ROBERT GOOD, Editor and Prop.

VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA

Even a successful plunger cannot afford to plunge indiscriminately. See Barnato.

Mark Twain says "there are only fifty jokes in the world." Perhaps that is one of them.

The "plan to free China" would be more commendable if it was to free China from the Chinese.

A change of typewriters in a bank sometimes might render unnecessary a change of venue later on.

One of the largest electric light plants in the world is being made in New York for Southern Brazil, 15,000 lights.

Pensacola is advertising a "corn fair" to be held in the near future. What is this? A State convention of chiropodists?

Will some one kindly explain why a weather bureau which costs \$900,000 a year turns out predictions worth only 9 cents a dozen?

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. Those therefore that dare lose a day are dangerously prodigal.

Why on earth should any one want to pursue the little King of Spain with dynamite? Are there no laths or trunk straps in all Castile?

There are, in round numbers, 16,000,-000 horses in the country, nominally valued at \$1,000,000,000, but now not worth over \$770,000,000.

The English laws are very rigorous, but it is much easier even in London for a rich kleptomaniae to get out of prison than for a poor thief to do so.

One of the agencies which could be directed against this country in case of a war is the \$15,000,000 recently acquired by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

A New York paper raises a question as to whether a kiss has any value or not. That depends-a New York kiss has no commercial value in Chicago,

A railroad exchange says it costs \$1.17 to stop a train going at full speed. If it is stopped by another train going in the opposite direction it sometimes

A Nebraska man was shown about town by two affable Chicago strangers and it cost him \$1,100. "Personally conducted" tours of that sort come pretty high usually.

An Alabama conductor has just had to pay \$245 for kissing a pretty girl passenger. No man with such a blasting, destructive kiss as that ought to | dred years if he would sleep most of the be allowed at large.

billed to discuss "Dreams and Their Causes." Makers of mince pies probably will be interested in the outcome of this investigation.

The total length of common roads in this country, mostly bad, is 1,300,000 miles. Much is said concerning plans for their improvement, but not too much for the size of the field.

England owns a little island made entirely of chalk. It doesn't amount to much in a commercial point of view, but the power that attempts to wipe it off the map will get into trouble.

A New Jersey youngster who was rejected by a girl the other day hasn't tried yet to shoot her, nor has he committed suicide. It is now thought that the unfortunate young man is hope lessly sane.

Although America claims to be ahead of the world in all kinds of mechanical devices, it is noted that underground trolleys have been operated for some time in Budapest, but cannot be made to work in this country.

"The estate of the late Mr. Havemeyer, the sugar king," remarks a New York paper, "is less than \$4,000,000." We never realized before what a close resemblance there was between Mr. Havemeyer and ourselves in money

James Johnson, who is described by a St. Louis paper as "the toughest convict in the Missouri penitentiary," has petitioned the Governor for a pardon on the ground that he "wants to go to the Klondike gold fields." Wouldn't a towel instead of an axe. But the man he prefer some good seaside resort?

As long as promises are flippantly and plentifully made, without care or thought or judgment, so long will they be lightly and frequently broken. If they are to be kept with strictness and fidelity, they must be made with intelligence and circumspection.

A contemporary in Yazoo City, Miss., says: "Miss Flora Bowney, of Valley View, is seeking health and pleasure in our midst, and many of our young men are suffering the sweet torture of her presence." Jamacia ginger is said to be good for that sort of thing.

Japan's Diet voted \$45,000,000 for the construction of railroads, telegraphs and cables at its last session, and \$97,- 000,000 for the construction and purchase of war materials and ships. Since January, 1895, \$600,000,000 has been Invested by Japanese in banks, railroads, and other companies.

But there is a fatality, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom, which almost invariably compels human beings to linger around and haunt the spot where some great and marked event has given color to their life time, and still more irresistibly, the darker the tinge that saddens it.

We must have a weak spot or two in a character before we can love it much. People that do not laugh or cry, or take nore of anything than is good for them, or use anything but dictionary words, are admirable subjects for biographies. But we don't always care most for those flat pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium.

A New York man who has the Klondike fever is not disposed to be satisfied with a grub-stake merely. He advertises in one of the papers of that city: "Gentleman (39) desires to meet lady with money to go to Alaska; matrimony." Shooting the rapids in Alaska on a raft built for two would not be an unromantic wedding journey.

A New York laborer accumulated a stock of horse shoes, to the number of 200, as luck breeders, and he did this in thirteen years. All but one shoe missed fire, and the exception was, when he was detained at home with a toothache and his wife could not join a theater party that night. The theater burned down and there is where the shoe counted.

When a New York lawyer locks horns with the English language Webster's dictionary has no chance at all to win even a place. The other day the cigarette trust was indicted for "having lawfully, wickedly, unjustly, oppressively and maliciously conspired, combined, confederated and agreed to control and monopolize the making and vending of cigarettes." And yet they claim language was invented to conceal thought.

A girl who is blind and deaf and wire is without the senses of smell and taste has passed the Harvard examination and will enter the annex to the university, Radcliffe, at a younger age than most freshmen. She is Miss Helen Kellar, singularly afflicted with burdens, conspicuously endowed with genius. What matchless perseverance and patience must this maid possess thus to surmount obstacles that seem to tower miles above the possibilities of human

It is suggested that what some people want is sleep holidays. They do not need to go to watering-places and summer hotels and to be entertained by a cound of gayety, with a band always playing. There may be something in the contention that a greater amount of sleep is required by people nowadaysespecially brain-workers-than was formerly the case. Nicola Tesla, the electrician, is credited with saying that he believes a man might live two huntime. That is why negroes often live to advanced old age-because they The St. Paul Theosophical Society is | sleep so much. He also alluded to the current report that Mr. Gladstone now sleeps seventeen hours every day.

> A pathetic appeal for aid comes to the Government from Chamberlain, S. D. "Chasing Crane," who is described asa "Lower Brule Sioux," has sacrificed his health for Uncle Sam, and he asks a pension. Chasing's case seems to demand prompt attention. The aged Sioux is battle-scarred and the hero of many a fight, but for these he asks no rewards. He has served for a year as a soldier in the regular army, and has been stationed during this time in Fort Omaha, but this he passes by without demur. Endowed with a strong constitution, he endured the rigors of fort life with fortitude, until confronted by the Government rations. It appears he struggled bravely with the insidious foe. Thrice daily he met the enemy, and seldom failed to down it. But his vigor was being sapped by the unequal battle, and after these many days of struggle he stands confessed a conquered and broken Sioux. It is a sad story, this of Chasing Crane. If he proves he ate these rations daily throughout all this year it is difficult to see how a pension can be withheld, and the papers can be expected soon, duly indorsed, "Wounded by a Nation's rations."

Influence of the Imagination.

Fear has killed many a man before to-day. There is an old story of a king whose favorite was condemned to die for a crime. Before his execution, however, it was discovered that he was innocent, and the king, in order to give his favorite and agreeable surprise, took the place of the executioner, using was killed as instantly as if his head

had been cut off. In modern times some French men of science obtained permission to perform similar experiment on a man condemned to be guillotined. They bound him to a table, and told him that arteries would be opened in various parts of his body, and that he would be bled to death. He could not expect to live more than half an hour. He was then blindfolded. He was pricked in various parts of the body, and at the end of half an hour was dead, although he had lost very little blood.

The Common Goal. Hurry-What's the great aim of modern life?

Scurry-To be rich enough to get everything one doesn't want .- Brooklyn

VIEWS OF ALTGELD. even more important than to control the making of it, as the Federal judges hold of-

EX-GOVENOR TALKS TO PHILA-DELPHIA WORKINGMEN.

Federal Judiciary Alding Corporations to Destroy the Republic-Government Ownership and Control of Monopolies Desired.

Address to Labor.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois addressed an audience of several thousand people at Washington Park, Philadelphia, Monday afternoon. His subject was "Municipal and Government Ownership and Government by Injunction." The event which brought the ex-Governor to Philadelphia was the Labor Day celebration by the United Labor League. President Ernest Kreft occupied the chair and made the opening address. Ex-Gov. Alt-

geld speke in part as follows: The most serious problem that confronts the people of America to-day is that of rescuing their cities, their States and the Fed eral Government, including the Federal judi clary, from absolute control of corporate monopoly. How to restore the voice of the citizen in the government of his country, and how to put an end to those proceedings in some of the higher courts which are farce and mockery on one side and a criminal usurpation and oppression on the other. Corporations that were to be servants, and

begged the privilege of supplying cities with conveniences, or of serving the country at large, have become masters. We have had thirty years of colorless politics, in which both of the political parties were simply conveniences for organized greed. There was nothing to arouse the deep, slumbering patriotism of the masses, and a race of politicians came to the front

many of whom had no convictions, but strad dled every proposition and then waited to be seduced. They were men who made every promise to the laborer, and then betrayed him. Then men became instruments through which the corporations worked. Having learned that vast sums can be extorted from the American people, the monopolies used a part of the wealth they got from this source to corrupt the people's rep-

resentatives, and thus obtained unlimited privileges of plunder, until almost every great city in this country is tied and gagged and cannot even enter a protest while being All of this falls with crushing force on the laborer, for his hands must earn the taxes

the landlord pays—he is forced to depend on

the public conveniences, and always suffers under bad government. An individual rarely has interest enough, or money enough, to bribe a city council or buy a legislature. But the corporations have both, and as the money all comes off the public they offer temptations that are too strong for the average man to resist.

Inasmuch as no government can endure in which corrupt greed not only makes the law, but decides who shall construe them, many of our best citizens are beginning to despai of the republic. Every one of the great reforms carried on in England and on the continent met with

fierce opposition from the same classes that oppose them here, but the business sense and patriotic impulse of the people prevailed, and I believe will prevail here. Even if private corporations were to serve

ourselves we will be forced to take the corporations in order to prevent free institutions from being overthrown by corruption This reason did not exist in Great Britain yet the people took the corporations.

People Too Corrupt. It is objected that the cities dare not take he corporations because of this rottenness but we find that in so far as this condition relates to legislatures, city councils, etc., as well as to the higher officials, the most of i is due to the temptations offered by the cor porations, and it will continue just as long as the corporations exist, while the rottenness in departments is mostly due to the a sence of a proper civil service system. Wit the gradual introduction of an improved civi service system most of the little peculations will end. But let us suppose that municipal governments will not improve.

As things are now, the people have to bear he burden of corruption among officials have to fatten a lot of politicians, and have to fill the coffers of insatiable corporations besides, while, if these corporations were wiped out, the sums which they now ge could go into the public treasury, and the people themselves would again get control of their government, and they would no longer be sold by their own representatives, nor de feated in their purpose by a horde of rotten lobbyists, hired by corporations with money which has been extorted from the people

So long as there was competition our peo ple preferred to let it regulate everything, out competition is being entirely wiped out by pools and trusts and our people will be devoured by vultures unless the government comes to their rescue In Great Britain and in many of the con-

tinental countries the governments maintain postal savings banks in which the poor can leposit their little savings from time to time and get a low rate of interest on them. In England this postal savings department, run n connection with the postoffice, performs : variety of service that is of the greatest benfit to the people

In our country the poor people are left a the mercy of private individuals and private companies. The history of both, in banking is well as insurance, has been tainted with fallures, bankruptcy and even frauds, and owing to the high charges, our poor people are deprived of the benefit of life insurance. The total amount which any individual can deposit in a savings bank is not large, and consequently it does not interfere with the general business of the country, and instead f paying interest on bonds held by the rich foreign countries, the government pays interest to its own people Nearly every government in the world, ex-

ept ours, owns and operates its own telegraph and telephone lines, to the great adantage of its people. But we still give all the benefit to corporations. An examination shows that the total cost

of the construction and equipment of the Vestern Union telegraph line has been only etween \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, yet as issued stocks and bonds amounting to over \$97,000,000, and it is paying interest n this sum.

If the government were to take the tele-graph at fair price and make it part of the oostal system, and issue 3 per cent bonds for t, and were to maintain the present charges he net earnings, after paying interest on the bonds, would pay for the entire system in about five years. On the other hand, if it should decide to do as Great Britain has done, that is, reduce the charges so as to bring the service within the reach of all the people, the charges could be cut in two and he system still be self-sustaining. Great Coal Strike.

In the spring of 1894 there was a strike or the part of the coal miners which extended nearly all over the United States, and which was so protracted that a coal famine ensued and many of the largest industrial establish ments were obliged to shut down; and labor ng men, who had no connection with that industry, were thrown out of employment and there was much derangement of the

business of the country. Since that time the conditions have been getting steadily worse, and finally in a spirit f desperation, only three years after the last destructive strike, the miners of this country struck again-struck against hunger and struck against nakedness-and they have again made an honorable and heroic struggle to improve their condition.

But these things are now matter of history. The only question of interest to-day is how long shall this go on and where will it end? Hyenas are sometimes satiated and lie down to rest, leaving the world to others; but recent years have demonstrated that the hunger of corporations grows fiercer with the feeding, and that if left to have their way the contest must become flercer and the pub lic will at all times be in danger of a fuel famine and a general disturbance of its in-

On the other hand, if the miners are to be reduced to such a state of helplessness and degradation that they will not have the spirit to strike, if hunger and nakedness are to become natural conditions among the adults, and ignorance and crime are to be the environment of the children, then we will soon have in our country a large population that will be a constant menace to free govern-

ment and republican institutions. Mr. Altgeld advocated Government ownership of the mines and also of all the railroads.

Government by Injunction. The corporations discovered years ago that to control the construction of the law was

fice for life, are independent of the people and surrounded by moneyed influence, the corporations have constantly labored to secure the appointment to the Federal bench of men who they believed would be their friends, that is, men, who by nature, education and environment, would be in sympathy with them, and they now fly to these courts like the ancient murderers fied to cities of refuge. They do not buy the courts because

t is not necessary. Some years ago Congress passed the interstate commerce law for the purpose of proecting the public against overcharge and unjust discriminations. The corporations opposed this law and have succeeded in getting the Federal courts to destroy it by construc-

Again, Congress passed an income tax law to compel the concentrated wealth of the land to bear its share of the burdens of government. For a hundred years such laws had been held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court, but this time the great corporations objected and the Supreme Court at once came to their rescue and held the law to be unconstitutional. The favor of the opposition of the corporations has come to e almost the sole test of the constitutionality of a law.

Congress has passed some anti-trust laws for the protection of the public, but they are simply sneered at by the Federal courts, and to-day the formation of trusts is almost the only industry that prospers in this country. Nearly all efforts to curb corporations or o bring great offenders to justice have been failures. In many cases the law and the courts seem to assume an apologetic attitude when facing men whose forms have been made rotund by ill gotten millions, while in many other cases both the law and the courts become terrible in their majesty when dealing with men whose forms are bent, whose lothes are poor and whose stomachs are empty. The fact that the bony and industrious hands of these men helped to create the capital that is now setting its heel on their necks and crushing their families does not

Not content with the law as they found it the Federal courts, in their eagerness to serve the corporations, have usurped the functions belonging to the legislative and excutive branches of the government and have nvented a new form of tyranny called govrnment by injunction.

During the entire century in which this ontinent was developed, when our railroads, our factories and our cities were built, no covernment by injunction was heard of, nor s it heard of in any other country to-day. The law of the land was ample for all pur oses. Life and property were protected, order was maintained, law was enforced and our nation became the wonder of the earth And the law of the land as it existed for over a century is ample for every purpose to-day

Age of Plunder. But when the great leaders of industry be gan to pass away, then there came to the front a class of manipulators who knew othing about the art of building, but who had learned the art of legalized robbery, and these manipulators and plunderers demanded a new form of government. The former leaders allowed the laborer a little of the

The laborers were entirely at the mercy of these men. They first got hungry and then restive-a whip was needed to restore contentment, and the Federal courts prompt v furnished it.

read he toiled for, but the new manipulators

Government by injunction operates this way: When a judge wants to do something not authorized by law he simply makes a law to suit himself. That is, he sits down in his chambers and issues a kind of ukase, which he calls an injunction, against the people of an entire community or of a whole State, forbidding whatever he sees fit to forid, and which the law does not forbid, and commanding whatever he sees fit to command, and which the law does not command -for when the law forbids or commands a thing no injunction is necessary

Having thus issued his ukase, the same judge has men arrested, and sometimes dragged fifty or a hundred miles from their home to his court on a charge of violating the in junction—that is contempt of court. And the men, after lying in prisons a while, are tried not by a jury, as is required by the consti tution when a man is charged with a crime but they are tried by the same judge whose dignity they are charged with having offended, and they are sentenced to prison at the mere pleasure of this judge, who is at one legislator, judge and executioner. When the czar of Russia issues a ukase he

eaves it to other men to enforce, but not so with these ujdges. Recently a judge in West Virginia issued an injunction forbidding the exercise of free speech and actually forbidding men from marching on the highway, no matter how peaceable they might be. There are a few noble men on the Federal bench who have refused to prostitute their courts at the bidding of corrupt greed, but they will in time have to follow precedents set by the others. It will be noticed that these injunctions are imply a whip with which to lash the back of labor. It is also apparent that if they succeed they must ultimately destroy the inter-

ests in whose behalf they are now issued and that they are therefore short-sighted. For if the laborers of this country are ever educed to the helpless condition of the la poring classes in some European countriesa condition in which they will have no purchasing power-then the great American market must disappear and our great railroads and industrial properties will not b

worth 50 cents on the \$1 Glancing at this proceeding, we find that i entirely supersedes government by law and according to the forms of law as guaranteed by the constitution, and it substitutes government according to the whims, caprice or prejudice of an individual and is therefore clear usurpation of power and a crime. Shall the corporations of this land be per mitted not only to devour our substance, but

also to destroy our liberties? My friends, let us save our institutions; overnment by injunction must be crushed. If the government takes some of the great orporations, then there will not be so many orporation men appointed to the bench. Bu the constitution has pointed out a way to end these usurpations without having the government take the corporations, and that way Every one of these is by impeachment. judges, whether of high or low degree, who has been trampling on the constitution and usurping power not given him is subject to

Consigned to Infamy. The American people can remove every one of them and consign them to that infamy

which is now embalming the memory But this cannot be done so long as Con gress is made up largely of men who are

mere corporation conveniences. It will be necessary to send men to Congress who wil be true to the people. This may not happen at the next election, nor yet at the next; but it must come, and must come soon Providence has ordained that nothing shall

go on forever. Our fathers said that ever lane had a turn. We have been traveling in a lane that has run in the same direction for thirty years, and are approaching a turn Yea, my friends, do not despair. A turn in the road is already in sight, and if the American people are but true to their nobler in stincts they will soon be restored to their inheritance, while justice and liberty, equal rights and equal privileges will cover our land with a halo of glory and give our people a new century of prosperity and happi-

But if they do not rise in their manhood and stand for the principles of eternal jus

tice, then all is lost. This is Labor day throughout the United States and many beautiful things will be said about the dignity of labor, but I want to say to you that if our government is not rescued from corruption and if the snaky form of government by injunction is not crushed then it would have been better for your children if they had never been born.

Eloquent Nebraskan Talks on Economic Problems to a Large Crowd.

The feature of Labor Day celebration in St. Louis was an address by W. J. Bryan, at Concordia Park. The biggest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting, Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men. Mr. Bryan spoke, in part, as follows:

While I find pleasure in participating in the exercises of this day, I am also actuated by a sense of duty, because the observance of Labor day affords me an opportunity for the discussion of those questions which especially concern the producers of wealth. A form of government like ours makes it pos-sible for the people to have such legislation as they desire, but even then it is possible for a few persons to overreach the people as a whole. The welfare of the people must be sought not in the securing of special privileges to themselves, but in the denying of special privileges to anyone.

The labor organizations have been one of

the most perent influences in improving the condition of the wage earners. Labor of ganizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employ

ment up to full time. While giving to these organizations credit for what they have done, it is only fair to suggest that neither labor organizations nor any other form of protection can secure to the labor permanent immunity if the general level of prices continues to fall. The idle man is the menace to the man who has em ployment, and the number of idle men musnecessarily increase if we have a monetary system which constantly raises the value o the dollar and constantly lower the market value of the products of labor.

Arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes is one of the political reforms most needed by wage earners. Until arbitration is secured the strike is the only weapon within the reach of labor. Society at large is interested In the application of the principle of arbitration to the differences which arise from time to time between corporations and their em-

Laboring people have a special interest just now in securing relief from what is aptly described as "government by injunction." extent to which the writ of injunction has been abused within recent years has aroused a hostility which is almost universal. It is only a question of time when government by

injunction will be cured by legislation. The main purpose of the writ of injunction is to avoid trial by jury. Trial by jury is more important to the American people today than it ever was before in American history. It was originally intended as protec tion against the royalty and it is to-day the main protection of the people against plutocracy which is to the country what royalty is under a monarchial form of government.

Eel Blood for Snake Bite.

Some years ago the naturalist Mose found that the blood of eels, particularly that of sea eels, contained a poison which acted, when transferred into the human system, similar to the venom of vipers, although weaker, inasmuch as the eel poison brought about a similar reduction of the temperature of the blood as the snake poison.

Based upon this fact, Prof. C. Phisalix made very interesting researches, which he presented recently to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He concluded that the blood of eels possessed immunifying agencies upon snake poison. He succeeded by heating a solution of eel poison to 58 degrees centigrade to destroy its virulence, so that it was possible to inoculate a guinea pig with the fluid, the only effect being the raising of the temperature by a few degrees. This reaction of the organism was followed by a perfect capability to resist the poison of the vipers, which was administered in a deadly dose fifteen to twenty hours after the inoculation with eel blood, but it absolutely failed to kill the animal. Even a very small quantity of the heated eel serum from snake poison. This discovery is most important, since it can be employed for immunifying human beings against snake bites, and, if not too far progressed, it will even insure a more rapid recovery from snake bite of victims who had not previously been immunified with the serum.—Philadelphia

Said "Poke and Beans."

Joe Cavan, who has had a whirlwind experience in the South and West, said to the crowd in the same old place, the uptown hotel:

"My advice to you all is, be natural Do not try to deceive people with your affected talk or in your clothes. You will be certain to show the cloven foot somewhere. I was at a dinner once in St. Louis. It was given by Gov. Marmaduke. Before we had given our orders, for at a Western dinner every man has the privilege of saying what he wants, the Governor asked each one of his guests where he hailed from. One was from Tennessee, one from Illinois, one from California. The East was not represented, so I handed in my card from Vermont. Just then the waiter passed the bill of fare, and my ruling passion asserting itself, 'Poke and beans,' said I, in my natural voice.

"'Cavan,' said the Governor of Missouri vehemently, 'you're from Georgy. No man from Vermont ever said "poke and beans," and your scheme of passing for a Yankee, suh, is reprehensible, and will cost you the wine.'

"I have sailed under my own colors

ever since."-New York Sun.

Searchlights at Niagara Falls. Visitors to the falls later on in the season may enjoy what is now a rare spectacle of seeing the falls illuminated | them. study their maps and thus be at night. It is proposed to add novelty to the illumination by using acetylene gas searchlights instead of the electricity which one would expect to be used at this great electrical center. This will be the first public demonstration of the illuminating powers of acetylene gas on a large scale ever given in this country. It is proposed to erect twelve Islands, and the light from these will be thrown across the American falls and the rapids above the falls. Some years ago, before the State took possession of the lands about the falls for free park purposes, the falls were illuminated from Prospect Park, and at that time proved a delightful summer evening attraction.—Chicago Tribune

Peculiarly Organized.

Among personal peculiarities of organization there may be mentioned the curious case of a man in New York, of whom it is said that he can only sleer while standing. Lying down causes him great pain, and he appears to have become quite habituated to erect posture. Of like curious nature is the case of a Spanish baron, who can sleep only in the cabin of a steamer or in a railway car when in full motion. For four years he has never ceased traveling by night in order to obtain sleep.

It has just been discovered that each of the two Testaments in use in the city of London court is kissed 30,000 times a day. Both books are very ancient They are falling to pieces, being literally kissed away.

The island of Malta has a language of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. The nobility of the island speak Italian.

The average expense of an ocean steamship from New York to Liverpool and return is \$75,000.

DOWN TO THE FOOT.

The boys stood up in the reading class-A dozen or so-and each one said That those at the foot should never pass, Or find it easy to get up head.

Harry was studious; so were Jake, Jim and Robert and Tom and Jack: For men of business they meant to make, And it wouldn't do to be dull or slack.

There wasn't another boy on the line More anxious than Jimmy to keep his

For to be at the head was very fine, But to go down foot was a sad disgrace,

But Jim delighted in games of ball,

Polo, tennis or tame croquet, And his mind was not on his books at all When he took his place in the class that

Twas his turn to read, and he started off With an air attentive—a vain pretense; For the boys around him began to cough And nudge and chuckle at Jim's ex-

"You've skipped a fine," whispered gener-

Who had often helped in this way be-

"You've skipped a line!" shouted Jim: and Of course, the school room was in a

As down to the foot Jim went that day He learned a lesson that any dance Might well have known; for we've sure

to stray If we try to be in two places at once.

port, when you sport, in an earnest way,

With a merry heart and a cheerful face:

But when at your books think not of your Or else you'll certainly lose your place, -Detroit Free Press

Secondary School.

I believe the great sin in our public high schools is that they give an inferior course of instruction to those children whose education is to be the shortest. But, accepting the statement that there should be nothing taught in the secondary schools which is not placed there in their own interests, I must protest against the proposition that it is more important for the secondary school to connect itself with the elementary school than with the higher institutions. I believe that to be an absolutely fatal error, just exactly as I think it is a fatal error in the was sufficient to produce immunity individual if he does not look up, and not down-if he does not seek his inspiration above himself. Can any proposition be plainer than that in a school we must always look upward? Shall we not follow Emerson's advice and hitch our wagon to a star, and not to a bowlder by the roadside that has not moved for millions of years?

Practically, what has been the sourceof improvements in education, here in the United States, for the last two generations? It is fifty years since Agassiz landed here. Where did laboratory teaching begin? Who brought intothis country the method of studying zoology by observation and experiment? Louis Agassiz. Who did the same service for botany? Asa Gray, whose honorable name has been already mentioned here this morning. From what institutions have come the superior methods of teaching Latin and Greek within the last twenty-five years? Those languages have been taught in American secondary schools ever since the Boston Latin School and the Roxbury Latin School were founded in the seventeenth century; but where did the improved methods come from? From the colleges, and the colleges only. Who started the method of reading at sight? Who produced books designed to encourage it? The classical department of Harvard College,-Charles W. Eliot, in Educational Re-

Newspapers as lext-Books. There is one point that I wish to emphasize particularly and that is the value of newspapers as text-books in the study of geography. It is only through them that one can keep up with the geography of the world and teachers and pupils should consult continually abreast of the times, particularly in the case of new explora-

Teachers will emphasize the value of reading the daily newspapers to their pupils hereafter. Text-books are often five to ten years behind the times, but a good newspaper is up to date. A notable example of the value of this pracor more searchlights on Goat and Luna | tice is afforded by the recent gold discoveries in Alaska. Text-books do not tell about it, but the newspapers have printed maps and descriptions of the regions which present the facts forci-

When school opens next month, teachers will find out how much the children have read about current events. They will talk the subjects over in the class rooms and will continue to keep up the interest in what is going on in the world.

By these methods boys and girls will, receive a fundamental education which will be of value vastly greater to them in the battle of life than the mere memorizing of figures and dates and the repetition of facts which they do not understand and in which they take no interest.—Supt. Greenwood, Kansas

Beston's New School.

Boston is to have a new public school named after Paul Revere, which will cost, including the site, about \$3,000 -000. The building will be constructed of light pink granite, gray, red and white brick and terra cotta. It will contain public bathin; facilities for the

children. The Bank of France has a camera so arranged that the picture of any suspicious visitor may be secured without the suspected individual knowing

Of all thieves, fools are the worst; they tob you of time and temper.

that he has been "caught."