BRIEF CITY NEWS

Have Best Print It.

Emeralds—Edholm, Jeweler.

B. F. Swoboda—Certified Accountant.

Lighting Fixtures, Burgess-Granden Co.

Rinehart, Photographer, 18th & Farnam.

Burns Celebration, January 25. Chamber's academy.

1820—National Life Insurance Co.—1910 Charles E. Ady, General Agent, Omaha.

"Try Us First For Fuel"—Nebraska Fuel Co., 1414 Farnam St. Both Phones.

Equitable Life Policies, sight drafts at maturity. H. D. Neely, manager, Omaha.

Keep Your Money and Valuables in the American Safe Deposit Vaults in the Bee building. $1 rents a box.

Your weekly or monthly savings paid on shares of Nebraska Savings and Loan association will earn 5 per cent per annum.

John Ewbank Buys Hawley Property—John Ewbank has bought the property at Thirtyeighth and Davenport streets from Clara and May Hawley, the price being $16,000.

Injured Employe Remembered by Friends—Frank Kennedy, a machinist apprentice at the Union Pacific car shops, who lost his right eye in an accident shortly before Christmas, was yesterday presented with a fine watch by his working associates.

Eastern Mails Delayed by Storm—The western mails have about resumed their normal condition, but some trouble is experienced with the eastern mails on account of the stormy conditions prevailing east of the Mississippi. The mails from the east are anywheres from an hour to half a dozen hours late.

Turner Takes New Plan—Robert A. Turner, who was formerly manager of the C. D. Thompson Advertising agency and who for the last two years has beben advertising and sales manager of the Neiburg Manufacturing company of West Point, Neb., has become associated with the Lissing-Chase Advertising company of Des Moines, Ia.

Last Rites for Thomas Ryan—The funeral of Thomas Ryan, who died Friday from burns received in an accident at the Armour plant, where he was employed, is to be held from St. Agnes' chuch in South Omaha this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The burial is to be in St. Mary's cemetery. The body is at Heafey & Heafey's undertaking rooms in South Omaha.

Many Want to Wear Uniforms—There are now a number of applicants for enlistment in the United State navy. These will run from one to four and five per day. Less than 60 per cent of the applicants are enlisted, being disqualified by physical defects and many of them being minors not having the requisite consent of parents or guardians for enlistment.

Soup Committee Does Good Work—In nine days, beginning January 7, a committee from the Peoples church served 313 people with free soup and sent out seventeen pails of soup to needy persons. The committee that is aiding poor children will be glad to receive donations of clothing shoes, meat, vegetables, bread, coal or cash in order to better carry on the charitable work.

Marshal Warner Finds Prized Diary—United States Marshal W. P. Warner has returned from an exchange of several days at Dakota City, closing up the estate of his recently deceased mother. Among the effects of his late father he found a diary written of a trip to Pikes peak during the gold excitement there in 1860. The trip was made by ox team and took about two months. It is full of interesting incidents of that early day.

Caught in the Act

and arrested by Dr. King's New Life Pills, billous headache quits and liver and bowels act right. 25c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

RAILWAY CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR

W. L. Park Chosen President by Board of Directors—Annual Meeting Saturday.

Officers of the Omaha Railway club for the fiscal year were chosen at a meeting of the board of directors held Saturday afternoon in the club rooms in the Barker block. W. L. Park, general superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad, was chosen president of the organization.

Other officers are as follows: First vice president, Everett Buckingham; second vice president, W. A. Dilworth; secretary, A. B. Christensen; chairman board of directors, H. C. Picuiell; chairman house committee, D. B. Allen; chairman entertainment committee, Ralph Hayward; chairman auditing committee Fred Montmorency. Louis Beindorff, the present treasurer, will remain in office.

The annual meeting of the club will be held next Saturday night.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

De Forest, Wis.—"After an operation four years ago I had pains downward in both sides, backache, and a weakness. The doctor wanted me to have another operation. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am entirely cured of my troubles."—Mrs. Auguste Vespermann, De Forest, Wisconsin.

Another Operation Avoided.

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. Lily Peyroux, 1111 Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

If you want special advice about your case write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is strictly confidential.

Some Things You Want to Know

The Statue of Lee.

Next Wednesday being the anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, it was the original intention of those interested in placing the statue of the great commander in the statuary hall of the United States capitol, to have the formal presentation take place on that date. But the adverse criticisms heard in some places will result in a postponement of the date of formal presentation at least to February 22, the birthday of Washington, and perhaps indefinitely. It is said to be the wish of the family of General Lee that no formal presentation be extended so long as there is serious objection to its reception from any quarter.

If, in deference to these objections, the presentation ceremonies shall be postponed indefinitely, the effect will be farther reaching than the Lee controversy, for the reason that the state of Virginia is also presenting a magnificent bronze of Washington, and the country will be treated to the spectacle of a statue of the Father of His Country standing in the statuary hall without formal reception. It would be an unfortunate situation, but not a really serious one, because the statue is there by law. The formal presentation ceremonies are but the frills and furbelows, and have nothing to do with making the presence of the statues legal. As a Virginia congressman of long service and deliberate judgment has said: "The statues of Washington and Lee are there by law, the letter of which has been complied with, and nothing but a specific act of congress, or an act of vandalism can get them out."

The law under which these gifts are presented was passed years ago, shortly after the wings of the capitol were built and the house vacated what is now Statuary hall. In order to create a national valhalla congress set apart this room and provided that each state should be entitled to send thereto the statues of the two deceased persons whom it might select. It will be observed that the choice rests with the state itself, and that the only conditions are that the effigies shall represent the dead and those who are deemed most worthy of the honor. There is nothing set forth concerning congressional approval, or authorizing any tribunal to question the choice of a state. Joan Brown might be even more objectionable to Virginia than Lee is to Kansas, yet neither has the right to contest the choice of the other.

When the statues are placed in position that ends all the necessary formalities. When the one of Father Marquette, the Jesuit explorer, was presented by the state of Wisconsin, there was a strong protest from anti-Catholic sources because of the presence of the robes of the order and trouble seemed imminent in the house. The senate did its part in formally accepting the statue, but the acceptance by the house was not asked. This effigy of Marquette stands there now on as sure a footing as if it had received a hundred formal acceptances, and no one thinks of objecting to its presence.

When Lee was first considered for a place in Statuary hall there was some difference of opinion in Virginia as to the advisibility of his selection. Every one agreed that he was, next to Washington, the best beloved of Virginia's heroes. But some thought that perhaps the time was inopportune, and that the matter had better be deferred. To every one it seemed to be a procedure warranted by right, but to some it was not considered expedient. At this juncture Senator Martin gave expression to the view that every other state had exercised its right in the premises without let or hindrance, and that if Virginia were to be denied that right, the Virginia which had figured so conspicuously in the founding of the government, then it was time for its people to know it. This seemed to voice the general sentiment and the legislature forthwith ordered the casting of the statues.

The objections to the acceptance of the statue of General Lee comes from the fact that he is clad in the confederate uniform, rather than from objections to the man himself. There are several other confederate soldiers in the hall, notably McKenna and Curry, from West Virginia and Alabama, respectively, but there was no serious objection to them.

The presentation of the statues of Washington and Lee was timely, at least so far as that of Washington is concerned. In recent years, since Illinois sent the statue of Frances E. Willard, the ludicrousness of the location of the statue of Washington has brought to the face of the visitor a smile of amusement rather than a look of veneration. In the first place, Washington was represented by the smallest and most insignificant statue there. Secondly, without malice aforethought, he was placed in a position which gave the effect of his peeping out from behind the skirts of Miss Willard like a bashful boy hiding behind his mother.

This little statue of Washington is nothing but a plaster of paris replica of the Houdon statue in the Virginia capitol. That it is a magnificent likeness is shown by the fact that Jefferson observed that beholding it suddenly gave the effect of Washington himself standing there. The new statue of Washington is also a replica of the Houdon masterpiece, but it is in bronze, on a befitting pedestal, and makes a splendid appearance.

It is said to have been the ambition of Valentine, the sculptor, to make as excellent a portrayal of Lee as Houdon's statue is of Washington. That he has failed to do so is asserted by many who were acquainted with the dead commander. In speaking of the matter recently a member of the Virginia delegation in congress stated that the statue could hardly have looked less heroic and less like the gallant commander than it does. To him the poise seems totally unlike that of Lee, and one arm appears shorter than the other. Another adverse criticism came from a camp of confederate veterans whose members made a pilgrimage to Statuary hall to see the new likeness of their leader. Not one of them thought the statue did Lee full justice.

In behalf of the sculptor it is urged that no one could expect fully to catch all the subtle shades of bearing that made Lee one of the most gallant and commanding figures ever seen on a field of battle. It is also said in defense of the sculptor that his work in designing the celebrated recumbent statue of Lee at Lexington, in which the great soldier had gathered the draperies of his couch about him, is sufficient assurance that he has come as near to catching the noble mein of General Lee as it can be done in impassive bronze. Valentine was a follower of Lee, and no man in all the southland was more anxious to have the work a fitting memorial.

The commission created by the state of Virginia to look after the casting of the statues was composed mainly of young men, but one or two of whom had ever seen General Lee. The author of the bill providing for the work was Don P. Halsey, nephew of Senator John W. Daniel. He and Senator Daniel supervised the placing of the bronzes, which were given conspicuous places in the hall.

With each state the sole judge of the statues it presents, including subjects, size and material, there can be little continuity of purpose in the filling of the hall. The result is that some are life size, and some heroic in proportion, some are on low pedestals and some on high ones, some are made of weathered bronze and others of bright new bronze, some of polished marble and some of unpolished, some extensively inscribed and some without extenthan the name of the author stated upon them. In short, it represents a patriotic jumble of characters, materials and designs. Withal, understanding the lack of conformity in the system by which the statues are assembled, the effect is not so incongruous as it might be.

While Robert E. Lee lives in every southern heart as the very personification of everything good that was, is, and will be sacred to the south, holding a foremost place among the defeated commanders of all history, there are comparatively few monuments to his memory in the south. New Orleans, Charleston, Richmond and Lexington are the places where the principal monuments of Lee may be found, and of these the recumbent statue over his resting place at Lexington is the most famous.

If the presentation of the statues of Washington and Lee takes place on the 22d of February, another coincidence of history will relate them. Born in the adjacent counties of Westmoriland and Stafford, related through the ties of marriage so direct that Lee inherited the home where Washington wooed and won his wife, each led a cause which was sacred to his people. Later Lee became the president of the college through th patronage of Washington, and his name was added to the title of the institution. Then Virginia selected them as her most distinguished sons, not more for their splendid military records than for the great examples of pure, honorable and self-sacrificing manhood which they bequeathed to posterity.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

TOMORROW—THE SPREAD OF VACCINATION.

New Club House Now Planned by the Omaha Club

Annex Idea Turned Down—Annual Dues Increased and Officers Chosen for Year.

In annual meeting Saturday night the Omaha club flatly turned down a proposition to build an expensive annex to the present club house, with a plan in view to erect an entirely new home within the next few years. The sum of $250,000 will probably be expended on the proposed new structure.

Following the general scheme to raise funds and keep up the standard the club voted to increase the membership dues in the organization from $50 annually to $100. This rate will apply for the next two years at least. Payments are to be made in quarterly installments of $25 each, instead of $15 under the old plan.

Officers for the year were chosen as follows: President, Myron L. Learned, vice president, W. M. Burgess; secretary, C. L. Deuel. The board of directors will consist of Joseph Cudahy, M. L. Learned and George M. Peck. Joseph Cudahy is the only new member of the directorate, succeeding Victor Caldwell. The other members of the board and the general officers succeed themselves.

"There is no question but what the club needs more commodious quarters," said Secretary Deuel. "Our membership to day is 320 active members, and our present quarters are inadequate.

"The proposition to build an annex to the present building at Twentieth and Douglas streets did not meet with favor. Instead of improving what we have the members have expressed the sentiment that they want something more commodious, more beautiful and more handsome.

"It is probable the club will build a new home within the next three years and will spend approximately $250,000 on the proposed new home. The plan to enlarge the old home called for an addition extending north of the old structure forty-four feet on Twentieth street."

Guard the health of your family by keeping at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal for coughs, colds and croup

COLLECTING FILES OF HIGH SCHOOL REGISTER

Publishers of School Periodical Soliciting Contributions of Old Numbers.

Ross Towle, secretary and treasurer of the D. J. O'Brien company, has presented the Omaha High School Register, the school paper, with Vol. 7 of the year 1892-3 and Vol. 8 of 1893-4. These two volumes were given to Dr. H. A. Senter, head of the department of chemistry at the high school, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Register. The executive staff of the paper, at the suggestion of Dr. Senter, has for some time been soliciting among the alumni of the high school contributions of the back numbers of the Register in the hope that a complete file of the paper might be obtained. Other volumes will be bound as they are completed. The money for this is supplied by a fund set aside from the general fund of the Register.

There are now about fifteen complete volumes of the twenty-three which have been issued. The lacking ones are, with the exception of a few numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

The two old volumes just received illustrate the growth of Omaha as a city by the growth of its high school. The paper itself in these fifteen years has grown from a four-page folio to a paper of forty-eight pages, neatly bound in a cover. F. A. Fitzgerald was superintendent of schools then. H. P. Lewis was the principal of the high school. There were 800 pupils and thirty teachers in the high school at that time, while now there are almost 1,800 pupils and seventy-one teachers. Cadet organization had just begun and instead of the regiment one lonely company paraded on the campus.

Volume 7 was edited by H. Oury and F. F. Riley. Mr. Oury has since become Captain Oury, stationed at Fort Omaha. He renewed his connection with Omaha High school two years ago, when he became commandant of cadets.

Volume 8 was edited by Ross Towle, P. W. Pierson and L. W. Russell. It contains a history of the Register up to that time. The paper was started by J. Wallace Breatch in 1885. The second year the paper was edited by Victor Rosewater, now editor of The Bee.

Pneumonia Follows a Cold,

but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, which stops the cough, heals the lungs and expels the cold from your system.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE WORK

Summary of Midwinter Activities at Various Institutions.

WIDEN SPHERE OF USEFULNESS

Progressive Steps of Nearby and Distant Schools—Duties of College Presidents—Educational Notes.

Several members of the faculty were in attendance at the meeting of the Superintendents' and Principals' association Thursday and Friday. Among those taking active part in the discussions were Deans Ellery W. Davis, C. E. Bessey, A. E. Burnett and Charles Fordyce and Profs. Lawrence Fossler, Grove E. Barber, G. W. A. Luckey, Paul H. Grummann, H. W. Caldwell, George E. Condra, A. A. Reed and R. G. Clapp.

The university has been honored by the presence of two members of sister institutions within the last week. President A. B. Storms of the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames addressed the Superintendents' and Principals' association at the closing session Friday evening. President Storms visited the campus in company with Chancellor Avery Friday and was untertained by him at dinner Friday evening.

President Waters, Regent Blackburn and Prof. Miller, superintendent of agricultural extension of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan, visited the college of agriculture Saturday to study Nebraska plans and standards in the hope of profiting thereby in their work in Kansas. It is understood that they have their eyes on one or two Nebraska school men for some special work in Kansas.

The discussion of the relation of Latin and German to the entrance requirements of the university was perhaps the most interesting and most important topic discussed at the late meeting of the Superintendents' and Principals' association. Many prominent school men commented favorably upon the desire of the university authorities to take the public school men into their confidence in the matter of establishing standards for admission to the various colleges and to comply with their wishes insofar as compatable with maintaining a high standard.

J. L. McBrien, director of university extension, addressed the Young Men's Christian association Sunday afternoon. He will speak before the high school today and will hold a conference with the city teachers on university extension work.

NEWS FROM THE PERU NORMAL

Registration for Second Semester Will Begin Next Week.

Registrar R. D. Overholt has already made out the schedule of courses and classes for next semester. This will permit the students to register next week, which will prevent any congestion between the semesters. Advanced courses in the methods of teaching high school subjects are being offered in most of the departments. Peru is now graduating a large proportion of high school teachers, which creates a demand for this work.

Mrs. Sema Hartzell Wallace, national lecturer of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and a sister to Bishop Hartzell of Africa, addressed a union meeting of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian associations last Sunday. She also led devotional exercises at chapel Monday morning.

The agricultural department of the normal has been invited to furnish an exhibit of the work done here for the corn show, to be held in Lincoln next week. The department of agriculture, under the direction of Prof. C. R. Weeks, is now being recognized as one of the best equipped and best managed departments in this section of the country.

Miss Julia DanDriel of the class of 1909, who is now principal of the Valentine High school, is visiting her sister, Agnes, of the senior class. Miss VanDriel was a prominent debater while in school and has offered a gold medal to the best woman debater in the normal this year.

Superintendent J. A. Eastwood of Stella, who was one of the winners in the preliminaries last year, is doing some excellent work in debating in his high school. He has two debating teams, one of which will meet Verdon and the other Falls City. Prof. Eastwood and his debaters were at Peru Saturday getting material from the normal library.

Superintendent A. L. Caviness of Fairbury visited Peru recently to select some teachers for his schools. While in Peru he was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. W. N. Delzell.

Saturday evening in the two society halls the faculty of the department of education and training, consisting of Superintendent E. L. Rouse, Principal C. M. Lefler, Misses Krebs, Lally, Christian, Mutz, Hosmer, Kelly, Van Middlesworth and Mrs. Crawford, gave the members of the senior class a grand reception. The hall was nicely decorated with pictures and class pennants. The evening was most delightfully spent in social conversation and in entertaining and unique games.

After a very entertaining literary program Friday evening the Everett Literary society elected its president and its vice president for the coming semester. D. H. Weber, the new president, is a member of the senior class. The vice president is Miss Frances Willard Bieke of Osceola, at one time connected with the Nebraska Teacher.

The demand for trained teachers from Peru is much greater than the supply. Several weeks ago Belle Gabus was called to Osceola and only last week Gordon Beck was elected principal of a ward school at Wahoo. This week Bessie Longfellow leaves for Shelby to accept a lucrative position in the schools of that city. The last of this month Winona Proper will leave for Lincoln to take charge of the eighth grade in one of the ward schools. The first of next month Mary Novotny takes charge of a high school position at Palmyra. Mayme Barnhart left last week for Louisville, where she has a position as bookkeeper in one of the leading banks. The teachers' agency here has many unfilled openings on its lists.

The preliminary debates, which were to have taken place this week, will be held next week instead. The speakers are working hard on their respective questions and all indications point to the most enthusiastic series of debates Peru has ever had. The gold medals offered by Superintendent C. B. Moore of Osceola and Principal Julia VanDriel of Valentine add greatly to the interest.

KEARNEY NORMAL NEWS NOTES

Joint Meetings of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to Hear Delegates.

The Young Men's Christian association and Young Women's Christian association held its joint metetings this year on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons. Miss Grace Morrison and Miss Nellie Stephens at the Sunday meeting, and Miss Lena Briggs and John Engemannn at the Wednesday meeting gave reports of the student volunteer convention at Rochester, N. Y., which these four young people were delegates. The reports were exceedingly interesting, covering the nature and history of the student volunteer movement, its work in connection with colleges and missions, and also the very important and inspiring work of John R. Mott, who presided at all the meetings of the Rochester convention. Mention was also made of interesting points visited en route. These young people return to us with added zeal in the association work.

On Wednesday morning in chapel Miss Cora O'Connell gave a most interesting talk on Alaska and her experiences there in the summer of 1908.

The two basket ball teams of the normal played the two teams of the Kearney High school on Friday evening with results highly gratifying to the normal teams. The games were lively and great enthusiasm was exhibited. All the teams were on their mettle, and the girl's teams were especially well matched. The scores resulting were: Boys, 11 to 33 in favor of the normal. Girls: 16 to 20 in favor of the normal. The normal teams are in excellent trim and expect to add to their laurels as the season advances.

Miss Anna Caldwell, who spent her Christmas vacation in Minneapolis, gave a very entertaining talk in chapel Friday morning on the holiday season in that city and more especially the state capital at St. Paul.

Miss Sara L. Garrett gave an able address on the life and art of Titian before the Nineteenth Centry club of Kearney on Saturday afternoon.

President Thomas was in attendance upon the meeting of superintendents and principals at Lincoln Thursday and Friday and addressed that gathering Thursday afternoon.

The heavy correspondence within the last few weeks indicates a very large attendance upon the summer session this year.

G. F. Saltzbarger of Minden paid the school a friendly visit on Thursday.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Columbia in the Field with a Series of Lectures.

With the general wave of interest in agricultural and in the need for a new and vitalized country life which is sweeping over our country, a demand has been made upon Columbia to provide an opportunity for obtaining knowledge and training in scientific and economic farming.

This demand comes from the large number of people who desire a practical education which will fit them to return to the land, where they may live under wholesome surroundings and escape the oppressive cost of living that is becoming keenly felt by everyone.

As a preliminary step in the direction of establishing instruction in agricultural education in the proxmity of New York, a course of thirteen lectures on economic agriculture will be offered under the faculty of applied science at Columbia university, beginning on Tuesday, January 18, and continuing on successive Tuesdays. These lectures, while dealing with scientific aspects of the subjects announced in the course, will be divested as much as possible of technicalities. The instruction will be of a practical nature, not only to those who are directly engaged in farm operations, but also to any who are interested in the agricultural conditions and problems of the country.

The introductory lecture on the development of agriculture and country life, as well as several of the succeeding lectures, will be delivered by Mr. George T. Powell, president of the Agricultural Experts association.

All the lecturers in this course are men of scientific training and attainment, who are actively connected with the practical affairs of agriculture. Several of them own large farms upon which the most advanced methods of farming and of horticultural work are being carried out.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

Time Spent Trying to Make Living for Their Institutions.

The day has passed when a college president was chosen for his shining example of godly living rather than for his executive ability, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The modern president is an administrator rather than a teacher, and, as a rule, he does not appear in the classroom, but keeps office hours like any other man of business. In a great university he comes but rarely into close personal contact with the students. The only occasions upon which he addresses them at length are perhaps at the beginning of the academic year, when the freshmen are welcomed, or at its close, when, on commencement day, the degrees are conferred. Most of his time and energy must necessarily be devoted to the unceasing endeavor to produce the wherewithal for the maintenance of the diverse beneficient activities of the university. The head of one of our great institutions of learning, which receives a fairly large annual appropriation from the state, has said:

"For every day of my life I am bound to raise $1,000 for this institution. If I fall behind at one period, I must raise more at another time to maintain the average."

If the average college president were free to make confession, he would admit that abstruse philosophical issues do not generally give him so much concern as the concrete problem of how he is to make a living for his university.

The productive funds at Harvard university amount to $21,000,000; Columbia has $23,000,000; Yale has $9,500,000, and the University of Pennsylvania $5,300,000. The profitable investment of these great trust funds, which are always inadequate to the needs of these expanding institutions, requires financial and business acumen of the highest order. The treasurer must be a man who knows the money market as the eighteenth bursar or steward knew his Bible. The conservation of the resources of the modern university has become the business of a man of highly specialized training, and the ideal life of the academic community comprehends but dimly, if at all, the magnitude of the fiscal transactions incident to the existence anr necessary to the welfare of the institution.

HONOR SYSTEM AT PRINCETON.

Satisfactory Results Indicated on Its Anniversary.

Tomorrow, January 18, is the seventeenth anniversary of the institution of the Honor System of holding examinations at Princeton university, and the mid-year examinations beginning on the 27th of this month will be the eighteenth set held without faculty espionage of any sort. During these years there has been no question of the unqualified success of the practice, and it is believed that the very few cases of cheating detected and punished have been practically all that ever took place.

"I pledge my honor as a gentleman that, during this examination, I have neither given nor received assistance." That pledge, with the signature of the student taking the examination, has taken the place of the old system of having professors keep watch during tests. It applies to every examination taken by a student in Princeton university, but, of course, not to entrance examinations, taken before matriculation.

Princeon men consider themselves under the obligtion to report any cheating that might come under their observation in an examination. Trial of the accused is held by an undergraduate committee, and a verdict of guilty results in the offender's having the privilege of withdrawing from the university within twenty-four hours or appealing to the faculty for a review of the decision.

In 1893, when the system was inaugurated, there was a strong sentiment among the students against the mode of conducting examinations then prevailing. Not only was the practice of watching to prevent and detect cheating keenly felt, but the shame of the existing state of affairs was considered highly derogatory to the moral standards of the students themselves.

The students suggested to the faculty that examination be conducted along lines similar to those in the University of Virginia, and on January 18, 1893, the faculty adopted a resolution which recognized the repugnance of the students for cheating and the desire to have the examinations so conducted that they would be put on their honor not to cheat. The resolution abolished faculty supervision and established the pledge.

Nowadays, if a professor is in the room during a test, it is only to answer questions that students may want to ask. The men may leave the room and even the building, if they wish; their pledge gives them the utmost freedom.

The result of the system has been that cheating is far from the mind of the man taking an examination. Some violations have been detected, probably all those which took place, but they have been very few and confined mostly to freshmen who did not realize the full import of their responsibility and the reproach connected with their offense. The Honor System is a living ideal held to by each student in Princeton with a zeal that brings it as near to absolute perfection as such a system can be brought.

Educational Notes.

Norbert Weiner, bacnelor of arts of Tufts college, has entered Harvard university at the age of 14.

After thirty-five years' service in one position at the University of Kansas, Prof. Ephraim Miller, head of the department of mathematics and astronomy, will retire and accept a Carnegie pension.

The University of Buenos Aires has 4,364 students, thus divided: Faculty of law and social sciences, 1,651; faculty of philosophy and letters, 219; faculty of medicine, 2,091; faculty of exact physical and natural sciences, 602. Total, 4,364.

"The roving department of the Maryland Agricultural college has, since its institution, been resultful in distributing the effort of the college in a way that could not otherwise have been accomplished," says the Baltimore American. "The lecture car, moving from station to station, reaches and teaches the farmers to an extent that could never be accomplished by any other plan. The illustrated talks on important farm topics which are given at each stopping point must necessarily be of a merely suggestive nature. But being so, they are doubtless inspirational; that is, they result in arousing an interest in the subjects treated of and create a desire to know more. Every farmer can, after the institute car shall have departed, make his sitting room a college if he is so minded."

Rev. J. W. Williams Testifies.

Rev. I. W. Williams, Huntington, W. Va., writes us as follows: "This is to certify that I used Foley's Kidney Remedy for nervous exhaustion and kidney trouble and am free to say that Foley's Kidney Remedy will do all that you claim for it." Sold by all druggists.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis tribe No. 2 installed these officers last Monday night, Great Senior Sagamore Wood, assisted by James Rich and C. E. Holliday, officiating: James M. Taylor, sachem; Emil Shack, senior sagamore; W. Q. G. Rose, junior sagamore; H. W. Dotson, prophet; J. H. T. Voss, keeper of wampum; C. C. Kehm, chief of records; W. D. Wood, Louis Bray, Frank Schmeeda, trustees.

A reliable medicine for croup and one that should always be kept at hand for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Warms the Blood

OZO MULSION

The Distinguishing Feature of Ozomulsion is its CURATIVE QUALITY, Which All Other emulsions Lack.

THE DANGER POINT FOR WEAK LUNGS.

Hard work is good for strong people, but Death to the Weak.

That's why cold weather is death to thousands who suffer from Weak Lungs. Even the healthiest and strongest break down during the rigors of the winter months.

Then what must it mean to millions of Lung Sufferers who haven't the vitality to fight the elements?

It means DEATH.

There is a Danger Point for all with Weak Lungs, beyond which it is not wise to allow their Lungs to go. Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Lungs, Grip, Pneumonia—all tell the tale too truly.

Before reaching the DANGER POINT take OZOMULSION, the Food-Medicine that has saved many thousands from the Danger Point and Death.

Ozomulsion is known, recommended and sold by worthy druggists everywhere in 16 oz. and 8 oz. bottles.

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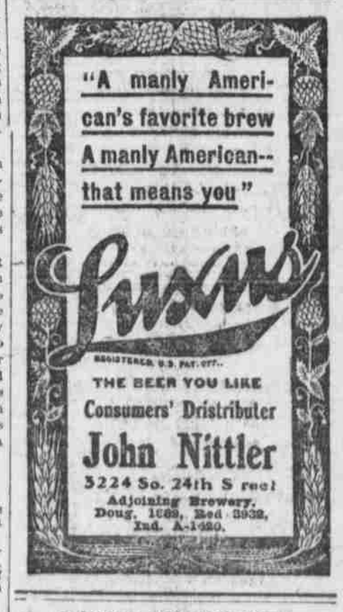

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