

POLITICS OF THE DAY

THE DISREPUTE OF THE SENATE.

That portion of the community which lives by speculation has been very assiduous in keeping tally of the senatorial wranglings and buffetings over the sugar duty. Senators have had many friends of late days. The demand for "tips" has been widespread and earnest. Sudden risings which have occurred in the market are not believed to have been mere "creatures of impulse," but have been credited directly to the Senate Chamber in the Washington Capitol, or rather, to those mysterious and well-guarded rooms in which the Senate Finance Committee have shaped their policy and divided up the spoil.

The whole tableau, as future history will present it, is one not creditable to the chosen law makers of the American republic, and the tariff of 1897 will wear during its existence as a statute the unmistakable and ineradicable "mark of the beast"—corruption.

The philosophic poet who lamented over the land "where wealth accumulates and men decay" would find food for lament had he survived to these days. In every hour's congressional proceedings, observers have traced the proofs of unjust bargains, degrading concessions and perverse avarice. Washington and Wall street have been

of the currency in utter disregard for law is what the money sharks of Wall street demand. Republicans know they are breaking the law, and therefore they manifest such an eager desire for a "reform of the currency" and the appointment of a monetary commission. The people will not submit much longer to Republican lawlessness. The law must and shall be obeyed.

The Tyranny of Trusts.

Trusts are a menace to the welfare of the people. The individual is being deprived of his right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Not only are the people made subject to the dictation of the trusts, but the government is forced to recognize and protect these banded robbers. The laws of business are being repealed. The small dealer can no longer buy in the cheapest market; he must buy of the trusts or be driven out of trade.

The day is fast approaching when capital, integrity and capacity possessed by a man of independent mind will avail him nothing in the struggle for existence. He will be compelled to face financial death or bondage to the trusts. Indeed, examples of this condition of affairs are to be found on every hand to-day.

The history of the Standard Oil

tion against foreigners they are selling to foreigners cheaper than they sell at home. How is it that American steel rails are worth less a mile outside of our coast line than they are on our wharves? How is it that our coal is sold for 50 cents a ton less in Hamburg than in New York? Instead of an increase of tariff taxes, why should we not have fair trade prices at home as well as abroad?—Minneapolis Times.

Teller on the Dingley Bill.

Senator Teller, himself a protectionist of the most pronounced type, was unable to vote for that monstrous know-nothing Dingley bill. In stating his attitude on the bill Wednesday in the Senate he took occasion to arraign the measure in as severe terms as Mr. Mills or Mr. Turpie could have done. "In my judgment it is the worst tariff bill ever passed," he said. Now that Mr. Teller's conscience has been awakened, we hope his eyes will be still further opened to the real nature of the theory of protection, and that a protective tariff without involving these very evils which he so indignantly denounces is impossible.—Detroit Free Press.

Breeding Trusts.

No law can touch the trusts that does not go to the root of the matter. No crusade against them can avail anything so long as conditions compel men to combine their capital so as to reduce expenses to meet the lower prices caused by the scarcity of money and the fall of values. It is in the neighborhood of the preposterous for a government to launch laws against trusts and combinations in restraint of competition and at the same time retain on its statute book the laws that breed these combinations and make them an iner-

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

Resolutions Adopted by the National Educational Association in Milwaukee—Modern Mathematical Methods—The College Girl Graduate.

Modern Mathematical Methods.
When some of us were boys at school we knew no other way of doing a sum in subtraction but the way of borrowing and paying back. Thus, suppose we had to take 1,639 from 1,878, this was the method:

1,878
-1,639

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Nine from 8 is impossible, borrow 1 from the tens, 9 from 18 leaves 9; next line, pay back your 1 by adding it to the 9, then borrow again 10 from 17 leaves 7; third line, pay back the borrowed 1 to the 6, and then 7 from 8 leaves 1, giving the answer, 179. The modern inspectors pour scorn upon this system and tell us its absurdity is held up in every text book. This we find to be a slight exaggeration. In one very excellent modern text book, to which we have referred out of curiosity, we find the good, old-fashioned "borrowing and paying back" fully described and awarded the first place in the alternative methods. The modern method is that of finding the number which must be added to the less to make it equal to the greater; so that the new way of teaching the young idea how to subtract is really a continuation of its

a path to Egypt and lecture to thousands on ancient Thebes."

Cheaper College Degrees.
An important suggestion is embodied in a resolution offered by one of the attendants upon the convention of educators in session at Milwaukee. The resolution declares:
"The State should exercise supervision over degree-conferring colleges through some properly constituted tribunal having power to fix a minimum standard of requirements for admission to or graduation from such institutions, and with the right to deprive of the degree-conferring power institutions not conforming to the standard so prescribed."

It has long been apparent that if a college degree is to have any distinction at all something must be done to prevent the distribution of such honors by inefficient and low-grade colleges. There are 400 institutions known as colleges in the United States. The United States commissioner of education thinks that only about forty of these have the right to the name. His estimate is probably rather low, but it is obvious on a moment's reflection that a large number of the colleges are at best not qualified to confer a degree which will carry the same distinction as that given by a first-class college. The method proposed for avoiding the trouble seems rather cumbersome and impracticable. It is even doubtful if a law prohibiting an institution from granting a degree would stand. If a dozen men choose to get together and dub a thirteenth man "Master of Arts" there is nothing to hinder them.

At the same time, the practice of indiscriminate degree giving is an evil which threatens to deprive college de-

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASS'N.

THE National Educational Association, representing teachers of every grade and engaged in every form of educational effort, again affirms its unwavering allegiance to the highest ideals of our public educational system. We believe in the American public school. From kindergarten to university it stands for sound training, thorough discipline and good citizenship. While incompetent teaching, inadequate supervision, insufficient material support or sluggish public opinion may for a time limit its usefulness, they cannot wholly destroy its beneficent and uplifting influence.

We would emphasize in particular at this time the duty of the school to the community that it represents. The work of the school is not ended when its responsibilities to the individual pupils who attend it are discharged. It must keep constantly before it the aim, in co-operation with the home and other social forces, of so enriching and directing the public sentiment of the society it serves as to increase respect for law and order and devotion to high ideals and sound principles, as well as to promote efficiency in both public and private life.

We demand that school administration in all departments, including the appointment, promotion and removal of teachers, and the selection of text books, shall be wholly free from political influence and dictation of every sort. We appeal to educational public opinion and to the press of the country to enforce this demand, both in general and in particular instances.

We believe that the public schools are increasing in efficiency as the tenure of teachers is made longer and more secure. An increased tenure of office should go hand in hand with broader professional preparation and higher standards for admission to the work of teaching. We know that education is more than instruction. Those subjects of study and those school exercises that develop the pupil's power, refine his taste and call out his constructive capacity are not "fads," but essential elements of school training. Especially do we ask for closer attention to the hygienic and sanitary conditions of school work, and to that instruction and those influences that give insight into the meaning of the aesthetic and artistic factor in education and that develop an appreciation of it.

We believe it to be the duty, as well as the opportunity of the American college, even at the sacrifice of some cherished traditions, to open its doors to the largest number of students possible. To this end it must keep in close touch with the public high school. All efforts to reach this result and to bring college and high school into intimate relations of mutual dependency have our cordial approval and sympathy.

We urge more attention to the study of the history and principles of education in colleges and universities, not alone that their graduates may be the better prepared for the work of teaching, but in order that there may be sent out into the community an increasing number of educated citizens who have some knowledge of educational conditions and precedents, and who will thus be able to contribute a prompt and intelligent support to the work of the public school.

We ask the attention of the executive and legislative departments of the Government to the valuable work of the bureau of education and to the pressing need of adequate appropriations for its support. The salary of the commissioner is pitifully small and is beneath the dignity of the office and of this nation. On behalf of the teachers of the country we ask for its increase, and also for the provision of funds to enable educational investigation and experiments to be undertaken and extended.

The association has contributed to the current discussion of educational problems three reports of the highest importance, prepared after laborious and long continued study and investigation—one on secondary education, one on elementary education and one on the conduct and support of the rural school. We earnestly commend these reports, the work of trained specialists, not only to teachers, but also to Legislatures, to members of School Boards, to the press and to intelligent citizens generally. They offer a safe guide for future progress.

To all officers, associations and individuals who have contributed to the success of this meeting, and to the retiring president, Charles R. Skinner, for his vigorous, intelligent and progressive administration, the thanks of this association are due, and are most cordially tendered.

lesson in addition. The new plan of doing the above sum is this: Add to 9 the figure needed to yield the unit 8. This will be 9, making 18; put down the 9 and carry the 1; 10 to the next 7—namely, 17—is 7; carry 1 again; 7 to 8 is 1. There seems to be as much borrowing and paying back in the one method as in the other.—London News.

The College Girl Graduate.

Edward W. Bok writes to the college girl graduate in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Whatever the necessities, her desires or ambitions," he says, "let her not forget that first of all she was designed by God to be a woman, to live her life in true womanliness, so that she may be an inspiration, a strength, a blessing, not necessarily to a world, but what is infinitely better, to those within her immediate reach whose lives are touched by hers. Very few lives are free—free to go and come, travel, read, study, write, think, paint and sing at will. In the lives of most women these gifts are an aside in life, as it were, an underbreath. Most of us are beset with loving calls of toil, care, responsibility and quiet duties, which we must recognize, heed and obey. We must love our mothers more than our Greek. If the instinct of daughter, sister, wife or mother dies out of a college-bred woman, even in the course of a most brilliant career, the world will forget to love her; it will scorn her, and justly. If she does not make her surroundings homelike wherever she is, whether she be teacher, artist, musician, writer, daughter at home, or a mother in the household, and if she herself is not cheery and loving, dainty in dress, gentle in manner, and beautiful in soul, as every true woman ought to be, the world will feel that the one thing needful is lacking: virtuous, tender womanliness, for which no knowledge, however profound, can ever compensate. It is better for a woman to fill a simple human part lovingly, better to be sympathetic in trouble, and to whisper a comforting message into one's grieving ear, than that she should make

degrees of all meaning, and the Milwaukee convention does well to turn its attention to the subject. Incidentally, it would do well to find some means of preventing, also, the miscellaneous bestowing of honorary degrees upon public men. There is not much honor in a title which may be given at any time to any politician who has been boosted into prominence.—Chicago Record.

New Methods of Training.

At the meeting of the teachers in Milwaukee there were but few who arose with a good word for the old friend of the profession, corporal punishment. Moral suasion has taken the place of the rod, the children are placed on their honor, reasoned with and taught to do right because it is right, that they may be self-reliant when the restraining influence of the teacher is removed and they pass into the larger field of life.

When they become men they will have no one to stand over them with a rod, but what good they do must be done for its own sake.

A man goes to Congress. It is the theory that he will act in a patriotic manner not because he was thrashed within an inch of his life in the little red schoolhouse, but because if he does not do so the President will not appoint any of his friends to office, and when election again rolls around with its brass bands and misspelled transparency mottoes he will be left on the cold outside by the organization; or if he does not follow the lead of the speaker, in whom is supposed to be wrapped up the sum of all patriotism, he is placed at the tail end of the committee on ventilation, and his voice resounds not in the halls of legislation, for he cannot catch the speaker's eye.

The teachers may look at this and other examples and feel they are on the right track. Moral suasion is a grand and noble idea. It is taking firm hold of the world over. The European powers are seriously thinking of using it on the Turk.

Germany makes 2,000,000 false eyes annually.



Leonard Huxley is making good progress with the biography of his father. The book is awaited with great interest.

"Studio Life in the Lake City," illustrated from photographs, is an article concerning Chicago's art circles, in the National.

In the Cosmopolis Edmund Gosse speaks in the highest praise of Pierre Loti's latest novel, "Ramuutocho," a story of the Basques. "The melancholy sweetness of Loti," he says, "is exhaled from every section of this book, which is, in its narrow way, as perfect as his wonderful genius can make it."

"The Crime of Christendom; or, The Eastern Question Down to the Present Crisis," by the Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory, editor of the Homiletic Review, is to be published immediately. The author's object is to give a comprehensive view of the Eastern question and to "bring home to the guilty parties the responsibility for the periodically recurring massacres of the helpless Christians in Turkey."

Most people now know that "Maxwell Grey" is a lady whose name, off her books, is Miss Tuttle. She is engaged on a story which may come to be placed beside her "Silence of Dean Maitland." At any rate she is very hopeful about the novel, but in such estimates authors and public often disagree. The title is a good one—namely: "The House of the Hidden Treasure." Half the story is written, and we may look for it about next Easter.

Li Hung Chang's secretary has written to the Century company expressing the pleasure the Viceroy is taking in Gen. Horace Porter's articles, "Campaigning with Grant," now appearing in the Century. Mr. Potthick, the secretary, says: "His Excellency has had read to him Gen. Porter's articles on Gen. Grant, and has been greatly interested in studying the character of his great friend during the greatest of his campaigns for the preservation of the Union. It is a rare privilege to read of such deeds related so eloquently by one who honorably participated in them."

"How well I remember my first interview with George William Curtis!" says Curtis Guild, in his volume, "A Chat About Celebrities." "He was then employed by Putnam on Putnam's Magazine, about forty years ago. I had a letter of introduction to him from a mutual friend, and on entering the office where I had been directed found a tall, thin gentleman seated upon a table piled with books, swinging his long legs, and, with a pen in one hand and a pair of scissors in the other, earnestly laying down a case to Mr. G. P. Putnam, who sat quietly before him. Glancing at my letter, he said: 'I will be a thousand times obliged if you will excuse me for an hour. Don't fail to return; if you do I will never forgive you!' he shouted when I went out. When I returned it was to receive a cordial greeting and his apologies for what he styled his rudeness. 'But,' said he, 'I was just making my arrangements to become editor-in-chief of Putnam's Magazine.'"

The Lion's Roar.

Doctor Livingstone noted the odd resemblance of the lion's roar to that of the ostrich. Mr. Millais says that though the roar of the latter is not so loud, it has exactly the same tone as that of the lion. But the ostrich always roars his best, the lion very seldom. That is partly because a "good" roar needs a great physical effort. The whole interior and muscles of mouth, throat, stomach and abdomen are, for the moment, converted into an organ of terrific sound, and the sound does make the earth tremble—or appear to do so. But the attitude is not that usually drawn. Unless he roars lying down, when he puts his head up, like a dog barking, the lion emits his first moan in any position, then draws in his neck and lowers his head with extended paws, as if about to be violently sick; while at the same time the back is arched, and the whole animal bears an appearance of concentrated strain.

This is Captain Millais' phonetic rendering of the sound, taken when listening to three lions roaring their best. "Moan—roar—r-o-a-r—roar—roar—grunt—grunt—grunt—grunt (dying away)." Why lions roar, when it ought to pay better to keep silent, is not yet explained. General Hamilton was convinced that tigers hunting in company roar to confuse and frighten the deer. Possibly the lion roars, when prowling around a camp in the hope of causing some of the draft animals to break loose; at other times it appears to be a form of conversation with others at a distance.

Never Quite Full.

It is impossible to fill a glass completely full with any liquid from rim to center. The most common fluids—such as water or milk—are attracted to the sides of the vessel into which they are placed, so that they rise round the brim, leaving a hollow in the middle. Hence a cup filled to the point of overflow with any of these liquids is not absolutely full, though it appears to be so at the edge. Fluids, on the other hand, which do not adhere, or are not attracted upward by the sides of the vessel, sink round the brim and rise in the center. Thus, mercury in a glass, forms a convex surface, while water forms a concave.

Some people like a bad thing so well that they make shortcake out of gooseberries.

NONE ARE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT HEAR.



DOES THE PRESIDENT REALIZE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HIS POSITION AS HANNA'S BOSOM FRIEND?

in constant communication with each other. Concealment of facts is impossible, and the public mind has settled down in the belief that the majority of the men who sit in the highest places in the commonwealth have condescended to use their official positions for pecuniary gain, and are serving their country rather for the rewards of fortune than for those of fame. It is a painful but a palpable fact.

The most optimistic among us cannot deny that these things are so, nor suggest a method of improving them. The fact cannot be gainsaid, however, that the Senate is too far from the people. It might be a remedy if we could popularize its selection, broaden the franchise, and abbreviate the terms of office. Anything that would replace these Wall street speculators by honest and unrepentable citizens!—New York News.

Republicans Break the Law.

It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. The treasury of the United States insists on paying out gold; should it not insist on receiving nothing but gold? Why should it be considered repudiation for the treasury to pay out silver for greenbacks and good business for banks to pay checks in silver certificates? Considering the fact that Republicans claim that silver dollars are worth less than fifty cents, why do these scrupulously honest gentlemen pay the wage earner silver dollars? There is no law entitling a man to receive gold from the United States treasury in return for greenbacks. The law makes standard silver dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private. It is an illegal and unwarrantable assumption for the treasurer of the United States to insist on paying out gold. The "endless chain" is a myth; an invention; a fraud and a harpy.

There is a conspiracy on the part of gold monopolists to force the United States into the adoption of the single standard. John G. Carlisle and Grover Cleveland broke the law when they borrowed gold and paid a premium of \$19,000,000 for it. The Republican administration manifests a purpose to follow Cleveland's illegal policy. Contraction

trust is a history of rapine, confiscation, ruin and suicide. No man has been able to stand his ground before this cohort of commercial cutthroats. By means of special transportation rates, bribery, coercion and the tremendous power of unlimited capital, all opponents are undersold, all competition crushed.

Every trust follows the methods of this typical combine, and while the people suffer, that is not the greatest evil wrought. Small dealers, producers, manufacturers are driven out of business. The middle classes are being destroyed. The result will be the erection of a plutocratic aristocracy ruling with iron hand over a race of slaves.

What is to be done? There are laws against trusts. Enforce them.—Chicago Dispatch.

Gold Standard Means.

The gold standard means falling prices. As the price of an article falls its sale furnishes a smaller cash fund to be divided between the employer and wage earner, and if the employer must pay a fixed sum in cash to liquidate his interest, taxes and other fixed charges, the whole of the shrinkage in price must be taken from the profits of the employer and the wages of the employe. Hence wages and profits must fall faster than prices in general.

Yet, while falling prices lead to an even greater fall in wages and profits, there may be other causes operating to counteract this tendency, such as improved methods of production, by which the products of a given amount of labor are increased, or trade unions, by which the nominal wages of a portion of the community may be sustained at the expense of much enforced idleness.

When the wage earner comes to clearly understand that upon him must inevitably fall the chief brunt of falling prices, he will not suffer himself to be either enticed or intimidated into supporting the gold standard.

Lower Prices to the Foreigner. At the very time that our manufacturers are demanding increased protec-

tionable feature and accompaniment of hard times.—Atlanta Constitution.

Chance for Ohio Democrats.

Where is the promised prosperity? The mills were to be reopened, workmen employed at good wages; the farmers were to get good prices for their products. Every promise of this kind has been falsified, and business men, workmen and farmers are disgusted. They will manifest that disgust at the polls by the overthrow of the Republican party in the State, the election of a Democratic Legislature and the retirement of Senator Hanna to private life, unless the Democrats throw away their opportunities by bad management.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Political Paragraphs.

Mr. Hanna is right when he says the people expect too much, but are not Mr. Hanna and his assistants who promised so much last year largely responsible for this overproduction of expectation?—Washington Post.

Annapolis, Md., was carried high and dry by the Democrats, although the city gave McKimley over 200 majority last fall. Such straws as these do not indicate any great enthusiasm over the Republican "prosperity" tariff.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

When it comes to superstition there is no telling what men can believe. The man who believes a tariff that raises the price of sugar will restore prosperity to the country will find no difficulty in believing any declaration that appeals to his faith alone.—Columbus (Ohio) Press.

The farmer is compelled to sell in the cheapest market, but when he buys discovers that the government has limited his natural liberty; that he cannot buy in the dearest, and so, just in proportion as prices are raised, he is robbed. The nature of the crime is not altered by the fact that it is done under the forms of law. According to accepted estimates \$2,300,000,000 is thus annually taken from the pockets of American producers.—Des Moines Leader.