BIBLÉ SMITH, THE WAR SCOUT

How He "Fit" Congressman Clingman and Served Rosecrans.

CHARMING BIT OF NERVY ELOQUENCE

Bravery Displayed, Remarkable Coupled with Unfailing Humor-Riding a "Critter" to Carolina-A Wife's Prayer Heard.

(Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) General Rosecrans was accustomed to say that the scout was the eyes and ears of an army. Whenever one of his scouts returned to camp from an important trip he was re-

so remarkable that had he received even the common rudiments of book education he could scarcely have failed to acquire distinction in the civil troubles then upon the country. I met him first at his home among the mountains of Tennessee in the autumn of 1850. Going through that country on horseback I was one afternoon overtaken by a storm and sought shelter at his house for the night. It was one of the better class of backwoods dwellings-what is termed a the Lord did, I kneeled down and prayed ter double-barreled cabin-a log house with two Him right smart. I telled Him I had no face rooms on the ground floor, separated by an open passageway. It was simply but comfortably furnished, and everything about it

indicated that he was, in the phrase of the country, "right well forehanded."

His family consisted of his wife and three neatiy clad children, the oldest about 8 years of age. His wife was a comely young woman, who could read and write, and had very thoroughly studied the half dozen volumes that composed the family library. He could himself neither read nor write. He could himself neither read nor write.
"You see, stranger," he said to me, "Sally has all the lardin of the fambly, so she says par, instead of dad, which is the natural

BIBLE'S START IN LIFE.

I soon discovered that he was an original character, with a talent for humorous—and also ficitious—anecdote that I never knew equaled. He regaled me with his stories till past midnight and in the course of the evening gave me something of his bistory which ing gave me something of his history, which I will repeat nearly in his own words, as afterward I took them down in my

He was born on a farm not far away and worked for his father until the day he was 21, when, he said: "Dad axed me out ter ther barn, an' toterin' out a mule-brute as had been in the fambly ever sense Adam warn't no higher nor little Sally, he sez ter me, sez he, 'Thar, Bible, thar's my last will and testament. Tuck it, an' go an' seek yer

"I hen't nary chise, so I tuck it, an' moseyed out to seek my fortun'. I squatted down right squar outer this dead'nin', hired my nig Jake (I owns him now), and me an' Jake and the mule-brute went to work like blazes, all but the mule-brute, he was too tarned lazy to work; he was so lazy I had to hire an ox ter help him draw his last breath. Well, Jake an' me added acre ter acre, an' mule-brute to mule-brute, as the scripture says, till I had 1,000 acres and fifty mule-brutes, and then one day I sez to Jake. "I hen't nary chise, so I tuck it, an' moseyed says, till I had 1,000 acres and fifty mule-brutes, and then one day I sez to Jake, 'Jake,' sez I, 'yez got a wife, an' ye knows what durmestic furlicity is; ter be shore ye has ter keep it seven miles away, an' it b'longs ter a durned 'ristocrat; but what's that when I gives ye Saturday afternoons an' Sundays all ter yerself. Now, I hain't ary furlicity at all; what shall I do?'
"Git a wife Massa,' sez Jake, 'git a

'Now, that nig mortal law, so I saddled the mar' an' sailled out arter Sally." He found her and the result was the

double-barreled cabin and as happy a family as might be seen in many a day's journey. HOW BIBLE "FIT" CLINGMAN.

Many of Bible's anecdotes were worthy o record, but I have space for but one of them, which was in regard to Thomas L. Clingman, the godfather of "Clingman's Peak," and long a member of both the union and confederate congresses. "Go," gaid Bible, "ye never yered how I fit Clingman, that big whig chap, over thar in western North Carolina, Well, it was just afore the last election, when ye put in old Zack for president. The whigs they had a big que down ter Jonesboro, an' Clingman a whole lot of 'em want inter speech-n' ter kill. In the course of Clingman's ifyin' ter kill. In ech he said that Cass, our candidate, was a nigger trader down ter Newbern way (there was one of that name at Newbern at that time), an' was in fail for passin' counter felt money, an' if we lected him we'd hev ter ball him out ter nougerate him. I couldn't stand thet nohow, so I right up in metin' an' telled Clingman he lied like blazes. Well, he stopped short ter once an'

axed me fur my redress."
"Address," said his wife, pausing in her "Address," said his wife, pausing in her work and looking pleasantly at me.
"Thet's so, Sally," responded Bible. "I telled ye, stranger, Sally has all the larnin' of the fambly. I guv Clingman my name and where I hung out, an' shore enough, just arter dark, a feller rode up here with a

Bible accepted, and as the challenged person has the choice of weapons, he chose "swords mounted" at "sun-up" the next morning. "I had," he said, "a drefful smart ox brute that I'se raised up for my private ridin'. The brute he don't like a spur, an when ye puts one inter him he'll pitch headest inter the fust thing he comes ter, be it man or beast. In the morning I tuck out the cow horn-ye'd think Gabriel was a soundin' the last trump when I blows it—got out the ox-brute, tied a red rag ter his horns, put on him my wife's best kiverlet fur saddle, an' moscyed off ter the duellin' round. Clingman he was that with a second, a doctor an' a hull 'pothecary store of instruments, all waitin' an' ready to make mince meat of my carcass. Soon as terms of the duel—swords mounted—an' I phone constantly. At certain periods his calls were answered by a sweet voice, which seemed to soothe his tired, worn out nerves work of the universities.

Tights of the scholar are the fine results athletic contests themselves that would low their proper subordination to the seemed to soothe his tired, worn out nerves work of the universities. he 'cluded ter do it. So we tuck our stands, the seconds they guy the word, Clingman he my ox moseyed down onter his mar', with a horn blowin' an' kiveriet a flyin', that mar' she piked out quicker'n a whirly gust chasin' a streak o' lightnin', and she never

This duel I relate to show Rible's humorous propensity. Except the single fact of the challenge, the rest was no doubt the

On the following morning, as I was about to mount my horse to ride away, all the children gathered about me for a parting kiss—their comely mother, too, looking as if she expected no less. I was younger then than I am now and didn't know any better, so I gave her the same caress I had given the children, and then turned to say goodby to Bible. Holding my hand in a warm grasp and with a face as grave as a funeral procession, he said: "I'm right sorry to hev ye go, stranger, and ye'd better stay and settle yere. If ye will, we'll send ye ter congress, fur the man as has cheek emough to kiss another man's wife afore his very face can git any office in this part of the kentry."

decided to write to the girl. He did. Awaiting the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety he was at last rewarded with a curt letter stating the answer with considerable anxiety mount my horse to ride away, all the

BIBLE SMITH'S SERVICE AS A SCOUT. I saw nothing more of Bible till thirteen years later, when, soon after the battle of Stone river, I was on a visit to General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where I found him acting as a scout in the union army. His cool bravery, intimate knowle of the country and acquaintance with loyal men of the district had enabled him to be of great service, and the many thrilling experiences he related to me would all a volume. I can repeat only so much as will serve as a brief epitome of his sub-

outset of the secessional agitation Bible declared for the union; he said he be-

lieved "In free schools, free speech and free air for all of God's critters," and in the spring of 1861, when there were no union troops south of the Ohio, and the disunion fever was reigning furiously all over Tennessee, he organized 106 of his neighbors into a company of home guards, pledged to resist all attacks on the person or property of any one of the number. Hible was elected to the command of this company, and it secured his district immunity from the confederate conscription till about the time that Resecrans assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland. Shortly before this Bible, taken unawares when at home with his family, was captured by the confederates. The remainder I will let him relate in his own language as I took it down soon after he repeated it to me:

IN THE HANDS OF THE CONFEDERATES "They tied me hand and foot," he said ion sittin' ter Chattanooga. I know'd what that meant—a short prayer, a long rope, and a breakdown danced on the top of nothing. quired to report personally to him, and doubtless to this may be referred the wonderful precision with which all his marches and campaigns were planned and executed. Through his scouts he was able to see, as with his own eyes, over the whole extent of any section of country in which he was operating.

With one of his scouts I was personally acquainted, and he was a man in many ways so remarkable that had he received Better men nur me had gone thet way ter the

strange like up thar without her. "Well, we got to Chattanooga, Just arter noon of the second day's tramp. The commis-sion they had tee many on hand to look arter me ter onct, so they put me inter a tent under guard of a whole Georgy regiment. Things looked 'mazing squally, and much as I deter-mined ter be a man, my heart went down mined ter be a man, my heart was under the inter my boots whenever I thought of Sally. I never felt so afore or since, for then I hadn't got used ter luckin' at the gallus every day. I didn't know what ter do, but thinkin' ter meet Him afore I'd done suthin' for the kentry, and that Sally's heart would be clean broke if I went afore her; but, howsumever, I said He know'd best, an' if it was His will I had just nothin' ter may agin it. That was all I said, but I said it over and over a heap of times, and it was right dark when I got off frum my knees. The Lord yered me, that ar' sartin, 'case I hadn't mor'n got through prayin' 'fore a dirty grayback, drunker'n member of congress, staggered inter the tent. I reckon he thought it was his own, for he dropped down onter the ground an' went ter sleep, axin' nuther leave nor license.

"Then all ter onct it come inter my head what ter do"-which was to cut his cords with the confederate's bowie knife, change coat and hat with the unconscious fellow, and thus disguised escape from the encampment This he did, and after many adventures and hairbreadth escapes he reached the mountain that looked upon his home.

HOW BIBLE'S WIFE PRAYED FOR HIM "I got to the edge of the woods," he said,
"on the hill ahind of my barn, about an hour
by sun; but I daren't go down fur, ye
knows, the house stood in a clearin', an'
one of the varmints might be watching fur
me. So I lay thar till it was clear dark;
then crept ter the rear door and listened.
An' whot do ye s'pose I yered? Saily a
prayin' an' prayin' fur me, so earnest and so
tender thet I sot down on the doorstep and
cried like a child. I did."

He paused for a few moments, while some-"I got to the edge of the woods," he said

He paused for a few moments, while some thing in his throat choked his utterance. When he went on he said: "She telled the Lord how much I was to her; how she'd loved me ever since ter make me love Him how she know'd more ner she loved father how she know'd more ner she loved father or mother, or even children; how she often tried to make me love Him; how she know'd that way down in my heart I did love Him. Then she said she couldn't bear ter have me hung up like as if I was a traitor; that she could give me up if He thought best, see me die and not shed a tear, if I could die like a man, with a rifle in my hand, a doin suthin' fur my kentry.

suthin' fur my kentry.

"I couldn't stand no more, so I opened the door, fell upon my knees, put my arms about her, lay my head upon her shoulder an' sebbed out: "The Lord has yered you, Sally; I will love Him; I will be worthy of the ary furticity at all; what shall I do?

"'Git a wife. Massa,' sez Jake, 'git a
wife. Saddle de mar, Massa, an' got out on
a 'splor'n expedition. Jake'll look arter de

"Here again his utterance was choked and
there was a peculiar softness and tenderness

in his voice as he went on: "Since that minnit this earth has been another earth minnit this earth has been another earth to me; an' though I'se lost everything, though I has no home, though night arter night I has ter sleep over in the cold and the wet a scoutin', though my house is burned down an' my wife an' little girls scattered; though most every day I'se in danger of the gallows; though I'se been danger of the gailows; though I'se been roped to a tree to die like a dog an' a thousand bullets has yelled death in my ears; though I'se seed my only boy shot down afore my very eyes an' I not able ter speak ter him, to give him a morsel of comfort or yere his last words. I'se suthin' a like years (like his, band on his heart) allers yere (laying his hand on his heart) that has helt me up an' made me luck death in the face as if I loved it. An' if ye haven't thet, sir, no matter whot else ye money or larnin' or friends-ye is pore,

I never saw him again, and in a months he was shot down by the con-federates. He entered the dark valley alone, and Sally was not there to meet him. and yet, can we doubt that one was there to say a good word for him with the Lord and that he was warmly welcomed by the grand ompany of great and good men, who, like him, had laid down their lives for human freedom. JAMES R. GILMORE. (Edmund Kirke.)

CONNUBIALITIES.

It is reported that James Gordon Bennett s engaged to a Russian lady. Millionaire John S. Bates of Boston shocked the Back Bay district recently by marrying

Prof John Milne, F. R. S., the famous selsmologist, has just married a Japanese voman, whose father is a Buddhist priest. Young Mr. Bancroft, member of a well known English family, has, it is understood proposed to and been accepted by Miss Margaret Grimston, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Pauline, daughter of William C. Whitney of New York, and Almerie Hugh Paget of St. Paul, Minn. The bride-to-be is the eldest daughter of the ex-secretary of the navy. and the prospective groom is a real estate and loan agent and connected with prominent New England families. Here is a little romance that occurred re-

he seed how I was 'coutered he up an' cently in Portland, Me. He was a clerk in lected ter fightin', but I counted out the a large wholesale house and used the teleand strengthen him wonderfully. He grew to listen to that voice, dreamed of it, and finally it became part of his life. One eventhe seconds they gut the word Cingman he put spurs into his horse an' I put spurs inter min', an', stranger, ye'd better believe when my ox moseyed down onter his mar', with a he sat as one dazed and dared not look at ex-students of Girton, Newnham, Somerville be disappointed. they're engaged.

The Boston Traveler says that a few weeks ago a Maine young man bought a pair of socks containing a note saying the writer was an employe of the Kenesha (Wis.) knit-ting works and wanted a good husband. She product of his imagination—what he intended to have done had not Hon. Mr. Clingman declined the duel.

gave her name, and requested the buyer, if unmarried, to write with a view to matrimoney. The young man who found the note considered the matter in all its phases and lecided to write to the girl.

"We all like sheep," the tenors shrill Begin, and then the church is still, While back and forth the aisle Is seen to pass the "catching" smile

"We all i've sheep," the altos moan, In low and rich and mellow tone. While broader grows the merry grin, And nose gets further off the chin.

"We all like sheep," the sopranos sing Till all the echoes wake and ring; The young folks titter, and the rest Suppress the laugh in bursting chest! "We all like sheep," the bassos growl, The litter grows into a howl, And e'en the doacon's face is graced With wonder at the singers' taste.

"We all like sheep," runs the refrain, And then to make the meaning plain, The singers all together say: "We un, like sheep, have gone astray."

Educational Notes.

The proceedings of the late national educational convention in Denver have been variously commented on by several newspapers. Most commendable zeal was manifested by superintendents and teachers in their work. Methods were compared and improvements suggested, and very naturally was magnified. All men are inclined to do vention is what it did not do. There was much which looked to larger expenditure, more costly buildings and apparatus, but there was not a word about economical management of the public schools. The Chicago Journal, one of the papers criticising this emission, calls attention to the last report of the national commissioner of education, which snows that the cost per capita of educating pupils in the public schools has been doubled during the past twenty years. The increase has been largest in the northwestern states, and particularly in those states which received land grants for the support of public schools. It seems that the land grants, instead of decreasing the amount to be raised by taxation, as was the design, have apparently increased it. The same paper says that twenty years ago the cost of supporting the schools of Chicago was one-fourth of the entire expenditure for municipal government, while at the present time the schools require nearly as much money for their support as all the money for their support as all the other departments.

other departments.

In all cities, says the Indianapolis Journal, the expenditure for schools has increased very largely during twenty years. This is due in part to the illogical relation which school boards sustain to other branches of the city government, or, more accurately, because the boards are practically independent of the control of the regular city govern-ment. To those boards is given almost un-limited power to raise and expend money. limited power to raise and expend money. In Indianapolis the mayor and the boards under him cannot expend a dollar which has not been appropriated by the council. An engine house cannot be built without a special appropriation; but the school board can, by a majority vote, build school houses and lavishly equip them. The mayor and the boards of public works, safety and health gapact pegulate a loan for \$1,000 without cannot negotiate a loan for \$1,000 without the authority of the council, but the school board can issue bonds at a high rate of interest to purchase property not needed. As the result of this unlimited power school buildings have here. buildings have been made expensive by elaborate construction and finish where plainer and less costly buildings would be petter, because the influence of such buildings is to teach that public money can be lavishly expended and to cause the mass of children coming from humble homes to such luxury to be discontented with their condi-

SCHOLARSHIP AND BRAWN. The other day while the journals of this ountry were filled with the news of the athletic contests going on between our vari-ous colleges, and the wrangling concerning them, while the cheers which followed the Cornell crew down the harbor had not yet died out, the English papers were printing the portraits of the young men who had won he senior wranglerships and other scholastic

nors in their great universities.

It may not be wise or timely or sports manlike, says Harper's Weekly, to suggest that men with trained minds ought to play a larger part in the world's economy than sprinters, jumpers, carsmen and ball players, but it may not be taken amiss if we say that in giving recognition to the young men who win scholastic honors the English papers are not wholly wrong. Certainly most f the students of a university are there for the improvement of their minds, and the estensible object of a university is teaching. The sound of the modern college chal-enge, and the tone of the modern interollegiate discussion, are beginning to re semble too much the swagger of profession lism. A little more of this spirit and these manuers would put an end to intercollegiate sport altogether. And this would be regrettable. The body of the young American r today has been vastly bettered by the athletic contests in which he has engaged as The stimulation which inter ollegiate contests have afforded to physical exercise has been so marked that the physi-cal condition of the whole body of students has been greatly improved. Rather than have intercollegiate contests abandoned,

would have them extended, but they must become once more the recreation of amateur gentlemen, or they must be abandoned. There is a tendency to make the track, the ball field, and the boat house the school of professionalism. Manners ought to be and are softened by generous rivairy, and manliness and self-respect are thereby increased. Properly conducted contests develop character as well as muscle, and there is no reason why the danger that threatens should not be averted before the intercollegiste games bring about that boastfulness and that trickery which inevitably characterizes profession dism, and that thoroughly unsportsmanlike feeling which puts the prize of victory above the pleasure of a fair contention for it.
But all this good cannot be gained unless he athlete is taken down from his pedesta and put upon a level with his fellow students When he goes out into the world, if he has been an athlete and nothing else in college. he finds that many a classmate whose nam was never in the newspapers in youthful days is vastly his superior in the important affairs of life. Why should not the real student have some recognition in undergraduate judge on the bench to find himself on a par with his old-time muscular demi-god passes his old age as a judge of boat races; Even more important, however, than the rights of the scholar are the fine results in

low their proper subordination to the real The higher education of women in England appears to diminish their prospects of marex-students of Girton, Newnham, Somerville in them at about 70,000. Hall, Holloway and Alexandra colleges to the But he wasn't, and now number of 1.486, whose post-graduate careers worker have been observed, it is found that 680 are wages engaged in teaching, eleven are doctors or medical missionaries, two are nurses, eight or nine are in government employment, one is a bookbinder, one a market gardener and one a lawyer, while only 208 of the whole number are registered as married—only about one-seventh of the aggregate, which is a poor showing on the domestic side and in the bearing on posterity. No similar tables have been kept on this side of the water, but there is not much doubt that they would show a like result, and it must be set down as a fact that the higher a woman's learning the less use she has for a husband. It is discouraging to the men and generally an educational and sociological fact which is de-

cannot be ENDURING MONUMENTS. A man may win widespread and longenduring fame by founding an institution of learning which shall bear his name. The to employ an illiterate engineer or a telemonth—it had long been familiar in the United States; and the years have added luster to the memory of Ezra Cornell, who founded the university at Ithaca, N. Y. which was chartered thirty years ago, and apened for students in 1868, during the presidency of Andrew Johnson. The name of loard a vessel successfully influenced a chemof Andrew Johnson. The name of John Harvard of England and Massahusetts has been commemorated for more han two centuries and a half as the founder of Harvard college, now know as Harvard university. The name of Elihu Yal, porn in New Haven, Conn., died ... England, is em-

SCHOOLS OF COMMON PEOPLE
Increasing Cost Provokes Criticism in Various Quarters.

College Athletics Sharply Rebuked

Higher Educational Monuments
Teacher and Text Books—
Educational Notes.

Educational Notes.

Educational Notes.

Elias university in Baltimore; there is Vanderbill university in Teachers in Various Plants FOR THE BIG SHOW

Rins university in Teachers; there is Vanderbill university in College to Education university in Omsha, founded by Edward Creighton university in the State Fair Grounds Being Pushed Along.

EVERYTHING TO BE COMPLETED ON TIME

Cities of the State Invited to Join the Country hundreds of other institutions of the Country hundreds of other institutions of the Ring Country hundreds of other institutions of the Country hundreds of other institutions of the Country hundreds of other institutions of the Country hundreds of other in

It may be inferred from the examples here given that the man who desires to perpetuate his memory would do well to establish a university, college, seminary or other institution of learning, and give it his TEACHER AND TEXT BOOK.

In our schools it is rare to find recitations that may be regarded in the light of instruc-tion, says Dr. J. M. Rice in the Forum. In the thought studies, where scientific teaching the office of the superintendent and teachers is particularly required, the mechanical leachwas magnified. All men are inclined to do hearing the pupils recite their lessons, either that—a fact which St. Psul remarked in his in the words of the book or in their own time. What has been most criticised by the words. The progressive teachers, in addition papers which have commented upon the convention is what it did not do. There was to explain obscure matters, to elaborate, and, when possible, to illustrate points by means of pictures, charts, and apparatus of various kinds. But it is clear that, even in the latter instance, the recitations are based on lessons studied in advance from the text book, so that they still must be regarded as lesson hearing, though in a modified form. True instruction will not be obtained until the teacher is substituted for the text book, and it is then only that the principles of teaching can be properly applied. To suggest the removal of the text book, without recommending anything it ts stead, might justly be regarded as destructive criticism; but surely no one can construe my remarks in this light when I offer, as a substitute, the teacher herself.

> The teachers in the public schools of Japan re not allowed to have anything to do with oclitics or religion, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Record, and their religious belief is never the subject of inquiry in their examination. Some of them are Christians, having been educated in the missionary schools Some are Catholies. A larger pro-portion profess Buddhism, but a majority have no religion at all. The tendency of edu-cated natives is to discard the national relig-ion and to become materialists. Their invesfigations in science and literature demon-strate to them the insufficiency of the Buddhist faith, while they do not pursue their studies far enough to ascertain the merits of other religions. Although the school of free thinkers in Germany and France has sent no missionaries to Japan, its adherents in that ountry number hundreds for every one who follows Christ, regardless of the fact that millions of dollars and hundreds of earnes: and able men have been devoted to the intro-duction of the bible and the cross.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN JAPAN.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY. The first Summer School of Theology held in this country has just closed a ten days' sersion at Cleveland, O. The school, modeled upon the Oxford summer school plan, was arranged for and superintended by Presiden Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve university, the sessions being held in the chapel of the Adelbert college building. The at-tendance from out of the city, though not as large as the project merited, was widespread. Thirteen states were represented, Vermont and Oklahoma being the extreme regions east and west. There were also several clergymen and laymen from Canada.

The general theme of study in the school was "The Revelation of God," which was presented in courses and in single lectures. There were given in all thirty-nine lectures by fourteen different lecturers. The list of lecturers included some of the leading theologians, professors and pulpit orators of our day, representing the extremely liberal and the staunchly orthodox schools of the piping throughout the enclosure will

One of the features of the school was the unity of spirit which prevailed, a unity in doctrinal discussions amid all the diversities of subject and of treatment. Another feature was the positiveness and the cumulative character of most of the teaching. Throughout all the discussion, also, the value of philosophy as an aid to theology was very strongly emphasized. It is the universal verdict that in all respects the school was marked success

Educational Notes.

George W. Smith, for several years professor of history at Colgate university, has been elected president of that institution. William Stuart Symington, jr., of Baltifore, who has been elected professor of the Romance languages at Amherst, spent five ummers in Paris studying French literature

One of the youngest professors in the coun

try is Allen R. Benner, Harvard, '92, who has just been made head of the Greek department at Philips Andover. lie was a brilliant classical scholar throughout his college course. By comparing the statistics of English and Scotch universities in a given year it was found that Scotland, with a population of 3,725,000, had 6,500 university students, while England had only 6,000 students out of a population about six times as great.

Pennsylvania is getting ready to put its new compulsory education law into effect. The first step is to make a registry of chil-dren between the ages of 8 and 13 years in each district, this list to be furnished to the already indicated is that in many crowded districts school accommodations now pro vided are insufficient.

Mr. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia has given \$50,000 to the University of Pennsylvania in response to Provost Harrison's ap-peal for \$5,000,000 for buildings, equipment and endowment. This is Mr. McKean's sec ond contribution, as he gave an equal amount a few mouths ago. This gift is without restrictions. Another gift of \$10,000 was made by Mr. Richard F. Loper.

The law school of the Western Reserve uni versity at Cleveland will have a new building large enough to accommodate 150 students, the plans which have been prepared can be carried out. The whole amount of more of the school hope soon to obtain it. The school has been prosperous in the past, and with the greater accommodations for those days? Why should he wait until he is a attending lectures the numbers may largely

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Aluminum coffins seem to be the proper thing now. A Pittsburg firm is making them at the rate of 15,000 a year. Fine drawings, made in London, have been successfully transmitted to Paris by telegraph with the ald of the Gray telautograph.

Factory Inspector John Francy estimates the number of sweatshops in New York City at about 5,000, and the number of employes The Chicago Tribune estimates that 250,000

workers in the United States have had their increased on an average of 11% per cent during the past ninety days. For the first time in several years the large plant of the Chest Creek Coal and Coke com

pany at Chest Springs, Pa., is in full operation, every oven burning and every working full. The company has orders ahead for several months. The American Print Works, Fall River, Mass., which were shut down for repairs, started last Monday, and parts of the will run overtime to catch up with the

work. The convention at Denver of the Railway Yardmasters Association of the United States and Canada has disbanded the old pressing, but it has to be reckoned with and organization and formed a new one under name of the National Yardmasters' association.

> A new law goes into effect in New York on September 1, making it a misdemeanor for a railroad corporation or a private person was heard over England last to employ an illiterate engineer or a tele-

New Haven. Conn., died in England, is embalined in Yale university, formerly known as Yale collège, which enjoyed his benefactions in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In California there is Stanford university, named after a son of the late Leland Stanford; there is the Johns Hop-Three new cotton mills have been

Work goes bravely on at the Nebraska tate fair grounds, and more and more i ooks as if the 'naugural meeting here in September next was going to totally and acontinently eclipse any previous fair ever neld in the state, if not in the west. The new White City is assuming an air of com pletion that is entrancing to behold and the state board is deserving of the fullest meed of praise for its hustling qualities. The members have used the best of discrimination and judgment in all their work so far and have been untiring in their determina tion to push things along to a finish. They are immensely pleased at their success. If the state board is pleased, however, the board of directors, which constitutes the immediate local management, is irrepressibly jubilant over the glorious prospects for this magnificent autumnal jubitee, and each day's revolutions see it spurred on to renewed activity and diligence. Its reward lies in the fact that it is accomplishing great things for the general people; that it is giving Omaha a boost that promises to lift her bodily and forever from the slough of

despondency and hard times.

The local board consists of Z. T. Lindsey president; Will R. Bennett, G. W. Kelly Frank D. Brown, William Krug, Oscar Picard, J. E. Baum, J. S. Montgomery and G N. Hicks, with J. E. Utt as an advisory mem-ber. They are on the go from early till late, assiduous and energetic in everything that is calculated to augment the prospects of the fair and the fall feast and to enhance the general interests of the con wealth. FOR REACHING THE GROUNDS.

the White City shows an approximate degree of push and accomplishment. The railroads re all engaged preparing their lines to and from this foilification metropolis in an delpation of the stupendous influx of people here in September. The hitch with th Missouri Pacific has been amicably and satis factorily adjusted, and this road, with th Union Pacific, the Elkhorn, Northwestern Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and Burlington, all have access to the grounds. Everything between the fair people and the railroads has been fully con-summated and every line will be in operation by September 1, and this means hundreds of thousands of visitors for Omaha. The street railway, too, is on deck, and has already begun work on its line out Leavenworth street to the grounds. The company is putting in erossings over the Union Pacific tracks and clearing the line for its tracks. There is to be a loop formed by Leavenworth and Center streets, the first to be completed within the next six weeks and to be known as the Leavenworth street section. The Center street line will be constructed early next spring, when a complete system of electric transportation will have been established.

There need be no apprehension entertained as to the supply of delicious water for the White City, for this indispensable accessory has been already provided for. The water works system will consist of six large drive wells, two of which are already in operation, located at convenient points on the grounds. the piping throughout the enclosure will radiate. The one at the fisheries building will be the largest of the series, as a vast quantity of fresh water will be required here daily. Commissioner Lew May is de-termined to make this department the most interesting of all the great display. water obtained from the two wells already driven is voluminous in quantity and par ex-

cellence in quality-clear as crystal, cold and refreshing. WHEN THE GROUNDS ARE OPENED. Along about September 1 it is the present idea to dedicate the White City and grounds For the entertainment of the to the public. crowds that will flock there on this auspicious day a card of races will be arranged. These races are to have the very best local nags as well as several of the cracks from abroad. Sufficient inducement will be offered to secure these, so it is the very commendable intention on the part of the management to

see that nothing is done by halves on these grounds. On dedicatory day all the buildings will be in the highest state of finish and ready for ccupancy, the railroads will all have copleted their lines, and each will run an excursion, besides the special arrangements that will be made by the street railway This is all to be done before the grounds are turned over to the State Board Agriculture, for it must be borne in mind that all this expenditure of time and money not solely in the interests of the state fair. which has been located here for five years, but with the idea of supplying a perpetual

state demonstrations, encampments and so on and so forth, ad infinitum. The Omaha Driving Park association is rapidly completing one of the best regulation ille tracks in the world, not merely for the state fair races, but for annual racing sesions, tretting and running, both spring and fall. The association has spent \$40,000 in excess of the original allowance for the enterprise, simply because the stockholders

place of resort, a place for empositions, inter-

foresee in it great benefits to Omaha. The state board is industriously engaged advertising the fair. One hundred thousand copies of Bulletin Nos. 1 and 2 have been issued, and this week 200,000 copies of No. 3 will be distributed broadcast over the country. The big show bills, hangers, lithographs and other advertising matter will be orthcoming as rapidly as possible. annual passes have been sent out and all newspapers throughout the state which have not been supplied with an annual will be furnished dally admission cards on applica-There is no disposition on the part of the management to be niggardly in this re-

Ex-Governor Furnas has designed a neat invitation card in silver and gold. the card are stuck two pins, the golden head of one being an ear of corn and the other a sugar beet, while in the four corners are cements of the state fair, the Feast of Mondamin, the Nebraska parade and the coronation of King Ak-sar-ben.

OUTSIDE CITIES INVITED. The Nebraska parade committee has in vited each of the principal cities in the state to furnish a float, representative of their especial interests, and to raise the standard of these contributions the Omaha Business Men's association offers a cash premium for the two best productions, \$150 to the first and \$75 to the second, Douglas county not competing.

The management of the Douglas County Agricultural society, according to Bulletin No. 3, in view of aiding in every possible way the coming state fair, has among its special attractions, the finest classification and most extensive list of premiums ever offered by any agricultural society in the country, east and west, for a baby show. The premiums are donated by the Omaha merchants and business men and run all the way in value from \$1 to \$25, and are real baby articles of dress and furniture; baby cloaks, dresses, bonnets, shoes, gold rings, gold pins, silver cups, fine buggies, beds,

The contest is open to the world, and will be accorded by the state fair management prominent location, and every tare and attention will be given all exhibitors in this special attraction

Nebraska Parade committee in regard to floats to be furnished by outside has so far heard favorably from Nebraska City, Auburn, Dawson, Grand Island, Kear-ney, Schuyler, Central City, North Platte, board a vessel successfully influenced a chemically-prepared compass stationed some six miles away, causing it to set up an instantaneous peal of bells.

Beginner Central City, North Platte, Big miles away, causing it to set up an instantaneous peal of bells.

Beginner Central City, North Platte, Big miles away, causing it to set up an instantaneous peal of bells. paraphernalia, together with a big display in taxidermy, including mounted buffalo, elk. black tail deer and antelope. There will be 160 native cowboys and a big band of Sloux, Omaha and Winnebsgo Indians in the pro-Omaha and Winnebsgo Indians in the pro-cession, and altogether the parade will be a spectacle that will linger long in the mem-ory of every one so fortunate as to witness it.



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