

President and the People-- What is Expected

Speaker of the Nebraska House of Representatives

ITS next issue the Christian Herald of New York will publish letters from a large number of distinguished men and women...

A Government of Equal Rights. If the word "hope" is so defined as to include expectation, I am not sufficiently informed as to the president's plans to answer intelligently...

International Arbitration Binding. "The most desirable thing" for any nation is peace with the rest of the world. Beyond the sentimental desire for such a state, the practical benefits which accrue to the political, economic and moral life of a people are too apparent to require argument...

W. J. BRYAN, Statesman and Ex-Presidential Candidate.

Peace Work on the Canal. We should advance as rapidly as possible the great constructive work of the Panama canal, so that its benefits to the world's commerce and civilization will be speedily realized...

J. G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

International Arbitration. None more fittingly than the brave man himself. There is no more fittingly than the brave man himself to be the champion of the cause of international arbitration...

Integrity in the Public Service. Many desirable things are to be hoped for during the next four years, and some of them are certain to be realized under President Roosevelt's administration, especially aggressive integrity in the public service...

WILLIAM F. FRYE, President United States Senate.

Improved Commercial Intercourse. Among the things to be hoped for is that the people of the United States will secure closer relations with people of the other countries on this continent...

Peace and Prosperity. The most desirable thing to hope for for our country is that peace and prosperity shall prevail...

M. E. INGALLS, President the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.

Restore Universal Peace. The first of the five great duties for Americans is the restoration of universal peace...

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Contributions to Campaign Funds. The most desirable thing to be hoped for by the American people during the next four years is the passage of laws prohibiting contributions to campaign funds...

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Called Forth Cheers from the Enemy

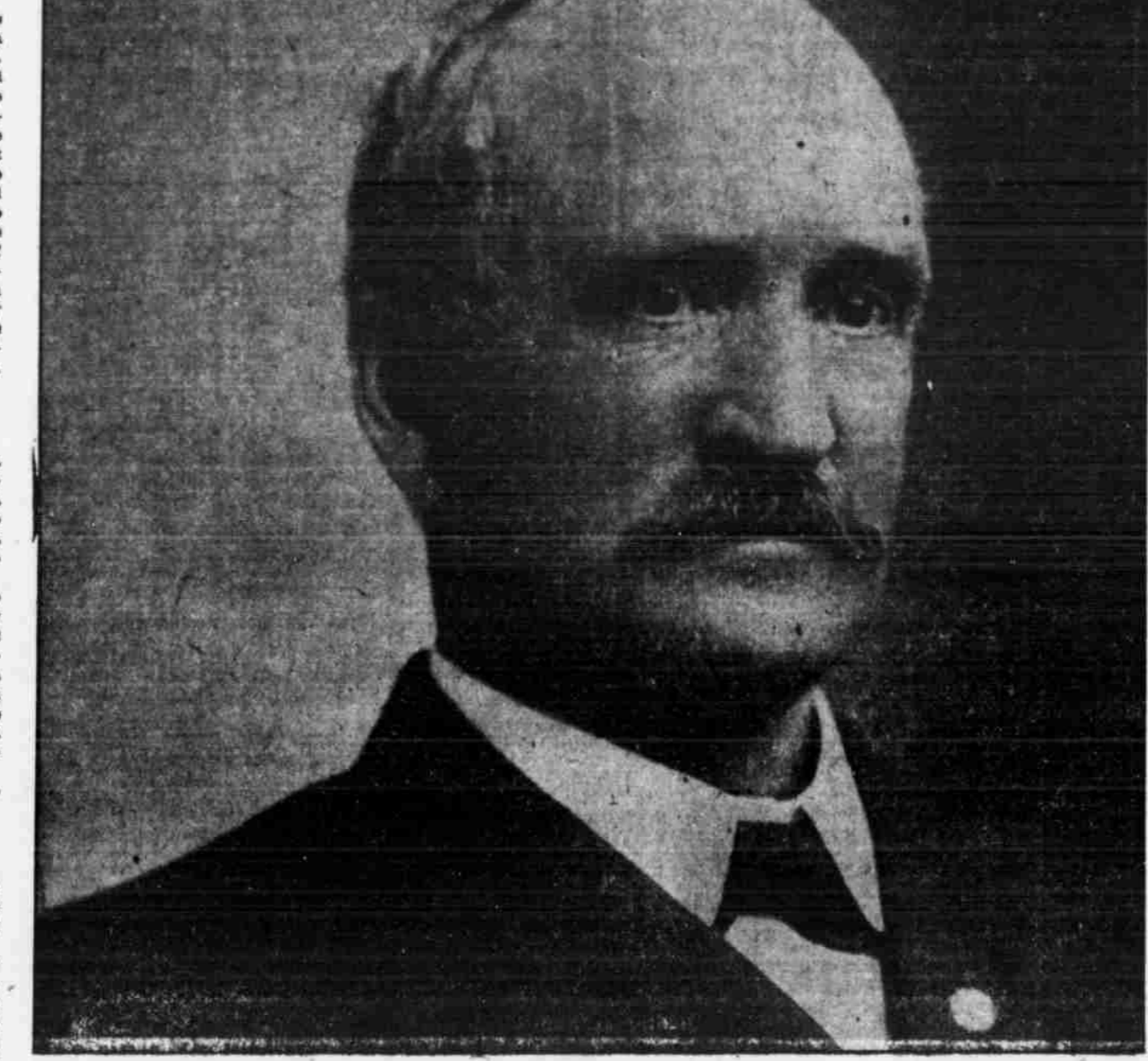
THE winter of 1864 Lee's army was in camp along the Rapidan river. The Union forces under Meade occupied the country across the river. Gen. Merritt was then a cavalry commander and he and his men were always busy making reconnaissances...

One morning in February my division of cavalry stood on the banks of the Rapidan without bringing on a general engagement. In due time we found ourselves face to face with the enemy, and the river between. A lively skirmish with small arms began, but the result was insignificant. The enemy declined to show forces beyond what was necessary to engage with our skirmish line...

It was finally decided that the only way to make the enemy show his force was to try to cross the ford in our front. If this succeeded, the enemy was to be driven out of his works if possible; if not, he would drive us back across the ford, probably with severe loss to our troops. Reluctantly, under these conditions, the division was organized for the work...

Leading the advance guard, which consisted of a squadron of cavalry, was Captain Ash. His instructions contemplated that only his advance guard should cross. It was hoped that this maneuver would draw the enemy from behind the breastworks and cause him to display his force. Ash advanced with his squadron amid the stiffness of death. The skirmish line was hushed and the silence which prevailed showed that the enemy was intent on keeping us in ignorance of their numbers and determined to make us pay heavily for the information...

The anxiety was intense. We knew that when the enemy opened fire at short range our loss would be great, and that the advance guard must be the first and



HON. GEORGE L. ROUSE.

ment of a panamerican railroad from Hudson's bay to Patagonia. I think this should be done by the co-operation of the various governments involved. Of these, it is easy to see that the government of the United States has by far the largest share. We are responsible for the undertaking and we should look forward with pride to its success.

EDWARD E. HALE, Chairman, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

More Practical Civil Service. So many great things are to be desired, so many with pretentious and widespread resonance, that it is not merely an acquiescence in statutory provisions, but a respect for moral law as well. President Roosevelt's attitude relative to labor unions, trusts and all sorts of combinations is on the very highest plane, and I am sure that his precepts will find not only hearty response in the minds of the people of our country, but will secure a reflection in action. The administration of justice law on a fair and unbiased basis insures respect for moral law.

JOHN C. BLACK, United States Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Complete the Canal. I know of no more desirable thing to be hoped for during the next presidential period than the completion, if possible, of the Panama canal. The influence it will exert in the expansion of our commercial relations with other countries; its influence in strengthening our naval forces on either side of the continent, and its influence in shortening routes traversed by our coastwise trade give it primary importance among attainable national desires.

W. P. HEPBURN, Chairman Foreign Commerce Committee, Washington, D. C.

We Should Take the Lead. One of the things most to be hoped for is that the American people will earnestly support every effort, by treaties and by other means, to secure the arbitration of differences among the nations. That is a great work for a peaceful country like ours. We want to set an example for other nations. We are disinterested in our desire for peace. I am old enough to have known enough of war. I hope, above all things, that during the next four years there will be no fresh wars, and that the whole world will take a step forward in

J. B. FORAKER, United States Senator from Ohio.

National Supervision. The insurance officers of the entire country are, with scarcely an exception, very much gratified with the president's recommendation in his recent message to congress, concerning the desirability of legislation to secure national supervision of all insurance companies, including life, fire, marine, surety and casualty corporations. For the better protection of the insurance business in all its phases, the security of the policyholder and the rights of the stockholder, no more timely suggestion has been

FRANCIS E. CLARK, President and Founder of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston.

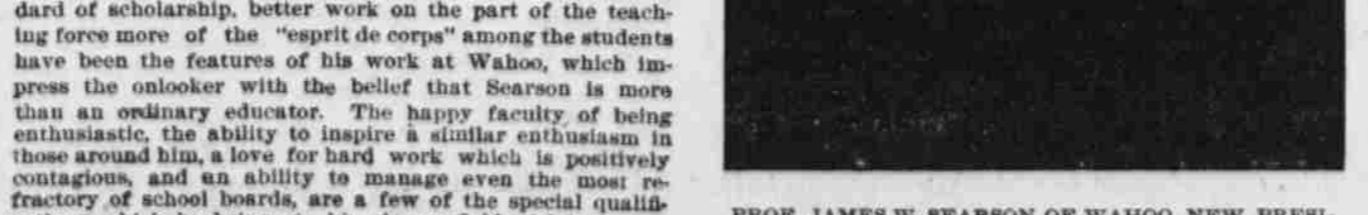
"Square Deal." He was elected because the people believed in a square deal, and a square deal he will give us all around.

JACOB A. RITS, Author and Philanthropist, San Francisco.

AMNES W SEARSON, who was recently elected to the presidency of the Nebraska State Teachers' association, was born on a farm near Grand Island in 1873. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Searson, well known to Hall county people as pioneer settlers in that section. He received his first insight into matters educational in the district schools of Hall county, followed by a course at the Grand Island High School, from which he graduated in the class of '91. A course at the University of Nebraska gave Mr. Searson his A. B. degree, with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1896, and the same institution conferred the degree of A. M. in 1899.

Mr. Searson sandwiched in considerable valuable teaching experience with his schooling. He was principal of the Weeping Water High school in 1894-1895, instructor in the History department of the State University, 1896-1898, and teacher of history in the Lincoln High school in 1898-1899. He also was principal of the Pender public schools (as substitute), for a while.

Mr. Searson is now serving his sixth year as superintendent of the Wahoo public schools, a position which has given him abundant opportunity to show his ability as a builder in the educational field. Under his leadership the standard of the Wahoo schools has been steadily raised until today they occupy an enviable position among educational institutions of their class. A higher standard of scholarship, better work on the part of the teaching force more of the "esprit de corps" among the students have been the features of his work at Wahoo, which impress the onlooker with the belief that Searson is more than an ordinary educator. The happy faculty of being enthusiastic, the ability to inspire a similar enthusiasm in those around him, a love for hard work which is positively contagious, and an ability to manage even the most refractory of school boards, are a few of the special qualifications which he brings to his chosen field of labor.



PROF. JAMES W. SEARSON OF WAHOO, NEW PRESIDENT OF NEBRASKA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Gossip and Stories About Prominent People

Governor La Follette's College Days. DURING his university days," says a writer in "Harper's" Weekly, "Young La Follette's oratorical powers began to make themselves felt. Born with a gift for public speaking, he speedily developed into an eloquent and convincing talker, and was a conspicuous figure in the literary and debating societies. The interstate oratorical contest between Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois was one of the notable events of the college year, and in 1879 he entered the lists as a competitor. The subject of his oration was 'Lago,' and even as Lago's dupe, Othello, smothered luckless Desdemona, so Lago's young analyst and interpreter smothered his forensic rivals, first in the University of Wisconsin contest, second in the broader forum of the assembled colleges of the Badger state, each of which had sent its best speaker, and third in the interstate competition itself when the six champion orators of as many states were arrayed against each other on the same platform.

Young La Follette stalked everything on the merits of 'Lago,' used the same oration in all three contests, and carried off the interstate championship with ease. The winning oration, treasured in scores of Wisconsin scrap-books, although a quarter of a century has passed, was printed in many western newspapers, was recited by ambitious schoolboys for years, and was even said to have given the great Edwin Booth a new conception of the character of Lago.

Slating Up to His Job. The bishop of Texas is a man of physical proportions commensurate with the great diocese over which he has charge. Leaving a barber shop one day during the recent Episcopal convention in Boston, he lighted a cigar. "Why, bishop," inquired the barber, "you do that sort of thing?" "Oh, yes," was the reply; "I have done that sort of thing ever since I was 12 years old." The barber surveyed the six feet 4 inches of individual before him. Then: "It's well you began young, bishop," he commented, "for they do say it stunts you!"

Plain Clothes Upheld. Whether or not Judge Sherman, the newly elected lieutenant governor of Illinois, will appear in evening dress at official functions is uncertain, but his antipathy to such conventionalities created much amusement upon the occasion of a banquet at the Union League club of Chicago. The judge had been asked to speak at the gathering, reports the Record-Herald. When he presented himself at the door he wore a business suit. The colored man on duty did not know him. He looked the guest over and said: "You cannot come in without a dress suit, sah."

That I have no dress suit," was the response, "and I think I shall enter without it." "No, sah; you cannot come in unless you put on evening clothes," said the negro. "If you want a dress suit I can get it for you."

That I do not want a dress suit," remarked the judge, "and you may tell your master that L. Y. Sherman is at the door, and that it is no dress suit or no speech." The next few minutes were devoted to explanations and apologies, and the judge sat at table in his ordinary business attire.

Told on Himself. Archbishop Ireland doesn't mind telling a joke on himself. The archbishop always dresses so unostentatiously that no one could guess his episcopal rank from his street garb. Traveling one day in a rural district, he met a good-natured woman in the car who, after some general conversation, asked him: "You're a priest, father, aren't you?" In a bantering mood, the archbishop thought he'd try quibble to put her at ease, so he answered: "No, my good woman, I'm no longer a priest." The woman gave him a pitying glance. When she said, soothingly: "Oh, the Lord bless us, father! It wasn't the drink, I hope?"

A Shot at the Judge. Some days ago, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, there was an old judge on the bench in Berks county whose decisions, in consequence of numerous reversals, did not always command universal respect. One day in a case in which he was sitting one

able revelation of the obvious—that fresh air is worth all the drugs in all the pharmacies put together, and multiplied by ever the exertions of all the German chemists yet unborn. The point I want to make is the inherent improbability that this, that or the other plant shall provide a cure for a disease the cause of which has nothing whatever to do with the plant. The only indisputable exception to the irrelevance of plants in the cure of disease is furnished by quinine in malaria, and there, as it happens—for it is a palpable fluke—the drug is directly lethal to the minute animal parasite which causes the disease.

All but useless in aiding the patient to cure himself. They are also very valuable in relieving symptoms—a power which explains the absurd faith formerly put in drugs, and still displayed by so many. Thus it is that while there are many drugs and doubtless many more to come, which are of immense service in medicine when properly used, the experienced physicians who teach in the great schools of medicine are ever more urgently impressing upon the student the importance of treating causes and not symptoms.—Dr. Gaisely in World's Work.

Pointed Paragraphs. Ballots interest women less than bonnets. A kiss is seldom worth the price a jury places on it.

As a rule the man with a literary bent soon goes broke. Uneasy lies the stomach that gets filled at a quick lunch counter.

Just think of the taxes you get out of paying for not owning the earth. He who dishes out nothing but cold facts has but few warm friends.

Many a man is compelled to pay for experience who would rather not have it. A Kansas woman was recently arrested for taking in washing—from a neighbor's line.

Drugs Are Decadent in Modern Medicine. NEVER did the public so be-drug itself as today. The invaluable method of hypodermic injection, greatly facilitating the use of drugs by the medical man, has performed a like service—usually, in that case, a grave disservice—for the public, so that homes for the treatment of drug habits spring up and flourish everywhere. Morphine, cocaine, trional, paraldehyde and many more claim what appears to be a constantly increasing number of victims. In all these relations then, the drug, so far from being decadent, is in full climax. And yet, in sober, scientific medicine, the drug is decadent. The discovery and use of active principles instead of the plants that contain them, and the employment of hypodermic injection, though greatly facilitating the abuse of drugs, have led also to a better recognition of their legitimate uses—and this is chiefly a recognition of their limitations.

The days of the shotgun prescription, containing a dozen different things, of which some two or three might hit the mark, were numbered when scientific study was directed to the normal action of each constituent of every drug. And with the direction of individual study to individual drugs came the discovery that drugs, except in a very few and unmistakable instances, are and can be no more than mere auxiliaries, usually of not more than doubtful utility in the treatment of disease. When you have mentioned quinine in malaria, mercury in another disease, iron in anemia, and sodium salicylate in rheumatic fever, you have practically exhausted the list of drugs which have a specific action in disease.

But the discovery of the causes of disease has done even more for the humiliation of the drug. It is found that the active cause needs certain predisposing causes to prepare the soil for the accursed seed. And among such predisposing causes we find the potency of bad air and deficiency of light. Then there comes that remark-