NEBRASKA VALENTINE.

Edison declares that "horseless tarriages at \$100 already are in sight." Yes: but how about the \$100?

We don't know whether Edwin C. Brice can make gold or not; but Calvin S. Brice has done it for many years.

They say now that poor Mr. Havemeyer left only \$4,000,000; but there is some satisfaction in the thought that he left all he had.

And now a California astronomer declares that at least one-half of Venus is covered with ice. Perhaps that old girl originally came from Boston.

The Cincinnati Times-Star complains because Lillian Russell refuses to disclose the name of her next husband. Probably she doesn't know yet.

Reading of that Chicago whisky duel one cannot help feeling that there are times when the angel of death must be ashamed of the job he has to tackle.

It is hardly fair to say that Prince Constantine's military campaign has been a complete failure. He has turned out some first-class newspaper bul-The shortage of Banker Johnson at

Logansport is only \$500,000, but it must be remembered that it was amassed entirely without the aid of a typewriter. It has taken the country three years

to learn that Mr. Havemeyer knew

what he was talking about when he

said he didn't have to talk about anything whatever. A dispatch from Oklahoma says that the Indians on the Pima reservation are building an air ship. Those fellows

always have been noted for their hair-

raising enterprises. Senor Canavas is quite correct in saying that Spain is not a nation of merchants. Almost any merchant has sense enough to know when he is up

against a losing bargain.

The man who "saws wood" gets there after all. It is stated that the yearly product of the woods of this country is \$1,000,000,000, more than twice the value of the output of the mines.

The Davenport (Dakota) News says: "The Fargo boys would better do their kissing at home." Good! We advise the Davenport boys to take a firm stand for full protection to home indus-

The Montana man who sent his wife six sticks of dynamite has been given the alternative of paying a fine of \$1,000 or going to the penitentiary for 500 days. Everybody hopes he will have a lovely time.

With Gen. Miles going to war in a \$500 stateroom and Prince Nicholas retreating from battle in an upholstered carriage, it may well be said that military science is progressing with the progressive age.

"What can be more ridiculous," asks the Denver Post, "than a pair of checked bloomers on a pair of beanpole legs?" Give it up. Denver seems to have certain sources of humor which this town does not.

One of the yellow journals of Gotham having scooped the other by securing an interview with the Sultan, we shall expect to see the other blossom out almost any day with an interview with several hundred of Mrs. Hamid.

A Paris scientist claims that he i able "to demonstrate scientifically that love is a disease." That may be true; but a casual study of divorce court records will demonstrate that in many cases matrimony is an antitoxin for that disease.

One of the latest feats of enterprise on the part of the yellow journalists of New York is the printing of a very good portrait of Dan Stuart, the Carson fight man, and calling it a picture of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambas sador at Constantinople.

Chicago Record: One of the reverations of modern politics lies in the fact that the man who knows the most about the requirements of a large city is some rural legislator who, when he visits Chicago, believes that passenger elevators are raised and lowered by the invisible but potent will of God.

The New York millionaires threaten to move out of the State rather than to pay their share of the taxes. The States should have tax laws so uniform as to prevent such a method of dodging. If these very rich men were to leave the United States they would find many places in which they would be required to share the public burdens.

You cannot go through life, no matter how humble your sphere, without being called upon many times to decide whether you will be true or false to honor and duty. Duty and honor must go hand in hand-there can be no divorce between these words. You can make your lives useful, beautiful and noble. You can make them worthless and contemptible.

If an army officer in Ohio in attempting suicide has shot himself without fatal injury, he is on a par with the old,

shrewd, experienced lawyer, who makes a will that is easily broken when assailed in court. If a surgeon does not know his own vital parts and a lawyer cannot draw up for himself a legal will, how are the rest of us to know ourselves or our business?

There is in Chicago a scheme to provide work-rooms for men out of employment. No money will be given them, but they will be paid in clothing or whatever else they may need of the articles made in the work-rooms. Old clothes will be mended and old shoes made more serviceable by cobbling. As soon as the workmen can get places where they will be paid they will go to them. The idea is European, and, properly carried out, is likely to result in much good.

Virtue, however lovely, happy and harmonious, is very weak. It includes in itself all the power that has been exercised to attain it, and without which it could never have existed. It is the habitual choice of the good over the evil made gladly at last, but telling of many a conflict, many a toilsome climb before the habit was formed. It is through many victories over strong desires and passions which might have swept us away and made us slaves that we can win freedom to walk in the pleasant paths of virtue.

Prince Constantine must be having a hard time of it if he cannot even set out to take his own life without being forced to beat a retreat. It is reported that "he wanted to blow out his brains, but his officers refused to permit him." Apparently he consulted his officers on the important question first. The Prince is liberally supplied with deathdealing instruments, and it was possible for him to take a mean advantage of his suite and destroy himself before his officers could know of his purpose. But being a confiding Prince he seems to have broached the matter as an affair of state, and he must have been deeply humiliated to find that his officers differed with him radically as to the wisdom of his policy. But fortunately the Prince is not an obstinate son of the monarch and gave way to the persuasive eloquence of his attendants. He is thus able to "live to fight another day."

The bicycle seems to be making too It invaded avenues of trade very soon after its use became general, and it has proved a valuable factor in many lines of business, but there is danger that its enthusiastic advocates will push its claims for availability too far. This menace is obvious in an incident reported from Elizabethport, N. J., where a funeral procession consisted of two carriages and fifteen bicycles. The properly solemn aspect of this occasion could not fail to be marred by a succession of mourners on wheels. Such a cortege requires all elements of mischance to be eliminated as far as possible, and bicycles are so prone to have various things happen to them at inop portune moments that they are decidedly out of place at a funeral. One punctured tire at such a time would be sure to create the greatest confusion, where all things should be staid and calm, and the imagination can picture many other typical bicycle calamities any one of which would be fatal to funeral decorum. Surely a line must be drawn for bicycles, and let it be drawn at funerals.

In spite of the very large and powerful naval force of Great Britain that country is constantly seeking to increase it by one means or another. Just now these efforts are taking the form of an agitation for an adequate reserve of trained seamen, and in the discussion of the project the fact has come out that France has a much larger number of seamen than England. England, according to an authority, has a naval peace footing this year of 110,-000 men, while last year France had 185,000. It also appears that England has had trouble to maintain her quota of sailors even in times of peace and would, of course, have still more difficulty if war should come. This has caused no small alarm in a nation whose policy and position make it absolutely necessary to maintain a navy at all times superior to that of any other on earth. Efforts to make a showing of reserve seamen have proved failures, and more than one speed trial of new gunboats has had to be postponed for lack of an adequate crew. The English know that the next war in which they engage may place the life of the nation at stake, and, as always, the bulwark will be the navy. If this cannot be depended on the end may easily be guessed.

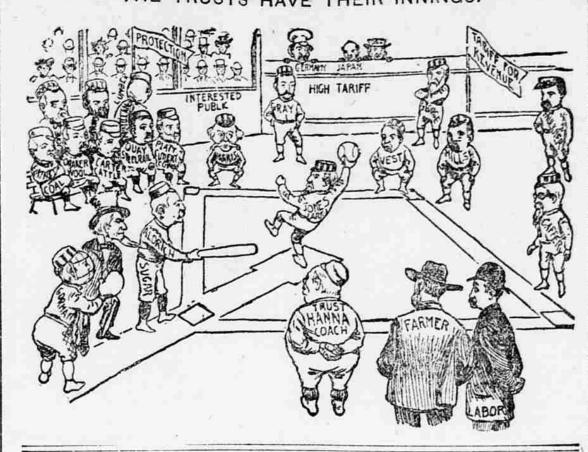
Heard from His Cheese Message. Hugh Kirkpatrick, who has made cheese at the Jersey factory in the town of Philadelphia, Jefferson County, for several years, placed a small glass vial in one of his cheeses last August. In the vial was a note giving the name and address of the manufacturer of the cheese, with a request that the finder of the note report as to where and when the cheese reached the consumer. and in what condition it was when cut. Last week Mr. Kirkpatrick received a reply to his note from James Ashworth. a dealer of Burney, England, who had found the vial. Mr. Ashworth wrote that he had bought fifty of these cheeses at Manchester, and was retailing them at 15 cents per pound.--Utica Observer.

Why He Went, "Do you go to school, my little man?"

asked the smiling visitor. "Naw." drawled the hopeful; "I'm sent."-Yonkers Statesman.

The majority of people display their individuality most in the kind of fool they become.

THE TRUSTS HAVE THEIR INNINGS.



SUGAR TRUST PROFITS

John De Witt Warner Makes Some Estimates and Scores the Trust.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt War- quack nostrum, and the stronger the ner is one of the best posted men in this dose the weaker the patient becomes. country on sugar tariffs. When in con- The currency is all wrong, and that is gress, he carried the house for free sug- the cause of business depression. Disar. In a recently published statement crediting silver and trying to force this he estimates the net protection to the great nation to a gold standard are trust given by the Aldrich schedule at back of all this decline in values. The from 35 cents to \$1.14 on every 100 remedy cannot be found in high tariff, pounds of refined sugar.

the trust would be protected we give the gold standard will simply make his summary of trust profits as follows: matters worse, for men cannot do bus.

Thirty-five per cent ad valorem per cent ad valorem for specific

duties in low grades...... 0.00@ 0.18 Total.....\$0.35@\$1.14 In the vast majority of cases, however, the actual result is between 45 and 60 cents per 100 pounds net protection to the trust, and it is

impracticable so to combine circumstances as

to bring this below 40 cents or above 60 cents for any considerable amount. ar schedule is ideal from the protection- the button infants. The following is ist standpoint. Sugar is the one article part of a statement made by button imused by poor and rich to an equivalent porters: extent, and a tax on which therefore falls most heavily on the poor in pro- per schedule of the finance committee portion to their ability to pay it. Its of the senate, are as a rule prohibitory rapid strides into the field of utility. production and distribution are control- and would prove a severe hardship on

> meanest of our great ones. tion, and that our people should be bur- equalities of the proposed duties: dened by a tax of more than \$90,000, 000 that realizes less than \$70,000, McKinley bill, 25 per cent; proposed 000 for the treasury and more than duty of one-twelfth of 1 cent per line \$20,000,000 for the sugar refining com- per gross, plus 15 per cent ad valorem, bine, while the same combine is enabled would average from 67 to 161 per cent. to net an additional \$10,000,000 by the bearing heaviest on the class of goods opportunity given it to import at present | that make up the great bulk of the imthe enhanced price assured it by the range proposed: proposed Aldrich schedule. The net | WHITE LENTILLES ON CARD SOLD TO JOBBING 'protection' of from 45 to 60 cents per 100 pounds given the trust on its refining process alone should be considered No. Lines. Price. as sufficient when we remember that the labor cost of this process is slightly less than 61/2 cents per 100 pounds—that 30 is to say, Senator Aldrich, in behalf of American labor, proposes unduly to tax wage earners in order to give the trust from five to seven times as much "protection" as it pays for all the labor involved.

Next to the wage earner the farmer he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughfar west has driven our farmers from exports of canned goods-jams, preply the world, the business of fruit raising has, in its turn, become almost profitless. And poverty is now assured to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the proposed tax of two cents a pound on sugar This increases by from 50 to 75 per cent the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the jams. etc., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited.

And this is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Who are "the people?"

Tariff Cannot He's Fa. Republican financiers pretend to have great faith that the Dingley tariff bill will prove a potent power in bringing prosperity to this country.

With a naive disregard for the teachings of history they are congratulating themselves that prosperity is waiting "just around the corner," and when the tariff bill becomes a law this land will flow with milk and honey. They refuse to investigate the true causes of business depression, and foolishly believe that by contracting the currency and enlarging the taxes they can set the wheels of industry in motion.

Let us glance a moment over the pages of recent history and see what woolen carpets lesson they have in them. Bradstreet

effect in 1890 the decline in values had | Philadelphia Record. tumbled to 77.501.

It does not appear from these incontrovertible statistics that high tariff brings increase of values. There can be no doubt that the tariff remedy is a

for not only history but common sense Without attempting to give his argu- acknowledges that no nation can grow ment as to each of the ways in which rich through taxation. Establishing Specific differential...........\$0.13@\$0.40+ ness on a limited capital. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the only thing that will bring back prosperity, restore values and set the millions of idle and suffering men in this nation once more hopefully and successfully

High Duties On Buttons.

The button manufacturers, present and prospective, are unusually greedy in their demands for tariff duties. Mc-As an item of tariff taxation the sug- Kinley duties are entirely too slow for

The proposed duties on buttons, as led by a concern which is at once the goods used by the poorer and middle greatest of our mean trusts and the classes, and also to manufacturers of various garments used by the mass of It is consistent therefore that on this our people, such as low priced shirts, one article there should be levied more underwear, clothing, etc. The followthan one-third of our total tariff taxa- ing data will give some idea of the in-

Agate Buttons-Present duty, also duty rates raw sugars from which it portations. The following schedule, can make refined to be sold by it under taking the styles that sell, shows the

> posed ad val. duty, duty. p. ct. 25 p. ct. \$0.124 0.031 0.190 0.0590.235104

0.078 0.2560.3780.0950.2870.441 0.110 0.316 0.128BUTTONS FOR MANUFACTURING TRADE IN BULK. Lentille......18 0.153 0.038 0.203

These buttons are not made here, nor are they likely to be made. First, beis dear to the protectionist heart, and | cause little or none of the raw material required has been found here; second. because the total sales being limited to out the eastern and middle and many of this country would not warrant the the central states the competition of the | investment of the necessary capital in a plant needed to make the various styles grain raising into fruit culture. This wanted. It is evident that the intention has now so developed that except for | is to exclude these goods in the interest of some higher cost goods. The proposed serves, etc. -in which we ought to sup. | duty would be a real hardship and bear heavily on the class of people who buy "china buttons," as well as on the manufacturers of cheap shirts, under-

Bone Buttons (to sew on)—Present duty, 35 per cent; McKinley bill, 50 per cent; proposed duty, from 106 to 194 per cent. These goods are mostly sold to manufacturers of cheap underwear, children's waists, clothing, etc.

The Infamous Wool Schedule.

The senate computations of the equiv a. ants for Dingley bill rates on wooler goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the mere reading For example, the rate is 55 per cent on second class wool, 289 per cent on garnetted waste, 326 per cent on shoddy, 171 per cent or woolen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 167 per cent on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound. 212 per cent on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 151 per cent on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 257 per cent on hats of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound. 419 per cent on felts of the same value. 147 per cent on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound.

The people of the United States could gives facts and figures which show that better afford to buy every sheep in the the decline of values in this country is country and to put every shepherd on coincident with the decline of silver. | the pension list than to submit them-When the McKinley tariff went into selves to such shameless plundering -

set in. The tariff was high, the high- shabby Treatment for Work Honna est ever made up to that date. Did it | Mark Hanna sent \$100,000 or more to stop the decline in prices? When the Tennessee to assist the Republicans in McKinley law was passed Bradstreet's their attempt to buy the State last fall. indication of values was 114.171. In and yet Captain Gibson gets insulted three months it fell to 101.741. After when the former asks the privilege of nine months had elapsed it had gone naming six fourth-class postmasters in down to 97.853. When an entire year the latter's Congressional district. If had passed it stood at 95.051. In Oc- Mark is treated so shabbily this time, tober, 1892, it had sunk to 88.574. A what can the Tennessee Republicans year later, in October, 1893, the record expect from him when they make anwas 85.289, and in October, 1894, it had other demand on his exchequer?-Chattanooga News.

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

The Youth's Companion Says the Decline of the District School Is Noticeable and General Throughout the Country.

killing to School.

interest on the part of the pupils.

noticeable and general throughout the country. It is due to the fact that large families are less common than formerly, and to the congestion of population in the cities.

It is impossible for a teacher to get good results from a school of five or six pupils. The enthusiasm of numbers and the stimulus of wholesome rivalry are absent. Good téachers will not take such schools and cheaper and less competent instructors must therefore be hired.

Educators in many States who have sought a remedy for this evil are almost unanimous in advising that weak district schools be closed, and that the pupils from such schools be conveyed at public expense to a central point where a good school can be maintained. This plan, first tried in Concord, Massachusetts, has spread throughout the rural districts of many States.

The town furnishes covered wagons of the sort commonlyy called "barges." These are placed in charge of experienced drivers, who are responsible for the safety and good behavior of the pupils on the way to and from school. Every morning the barge goes from the blowing of a horn announcing the approach of the carriage. At night the barge calls at the schoolhouse, and leaves the pupils one by one at their homes.

The plan permits a better grading of the schools; gives opportunity for thorough work in special studies; secures more competent teachers; adds the stimulating influence of large classes: leads to better schoolhouses, and-not least in importance—is cheaper.

It costs as much to warm a schoolhouse and keep it in repair for five pupils as for forty, and the salaries of three or four cheap teachers amount to much more than the salary of one good teacher; so it is possible to carry the scattered pupils to a central school, give them better instruction and more of it, and still save money,

Six district schools in Enfield, Connecticut, which had less than ten pupils apiece, each cost the town nearly seventeen hundred dollars a year; the cost of carrying those same pupils to the central school is only about one thousand and forty-five dollars a year; and the more than six hundred dollars saved can be spent to good advantage in hiring better teachers or lengthening the school year.

A town in Massachusetts which was educating children in small schoods at a cost in one case, of sixty dollars a year for each pupil, by consolidation reduced the cost for each pupil to eight dollars a year, including transporta-

The value of the district school has always been that it made education free to all. The town school which is growing up in its place is a shoot from the same tree, and has inherited the same good quality.-Youth's Compan-

Mistakes in School Management. It is a serious mistake to neglect the

details of school government. It is a serious mistake to omit thor-

ough yard supervision during recess. It is a great blunder to stand too near a class.

It is a mistake productive of deceit and misrepresentation to have pupils report at the close of the day as to their conduct during the day, whispering, etc. (Ask your pupils their honest opinion as to their reports and prac-

tices.) It is a mistake to censure each trifling error too severely.

It is a mistake to complain or grumble much.

It is a mistake to allow pupils to help each other.

It is a mistake for a teacher to be tardy and then punish her pupil for being tardy. It is a mistake to sit very much while

teaching. It is wrong to give a command when

a suggestion will do instead. It is a mistake to make spiteful re-

marks before the school about notes received from parents. It is a mistake for the teacher to act in such a manner that the pupils will

be impudent to her during the recitation. It is a mistake to show temper in

dealing with parents.-Colorado School Journal.

Dr. o'mes' ?horough-ees. As an editor, I am enraged by noth-

ing so much, or with so good cause, as they have sent to me without revision; garb or costume is prohibited, and also or who say that the thing "would have the teaching of any sectarian denomibeen better" if the last kept it by national instruction.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN them. Project why did they not keep it by them? Who asked them to dash it off and send it to us without revision? Has the public no rights, and has the editor no rights? I obtrude this observation here for the sake of saying to young people that they must not be deceived by the apparent ease and freshness, and, if you please, slap-dash of Dr. Holmes' lighter papers, or by the absolute fluency with which his verses run. He never insulted anybody by sending slap-dash work to the press, and that is one reason-as 1 believe In the little schoolhouse at the coun- Horace said before me-why you and I try crossroads many of America's always like to read what he did send greatest men have begun, and not a to the press. Nobody knows what good few have finished, their "book learn- things he has left out, and nobody ever ing," and the district school has justly read anything of his for which he had been called the corner-stone of the na- not done the best he could do before he submitted it for publication. He No doubt the parents of many present; had a great advantage in that he was readers of the Companion in their hardly ever an editor. In that freedom youth attended the district school, he was not summoued to write at a Their memories of those days would | moment's notice, and he was not comrecall a gathering of fifty or sixty pu- pelled to print work with which he pils, under a competent teacher, who was not satisfied. On the other hand, secured good work. But when those if a duty was to be done, he did it. If parents revisit the old home now, they | a ballad was to be written for the old find only six or eight children playing | South Meeting-House, he wrote it. But about the door at recess, and inquiry he took his time for writing it, and he discovers dissatisfaction and a lack of | did not say it was finished before it was finished. This is the reason why The decline of the district school is his work will stand.-Edward Everett Hale, in Review of Reviews.



Miss Belle Newman, who was recently elected member of the St. Louis School Board.

Deafness Among School Children. The fact that myopia is frequent among school children is well known, house to house throughout the district. It is not so well known that impaired hearing is also frequently met with. The children thus affected are often accused of being lazy and inattentive, when in reality their ears are at fault. Helot shows that these cases are quite common, are easily recognized, are generally curable, and when cured a large number of children are transformed, so to speak, both from a physical and a moral standpoint. According to Weil, of Stuttgart, the proportion of school children with impaired hearing is 35 per cent.; according to Moure, of Bordeaux, 17 per cent. Helot agrees with Gete and other aurists, that the proportion is 25 per cent., or one-fourth. All the children class should be carefully examined and the semi-deaf pupils will alway be found among the "poor scholars." The cause of infirmity is to be sought for-nasopharyngeal catarrh following measles, scarlatina, whooping cough, adenoid vegetations, hypertrophied tonsils, etc.—and normal conditions are to be restored by appropriate treatment.-Popular Science News.

About to Be Settled.

The settlement of the Manitoba school question is again near at hand, though the announcement has been made in a somewhat indirect manner so indirect indeed that many people are slow to believe that the much-desired result of peace and co-operation has been reached at last. The whole question, it is to be hoped, will now resolve itself into a matter of good or bad administration, and, as in the case of Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces, the parties who thought themselves at first aggrieved because they could not get what they wanted, will be more than gratified in time to come to find that they have more than they could have got in 1896, had they then obtained from the Federal Government all that they craved for. There will be no separate schools in Manitoba, as there perhaps ought never to have been in Ontario; but there will be good public schools with which every Protestant and Roman Catholic in the province will be satisfied.—Canada Educational Monthly.

Notes.

Vienna University has just granted the degree of M. D. to a woman for the first time. The House of Representatives of

Missouri by a decisive vote, killed a

resolution to abolish the State Normal Schools. Milwaukee has adopted a new method of choosing a Board of Education. The Mayor names four electors, whose

duty it is to select a Board of twentyone members. The Board of Albany, N. Y., forbids the detention of pupils after school hours on the ground that a pupil con-

fined in a school room all day needs fresh air and exercise. Japan is going to spend \$40,000 putting twelve young Japanese students through a three years' course of study of naval architecture and marine en-

gineering in England. The Legislature of Oklahoma Territory has passed a school bill, which makes it a crime for white and colored children to attend the same school or in any way participate in school mat-

ters together. The Minnesota Legislature passed the Soule sectarian bill, which proby notes, sometimes from near and in- nounces unlawful the use of any creed timate correspondents, who say they or sectarian text-book in any public have "dashed off something" which school. The wearing of any sectarian