.	154 bu.	188,490 bu.
Wheat, 25c. per bu.	2,110,030 bu.	60,650,080 bu.
Flour, 25c. ad val.	1,394 bbls.	14,620,864 bbls.
Butter, 6c. per lb.	52,067 lbs.	19,373,913 lbs.
Potatoes, 35c. p. bu.	175,340 bu.	980,049 bu.
Total value of these exports during the fiscal year 1896.		\$130,023,632
Total value imports.		1,861,533

Hit the Wrong Party.



Jackson's Protection Prophecy.

The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means for profane expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled in this subject. It is a system of injustice, and if persisted in will lead to corruption and must end in ruin.—Andrew Jackson in His Farewell Address.

Political Comment.

So long as we are shut in behind the Chinese wall of protection, which not only keeps foreign goods out, but shackles our export trade by keeping our products in, high wages are paid until overproduction and the clogged home market compel the shutting down of the mill. Then there are no wages at all.—New York Times.

The owners of industries to be protected under the new tariff bill have already begun raising the prices of their products, but have not said a word about lifting the wages of employees.—Louisville Times.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

Prof. Henderson on Cause and Effect in Education—Stubborn Natures Must Be Led, and Not Driven—General Educational News and Notes.

Cause and Effect in Education.

The human infant is a much less complex thing than we are wont to think. It is plastic and general; for the most part a mere bundle of possibilities. And we stand to it in relation of Fate or Destiny. We have given to us a tiny organism with little individual will or intelligence. The influences to which we subject this organism constitute the educative process. There are two elements to be considered. First of all, there is wrapped up in this tiny ball of organized matter an inherent tendency more inexorable than the predestination taught by Calvin. We call it heredity. It is the gift, for good or ill, of fathers and great-grandfathers, of mothers and great-grandmothers, for many generations back. The tawny godmothers who come in the story book to every child's christening represent a scientific fact. The talents they bestow; the fatal limitations they inflict, are not by chance. They are the qualities of ancestry. A system of education neglecting this element of heredity neglects a determining cause, and is fundamentally unscientific. But it is an element largely beyond the control of the teacher. All he can do is to develop these germs, or discourage them, as heredity seems good or bad. Even in this very moderate function he blunders, for the most part, terribly.

The second element is the one with which we have practically to deal. It includes all post-natal influences. In science we call it environment. It is a long-standing debate as to which of these elements is the stronger. We need not enter the controversy. The balance of present evidence seems to support that view of the matter which gives the greater influence the environment. In this lies the hope of the educator. We mean to get the best of the dead great-grandmother, Mr. Fiske has pointed out that in the increased helplessness of the human infant, in its greater freedom from inborn instincts, in the lengthening days of the plastic period of infancy, are to be found the possibilities of a far greater individual advance. This, then, is the problem set before us as educators—so to shape these influences that the developing human spirit may approach perfection. It is not a new problem. It was before the Greeks. It was before the men of the Middle Ages. It has been constantly before our own people. But it never has been very satisfactorily solved. The extent of our failure can be better realized when we remember that nearly all educational reforms have been forced upon the schools from without. They originated with men and women who were so fortunate as to escape the pedagogical blight. When we remember further that the men of mark in the great world of action and creative thought have either been educated in an irregular fashion, or, if they have gone to the academies and colleges, have never taken the courses too seriously, these facts are significant. They mean that education has often been a thwarting of the spirit, an attempt to fit a square plug into a round hole, a pressure, a dead weight, rather than an unfolding. They mean, in short, that education has seldom, in practice at least, been reduced to a science.

We fail as Ptolemy failed, as the alchemists failed. We fail because we do not observe the true sequence of cause and effect in the life of the child. We must part company with that fatal duality which separates body and spirit. We must look upon the child as a unit. We must see in it an organism which includes both body and spirit, an integer. Little Margaret is very picturesque in her quaint gown and big hat. They conceal the fact that her poor little body is stunted and undeveloped, and will but ill withstand the emotions and functions of womanhood. Brother Jack is also a lively figure in bright kilt shirt and velvet jacket. His neck is thin, but it is surrounded by a very broad linen collar. We look at that and find him charming. His little legs are slender as broomsticks, but they are in thick black hose, and the red kilt attracts the eye. We look at that and are satisfied. He is active and noisy. We take it for granted that he is getting on finely. Were he in the bath-tub, we should think otherwise. Later, Jack goes to college. He breaks down. His mother says it is from overwork. But this is not the truth. The truth is that he has not the brain-power to cope with normal intellectual tasks. The fault is elsewhere than with the curriculum. In all this, the image cast by prudery makes us horribly unscientific. Worse still, it makes us hopelessly vulgar. These are but two out of a large and bad company of images which to-day obscure the reflection of science in education. They make difficult the recognition of the simple fact that the child is an organic unity, and they make practically impossible the development of any system of education based upon this truth. So long as we allow this obscurity, and persist in this blindness, we shall have no science of education, however many schoolhouses we may build, for we shall be steadily doing violence to a principle which may not be violated—the sequence of cause and effect.—Prof. C. Hanford Henderson, in the Popular Science Monthly.

Must Be Led.

Did you ever go trout fishing? Do you know what it is to match your

skill as a fisherman against the wily ways of a trout fighting for its life? You cast your line near the edge of a stream where there is an overhanging tuft of grass or a bunch of pond lily leaves. There is a snap, and the reel revolves rapidly at the first scared rustle of the fish. Should the green fisherman now attempt to land the trout without playing him, the chances are that the fish will escape. There is too much resistance to overcome, the line breaks, and the fish gets away with the fly—the line trailing behind to tangle sometime in the weeds and destroy its victim. Or if the line holds fast the fish tears himself loose and the chance to catch him is gone.

The experienced fisherman, on the contrary, offers little resistance to the rush of the fish, keeping a tight line and biding his time. When the fish tires he reels in carefully, quietly, offering as little resistance as possible, ready to let the line run out at the next rush, until at last the fish is tired and no longer resists and is pulled ashore. It is a contest between the firm will and skillful hand of the fisherman, and stubborn resistance of the fish. The fisherman wins, not by opposing violence to violence, but by waiting until the fish has tired itself out and can be easily controlled and captured.

Did you ever think how much your stubborn bad boy is like the fish in its unreasoning mad rush?

When he draws away from you and perhaps makes an issue, instead of letting him reel out the line, and waiting till he is reasonable you attempt to force him your way at once; the consequence is there is a break between you and you never recover your influence over him. But if, instead, you follow the plan of the successful fisherman and do not use force when he is most obstinate, but wait a little until he is in a more tractable mood, then, if you are skillful, you will accomplish your end, your influence will prevail, and your pupil will follow your lead, trusting in your superior skill and wisdom.

There are times when the most skillful work will fail both in teaching school and catching fish.—Noble G. Rice, in N. W. Journal of Education.

Educational Notes.

The Lamson bequest to Yale University will probably amount to over \$500,000.

In Greece teachers are superannuated after twenty-one years of service, regardless of age.

The alumni of Dartmouth College have subscribed \$15,000 for the erection of a new alumni hall.

A picture of the late Hon. Edwin Willets is to be hung in the State Normal School building of Michigan.

The people of Lancaster, Pa., have petitioned the school authorities for the establishment of public kindergartens in that city.

A petition is before the Maine Legislature for an amendment to the charter to provide for three women on the Portland School Board.

With 9,000 students on its rolls, the University of Paris is believed to have the largest number of students of any educational institution in the world.

President Stryker, of Hamilton, announces that a friend, whose name he will not divulge, has given the college \$25,000 for a hall of language. Ground has already been broken for the new building.

The sixty-five German societies of Chicago have petitioned the City Board of Education for free text-books. They also demand that all books be free from all allusions to prohibition and religion.

The application of the senior class at Wellesley for a "senior vacation" has been successful and this vacation will begin on June 10, after which date no classroom work will be required from those seniors who have no arrears of work.

A physician has recommended that no child 12 years of age or under be confined in a schoolroom more than two and a half hours daily, and then with frequent recesses; that no child of 18 years or less be required to study more than three or four lessons daily; that there be one short session for the younger children and two for the older; that ample time for rest and dinner be given, and that lessons be learned at home, but that teachers teach as well as assign and hear lessons.

Hints to School Boards.

Sustain your teachers as long as you keep them.

Speak well of school when opportunities offer.

Give your teachers at least one word of praise to two of censure.

Be as silent as oysters when tempted to speak disparagingly of your teachers.

Do not, for any matter of personal feeling, denounce the teacher and ruin the school.

If you object to the ways of your teachers, tell them so privately, but do not proclaim it from the house tops.

Do not, at least, so far as you are concerned, let family or neighborhood quarrels interfere with the success of the schools.

Do not think that the world has come to an end when an irate parent comes in like a raging cyclone, breathing vengeance from every pore. Soothe him, calm him, tell him to mind his own business, shame him, or—put him out, as occasion demands. The sooner you give him and all others to understand that the teachers are going right on, and that you are going to sustain them, the sooner you will have peace.

"I hear, Blowly, that your new paper is doing much for your new city." "Yes, a doggone sight more than the new city's doing for my new paper."—Detroit Free Press.