EDUCATION IN POLITICS

How May Young People Be Taught the Principles of Good Citizenship?

MENACING APATHY IN SOCIAL CIRCLES

Intellectual Indifference to Political Obligations a Greater Danger than Ignorance—Views of Pres. Andrews of Brown University.

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Much is daily said in the papers and otherwise against the anarchists. Such strictures are just, but of little account. Men like the Vaillant, who threw the bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies, are past reason themselves and can have no wide influence. In one point tirades against these violent anarchists are worse than useless. They withdraw attention from the anarchism that is really dangerous. The anarchism which in fact threatens society is not that of our ignorant immigrants, it consists in the apathy which our best people, socalled, display in view of their social and political obligations.

There are many reasons for this apathy. Most of us have been religiously trained to distinguish sharply between the sacred and the secular portions of our conduct, and to place political and social affairs in the secular class. This teaching was wrong and has produced most unfortunate results. We have derived from it the habit of thinking that as care for public concerns is merely secular it is hardly a duty at all, and may as well be neglected as not.

Equally common and equally pernicious is the thought that the existence of human beings on this earth has meaning only in view of a higher form of existence to come after death. It certainly ennobles our conception of human nature to think of it as destined for a fuller being than is possible here, but it is extremely misleading to regard men's earthly experience as destitute of value on its own account. Viewing it so, we inevitably come to consider it of little importance how the affairs of this world go on. Is not an unselfish life here and now as beautiful a thing as any other sphere of existence will offer? And so of society: If we can bring it to something like ideal perfection right here in this actual earth, will not the heaven thus begun have a valuable character of its own?

DANGEROUS IDEAS.

Queerly enough, contempt for civic affairs has been extended and intensified by certain notions intimately associated with free institutions. One of these is the representation of society and the state as arbitrary creations; devices, necessarily evils, to which men resorted simply for the sake of convenience; whereas both have in some form always existed, and both are absolutely indispensable to any worthy development on the part of individuals. However, it will not do to think of the state simply as a means to an end, as existing merely in order that fine individuals may be produced, for society as society is a splendid product, over and above the individuals whom it helps upward.

Another dangerous idea which the pioneer friends of free institutions have sent down to us is the belief that social and political affairs will take care of themselves. This mode of viewing the state makes it an automaton, needing only to be set going, when all the good with which it is capable of blessing the citizens will be evolved without the slightest attention from them. Some may suppose that history favors this view, because in men's political development hitherto individuals have figured mostly as instruments rather than as conscious agents with clear purposes touching the ends which have been actually wrought out.

NEW PROBLEMS BEFORE SOCIETY.

But this, suppose it true till now, cannot continue to be the case. That society has thus far been mechanically evolved, as it were, does not imply that it is always to grow that way. As the rise of man's power to think abstractly was a turning point in evolution in general, so now, in social evolution, we are at a turning point, which is characterized by the necessity for applying humanity's purposive thought to the guidance of society. The world's population can no longer spread out into new territory, as has always been so easy heretofore; it is compelled to grow by greater and greater condensation. We must perforce learn how to live together. Mere trust in the so-called laws of social evolution was once not so unsafe, but it is no longer sufficient. As the world waxes older the Power above more and more takes man into his counsel in directing it. Problems of the gravest sort now confront society which a few years ago had no existence. They must be solved or we are lost, and they will not solve themselves.

Proper political education of the young involves the eradication of the above false ideas, and the substitution therefor of the corresponding truths. There can be no hemispheres, one sacred, the other secular, to a really good man's life. Nothing in it is secular in the sense that duty and religion do not extend thither. In nothing are we under more solemn obligation than is upon us to exert our largest and best influence for the weal of the state. Man's life now is important, infinitely so, and, partly at least, on its own score. Society is not an artificial affair, a mere convenience. It is indispensable to perfect individuality, and it is thus necessary not as an evil, but as a good. Nor is it an automaton, which God has wound up and set to going that it will run equally well whether we care for it or not. Perpetual vigilance for its welfare is demanded from us all.

THE CHILDREN MUST BE TAUGHT.

Efficiently to inculcate these lessons we must begin with the young when they are very young. Mothers and other primary teachers, all the kindergarten influences, in a word, need to be enlisted in the work. It is a sad fact that women, who are the chief companions and teachers of children during all the years when our fundamental and strongest moral convictions are formed, for the most part feel no responsibility touching public matters. Let a strong sense of such responsibility become theirs, and the duties of citizenship will be talked over, as the elements of morality now are, in the nursery, at the table, by the fireside, in school, children thus coming early to feel it their duty to incessantly consider political and social interests, and to treat them as the most precious and important on earth.

Schools can do much for young persons' political education by lessons upon the theory, facts and duties of civic life. Instruction in the elements of political and social science ought to begin in the primary schools so soon as scholars can read well, and it should never cease until the pupil's school days are done. It is no difficult task to show a child how dependent each of us is upon the society about us and upon the state. Infinite misconception still prevails on this point. How can children, or men either, be radical patriots thinking of the state so meanly as many do and as our fathers of the revolutionary epoch quite unanimously did? Evils gather about our political life, of course, and they are not at all to be excused because associated with what is so vitally essential. But accursed indeed must be the state, if such a state can be imagined, which would not be infinitely superior to anarchy. Not a soul among us duly appreciates the daily, hourly, perpetual blessings derived and to be derived from the civil order in which we live, move and have our being.

THE HISTORY OF LIBERTY.

As to facts, we ought in our public school instruction to dwell more on the history of liberty in early and modern times, as well as upon the slow growth and the cost of liberty. Touching duties, we might point out not only the obligatoriness of activity in politics, but the possibility and the duty of honest participation in political office. Very many of our fellow citizens cannot fully discharge their calling in relation to the state simply by regular and honest voting. They must hold office. A political career should be looked upon as something to be openly sought and aspired to by any properly qualified man, not as a gift, gratuity or mere honor from political friends. It is indeed a credit to a public officer if his office has sought him, yet it ought to be no disgrace to him to have sought the office as well, provided he is a perfectly proper man for the office. It should be an honor instead.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Institutions of higher learning are already doing a great deal to nourish an enlightened civic spirit, but they might do much more. Courses of instruction in civics abound in all the best college curricula, and they are very popular. There are no other communities in the land where correct thought and feeling regarding civil and social obligations are so general as within colleges and universities. Students are, as a rule, brave, open-minded and enthusiastic. They like progress and new ideas. They continually argue. Narrowness, provincialism, fogyism they frown down. A right spirit of young America is ever abroad among them, and the matters upon which it most loves to feed are those relating to man's life with man in political and social relations. But the general, silent and obtrusive tendencies of our higher schooling, and the social studies already in use, good as they are, need supplementing. Much teaching is either too abstract or too concrete. Economic, social and ethical theories should be brought in the teaching directly into relation with the facts, in order that students may know, so far as possible, what measures they shall favor and, as opportunity serves, help execute. Upon all the great social issues, as the ballot, intemperance, trusts, the tariff, luxury, silver, civil service and the like, advanced pupils should be trained to draft and defend reform laws based upon reasoned principles.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

The various religious establishments of the country, were they so minded, might be incalculably influential in the political education of the young. When we consider the immense number of religious people now, their tremendous resources in wealth and learning, their standing in society, and their perfect access to all men through the press if not by direct religious address, it is obvious that their influence in favor of right political thinking and practices ought to be far mightier than it is. Moral teaching is confessedly a main part of the church's business, and political conduct certainly forms a most important portion of morality. Every pulpit in the land ought incessantly to inculcate the duty of a public spirit. The church should make provisions for new, more careful study and teaching upon social and political questions. As to many of these, satisfactory information is not obtainable anywhere now. Not a few of the evils whereof all complain are the pure products of ignorance. Such people as have the best opportunities to learn know all too little about the details of proper social procedure on their own part, or concerning policies and methods for assuaging the woes which afflict society. To do good being the church's admitted mission, I see not how she can escape the duty of making deep and triumphant study of these grave problems now so angrily discussed, that she may teach the results from the pulpit and in every other possible way. A new sort of theological education, more practical than the old, is imperatively needed. Sunday schools might be utilized for making known the results of this, a form of activity than which none could be more useful.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.
Brown University.

A Private-Car Porter's Qualifications.

The private car porter may be switched off in any direction for a two weeks swing around the continent, says the Chicago Record. When he is 1,000 miles from home he is expected to know all the principal stops. The car rattles over a bridge. He must know the name of the river. Is the train running on time? He must know that. If the train dashes through a tunnel and he has failed to light the gas he feels that he has been guilty of gross neglect. The car must be neither too hot nor too cold. So the porter stands as an unhappy buffer between the invalid who is afraid of draughts and the red-faced man who constantly demands fresh air. If he arranges the temperature to suit both he is entitled to be called a genius. On long overland journeys, where the landscape consists of rock and sage brush, and the calls for the dining car seem to be ages apart, to relieve the horrible tedium the porter is called in to act as traveling companion and hold up his end of a conversation.

Little pills for great ills: Dewitt's Little Early Risers.

EASTER WEEK ATTRACTIONS AT THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.'S.

In order to make our store the center of attraction during Easter week we propose to have a double play on the boards called

Opening Week in Spring Wraps and Red Letter Week in Silks.

PLAY NO. 1.
OPENING WEEK IN SPRING WRAPS.

The first shipment of the new spring wraps for ladies, misses and children have arrived. They are very pretty, the choicest exponents of the cloak maker's art. Our buyer was exceptionally fortunate in his selections this season, being in the New York market in advance of the great majority of buyers, thus securing important advantages in the way of styles, prices and early deliveries, which the less fortunate buyer arriving later misses. This season the cloak manufacturers have been very cautious, making to order only. Hence the supply will be limited and choice garments scarce.

We are able to offer the people of Omaha the latest styles of garments from the best New York manufacturers at popular prices, which will insure a quick and ready sale for every garment. So convinced are we of the desirability of our line that we predict it will be nearly closed out by Saturday night.

Our 4 Leaders in Wraps for Easter Week.

No. 1---Ladies' and misses' all wool Capes, $1.98.
In all the different colors. This garment was made to retail for $3.00.

No. 2---Ladies' and misses finer, heavier, all wool Capes, in all the different colors, at $3.28
This garment should retail for $6.00

No. 3---Ladies' and misses' Wool Jackets,.....$2.98.
All shades and sizes. Made to retail at .....$5.00.

No. 4---Ladies and misses' all wool fine Jackets, ...$4.48.
All shades, extra length. Made to retail for .....$7.50.

All kinds of garments to suit all kinds of purses.

Buy your spring wraps this week at our great special sale and save money. **We are making special prices for this week in order to sell large qnantities before Easter.**

PLAY NO. 2.
RED LETTER WEEK IN SILKS.

Every Piece Marked Down.

To stimulate trade and clear out what we have left of the Walker Stock, we have decided to sell, for one week only, **SILKS** at prices that will linger in the minds of all fortunate purchasers.

We have carefully inspected every piece of silk in our department, and find the majority of the stock is marked below the present market value. No matter. Not one piece has escaped. You will find the red letter has been tacked on all through the stock.

Now is the time to buy your silks. If you want lining silks, trimming silks, colored or black silks, come and see the goods this week. It will be money in your pocket.

Every piece of silk in our big department, including all the season's new purchases, has been marked at Special Red Letter Prices, which will make Red Letter Week in silks an immense success.

We Quote a Few Specimen Bargains.

22-inch Taffeta Silks, beautiful colorings, Roman styles, marked to sell at $1.50. Red letter price, **$1.00.**

24-inch Satin Stripe Fedora, marked to sell at $2.00. Red letter price, **$1.25.**

Changeable Surahs, marked to sell at 75c. Red letter price, **55c.**

22-inch Colored Moire, very much in demand now, evening shades, marked to sell at $2.00. Red letter price, **$1.19.**

So on through the stock. Consult your silk wants. Buy during Red Letter Week.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO., 16th and Farnam Sts

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM

Omaha Red Men Entertain the Chiefs of Pawnee Tribe of Fremont.

NUMBER OF OTHER TRIBES REPRESENTED

Enjoyable Mask Social Given by the Sons of Veterans—Some of the Representations—Activity Among the Knights of Pythias.

On the sleep of the twelfth sun, Worm moon, Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis tribe No. 2, Improved Order of Red Men, received a visit from the chiefs of Pawnee tribe No. 41 of Fremont.

This visit was made the occasion of rejoicing among the Red Men of Omaha, and the large number who turned out to welcome the visitors evidenced the esteem in which they are held. Ogallala tribe No. 4 of Fort Omaha sent a large delegation, headed by that staunch Red Man, A. G. Wood, great mishinewa. Omaha No. 18 was also out in force, headed by Deputy Great Sachem E. R. Bridenbecker. This is the "baby" tribe of Omaha, but any one who saw the hunter's degree exemplified by the members on Monday evening is no doubt fully convinced of the fact that they are fully able to care for themselves. They are all energetic, tireless workers and are sure to take rank in the first division at an early day.

Pottawattamie tribe of Council Bluffs was represented by R. L. Williams and C. A. Smothers; War Eagle tribe, No. 45, of Sioux City was represented by W. Hawley, and Sioux tribe of Lincoln by Charles W. Barry, great chief of records. The visiting tribe was thirty-five strong, headed by M. G. Cook, sachem, supported by his sagamores.

They made a splendid showing and were warmly welcomed. The work of the adoption degree was rendered by Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis, No. 2, in a creditable manner, and the chiefs taking part were liberally cheered at the close of the ceremony. Speeches were made by M. G. Cook, Charles W. Barry, John G. Tipton, G. C. Lambert, George A. Bennett and Will L. Scism, all being well received.

Brother Scism particularly distinguished himself by an able, logical and patriotic address.

The thanks of Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis tribe are due Myrtle lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, for the use of its dining hall, which was kindly tendered, and where, after the close of the meeting, refreshments were served by John P. Henderson.

The visiting chiefs returned to Fremont on a special train over the Union Pacific at 3 a. m., and thus ended one of the most enjoyable evenings ever spent by the Red Men of Nebraska.

Sons of Veterans.

Crook camp, Sons of Veterans, gave another of its entertaining masque socials last week, which, in spite of the lateness of the season, was well attended. The costumes were both quaint and picturesque. Among the most noted were: Mrs. C. M. Rawitzer, who represented "Queen of the Morning;" Mrs. Jenness, "Daughter of the Regiment;" Mrs. John Kuhn, "Red Riding Hood;" Mrs. E. E. Hamlin, "Pink Domino;" Miss Tillie Larsen, "A Very Comical Little Match Peddler;" Miss Gibson, "Goddess of Night;" Miss Whipple, "Ballet Dancer;" Mrs. H. Miller, "A Circassian Queen;" Mr. C. M. Rawitzer, "A Typical Dude;" Mr. W. K. Jacobs, "A Turkish Sultan Who Lost His Harem and is Still Looking for It;" Mrs. W. K. Jacobs, "Goddess of Liberty;" Miss Clara Gibson, "Queen Isabelle;" Miss Laura Shamel, "Infanta Eulalia;" Mr. William Bennett, "Papa's Baby Boy."

The costumes were all exceptionally good and there were quite a number of very interesting groups, thus furnishing enjoyment for both spectator and dancer.

Prof. Phil Tebbins and orchestra aided very materially toward the pleasure of the evening.

Knights of Pythias.

The members of Nebraska, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, deserve credit for their zeal and constant fidelity to the principles of their order. They are prosperous, as they deserve to be. Last Wednesday evening the rank of page was conferred on two candidates and next Wednesday night those who are in possession of the necessary information to gain admission into their castle hall will have the pleasure of seeing these candidates advanced to the rank of esquire. No. 1 has a reputation as to good work, but in the second degree the boys excel all their other good efforts.

They extend a cordial welcome to all visitors and those who wish to see something good and praiseworthy should not forget that No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening in the Paxton block.

MR. COWGILL'S ORDINANCE.

What Eminent Electricians Think of the Measure Defeated by the Council.

The following letters are self explanatory:

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 23, 1893.—Mr. M. J. Cowgill, C. E., Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Your kind favor under reply; also the copy of your most excellent ordinance. It is undoubtedly the best I ever saw, and it is the same opinion of our superintendent and electrician. Now if I can get it adopoted by our council, I will take great pleasure in sending you a copy of the one they adopt. I notice that there is very little said in regard to the 'phone wires, and in fact there is very little to be said, as they are perfectly harmless of themselves. If you can furnish or suggest any arguments that will assist me in having as much of your ordinance passed as possible, I will appreciate it. I beg pardon for the delay in acknowledging the receipt of and thanking you for the copy, which was caused by our city being visited by a very severe storm on October 2, which caused considerable damage to my wires. Thanking you again, I remain yours very truly. H. P. WATSON,
Manager Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2, 1893.—M. J. Cowgill, City Electrician, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the 29th ult, we would state that the inch clear air space required does not apply to the points where wires pass through timbers, as such places are required to be bushed with a proper insulating tubing.

We have not had time to thoroughly read over your proposed ordinance, but from a hurried reading think it covers the ground very well and would be of great advantage if it were adopted and become an ordinance of the city. Of course our insurance regulations cannot be modified by city ordinances, and the insurance companies will require that work shall conform to our rules if it is to be approved by them, but your ordinance is so nearly in accord with these rules we believe that both will work together and encourage good and safe wiring. We should be pleased to give you every assistance that lies in our power in the way of information or advice. Very truly yours,
C. M. GODDARD,
Secretary of Underwriters International Electric Association.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3, 1894.—M. J. Cowgill, Esq., City Electrician, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Your ordinance received and read. I congratulate you in constructing an ordinance where there are no hardships for the electric light companies; it is just and equitable. With this ordinance a law you will have a model city electrically. The companies, of course, will oppose it on general principles. They do not want to do good work, because it costs money to put in good material, and every plant should be inspected as you provide for public safety. The companies will fight it now. After you have done all the good work in getting the different plants in safe condition and all the defective wire, which is a menace to life and property, displaced by good and safe wire, the very people who are opposing you will thank you, and your councilmen will congratulate themselves that they had a man who knew what he was doing, and that they (the councilmen) assisted you to make it a law regardless of what the companies say or do.

Now, I think it high time that there was a check put on the electric light companies doing rotten work. By complying with said ordinance they will make it and save money in their coal pile in the end. The intelligent citizen will not tolerate dangerous machinery much longer. We all know that electrical machinery is dangerous if not controlled by competent supervision and management, and, again, there is nothing so disfiguring to a city as electrical construction poorly and carelessly put up. It is cheaper, of course, to put up a line poorly and carelessly, and so long as the wire will convey the current what more do the companies desire? What do they care for looks and neatness of construction, so long as the wire will convey the desired current? There should most emphatically be some one to compel them to erect their lines in a sightly and safe way. Municipal authorities should have control of such work.

The section providing for the removal of dead wires is very good. We are suffering from just such a nuisance in our city. We have miles of dead wires and no one owns them, therefore the city has to appropriate hundreds of dollars to take them down. The companies who put them up and made money out of them repudiate these wires when they have no farther use for them, and the city must pay for taking them down. But, with an ordinance such as yours, each one will be compelled to own his own particular wire and when abandoned be compelled to take it down.

There is not a single fault in the whole ordinance. Push it through with all your might; it is just and equitable. Pay no attention to the companies; they would kick you if you took them to heaven and made them spend money by going there. They would use the water mains to convey their current if they could, because it would cost them nothing for copper.

I trust this ordinance will become a law, and that you will have the assistance of all right-minded and progressive citizens of your city, and will have the vote of all your councilmen, who have the safety of your citizens and beauty of your city at heart. Very truly yours, J. A. CABOT,
City Electrician.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15, 1894.—Mr. M. J. Cowgill, City Electrician, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Your valued favor of the 12th inst. received with copies of ordinances, requesting me to express myself as to what I thought of the amendment of your ordinance proposed by Mr. Wheeler. In answer to same will say I cannot see where Mr. Wheeler has added anything to the value of your ordinance, but, to the contrary, he has omitted some of the most valuable parts of it. Yours very truly,
JOHN T. BURKE,
Western Electrical Supply Company.

COUNCIL JUNKET.

Mr. Hascall Has Been Very Successful in Arranging All the Details.

After the adjournment of the council Friday evening the members were called into the president's private room by Hascall, who had a little information to impart in conection with the proposed junket to the Pacific coast.

Hascall is chairman of the committee of arrangements, and it was reported that transportation would be furnished free for the round trip, including the steamer ride down the coast from Portland to San Francisco. It was stated that a sleeping car had been secured "at greatly reduced rates," and arrangements had been made on the basis of a party of twenty. The outing will last twenty days, and it is expected to start March 29. The program is to pass the appropriation and salary ordinances at the meeting on March 27, so as to have all financial matters attended to before the start.

New Long School Building.

The new Long school building is being fitted up with desks and other furniture, and will probably be ready for occupancy this week. There is some talk among members of the Board of Education of dividing the two schools and making the new building a separate school with a principal of its own. No official action has been taken, but it is understood that the subject will be brought before the board at an early date.

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

THE COMPLEXION AND BEAUTY.

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Excelsior Complexion Remedies

Awarded the Highest Medals and Diplomas from the World's Fair Columbian Exposition.

Mme. Yale, the World-Famed Complexion Specialist, is the most beautiful woman living. Her beauty has been cultivated and her youth preserved by the use of these remedies. At 41 she does not look more than 18.

PRICE LIST

And Mme. Yale's Advice

FOR MOTH PATCHES, SALLOWNESS,

Thick, dead skin or any other discoloration I recommend my Complexion Bleach, and guarantee it will remove all skin blemishes and give a perfect, natural complexion equal in purity and beauty to a child's. Price, $2.00 per bottle; 3 for $5. It is advisable to use three bottles if the case is of long standing, although one bottle is sufficient in many cases.

WRINKLES AND SKIN FOOD.

Excelsior Skin Food will remove any case of wrinkles and every trace of age. It has been tested by the greatest chemical experts and pronounced marvelous. It makes flabby flesh firm and the old, withered skin fresh, elastic and youthful, sunken cheeks round and plump. Two sizes: price, $1.50 and $3.00 per jar.

FRECKLES AND LA FRECKLA.

It matters not if freckles have been from youth to old age La Freckla will remove them in every case. In eighteen months over a quarter of a million men, women and children have been cured of freckles and their skin made beautiful. It is painless and wonderful. Price, $1.00 per bottle

THE HAIR AND EXCELSIOR HAIR TONIC.

Gray hair is now turned back to its original color without dye for the first time in the history of the world. Mme Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic is considered the most advanced triumph in chemistry. It restores the natural color to gray hair, contains no dye, and stops hair falling in from 24 hours to one week. Can be relied on to create an astonishing growth. For bald heads it is marvelous. Price, 1 par bottle; 6 for $5.

GUIDE TO BEAUTY.

Mme. Yale will send her "Guide to Beauty," a valuable book, free, to ladies sending 6 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing same. Gives extracts from Mme. Yale's famous lectures on beauty, and general advice on beauty culture—the most advanced branch of education—which gives every woman an equal chance to become beautiful and remain young always.

Send all mail orders to Mme. Yale at her headquarters, Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago, Ill.

MAIL ORDERS—Ladies, you may order your goods by mail or get them from your druggist. If he does not keep them send Mme. Yale his name. He must be behind the times.

Sample jar of skin food given with every purchase to remove wrinkles.

Mme. M. YALE

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Relieves Catarrh and Cold in the Head Instantly by one application.

Cures Head Noises & DEAFNESS.

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Trial treatment or sample free
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