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EAU CLAIRE HIGH SCHOOL,

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.



CLASS '06 EAU CLAIRE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE ADVANCE OF WOMAN.

GRACE G. ADAMS.

The class of '96 greet you with their thoughts upon the advance of the world in the last quarter of a century.

Our program outlines especially the political, commercial and social conditions in various countries of the civilized world and closes with the outlook for the world's workers. Each one will bring out some thought upon the advance of the world in the last twenty-five years.

There have been many changes in that time. Commerce and manufactures have never been so aggressive as at the present day. They have swept away the barriers erected by the most conservative nations.

Even Japan and China are now open to trade with other nations. Governments are becoming more democratic. As nations learn gradually to settle disputes by peaceful legislation instead of war, people have more time to think of self-improvement; and thus it has come about that, in all civilized lands, more time and thought have been devoted to education. In heathen lands, striking changes have been brought about by the introduction of Christianity.

Perhaps the greatest changes that have occurred in the world, are those which relate directly or indirectly to woman. Let us consider what has caused the change in her mode of life.

Twenty-five years ago she was occupied chiefly with housework, and seldom left her home.

Hence it was not thought necessary that she should have an education. But now all this is changed. Manufactures have taken much of her work away from her, and since she need not be busy all the time with household duties, her mind naturally turns to education; so that today the majority of teachers are women. They occupy many important positions, and their work is found to be as satisfactory as that done by men.

But there is another class of women—shop and factory girls—whose lot is not so fortunate. They are poorly clad and have hardly food enough to support life. Their homes are so poor that we should not know them by that name. The day is spent in almost incessant toil in poorly ventilated buildings.

The condition of women in England is about the same as in America. In France they occupy very many important positions and are relied upon to a degree unknown in other nations. Their wages are higher, but the cost of food and clothing is also greater than here. Two-thirds of the German women work on farms. In Prussia, Italy, Silicia and Russia, practically nothing has been done to relieve the oppression of women.

In short, only in English-speaking countries has efficient action taken place, while even in them the work has only begun. To this end the Labor Bureaus of our country are working diligently. Since woman's cause is man's and the advancement of any country depends upon that made by women, ought we not to strive to make ourselves as useful as possible to help uplift our more unfortunate sisters?

Woman's clubs are now becoming a prominent feature among all classes. The object of these is to improve their members and to make them, by culture, fit to do good in the world. Even among the poorest women there are those who join these clubs and are becoming as great a power as very many of rich parentage.

If the women of leisure would use her influence toward the helping of the hard-working girls of our large cities, what good might not be done? To further this is one of the holiest of missions.

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC STATES.

FRANK GROUNDWATER.

In 1855 a writer declared—"When the shores of the Pacific shall be reached by railways, when the telegraph shall girdle the earth and ocean steamers shall ply regularly between their termini and farther India, whose wealth the commercial world has so long coveted, the beaten path of commerce will be changed and a wonderful page in the history of the world will be opened." In less than twenty years after this paragraph was written the prophecy was fulfilled and the Pacific States which such a short time ago seemed too far removed from the East, for either commercial or political relations, have rapidly grown into prominence and promise, to be the scene of America's greatest achievements.

The great strides of progress which the Pacific States have made, at the very threshold of their

destiny is due to the energy and enterprise of their people. What they have accomplished has been under adverse conditions, and is but a promise of the future when the dominant problem of cheap transportation will be solved by the completion of an inter-oceanic canal.

The natural advantages of this section of our common country are such as to insure its continued prosperity and power. The climate of the Pacific Coast is subject to none of the rigors of the North Atlantic Sea Board. The Japan Current together with the warm winds from the equatorial regions, produce an atmosphere so mild and unchangeable that it might properly be called the Italy of America. Her rich agricultural lands are capable of sustaining a number equal to the present population of the entire North American continent. The practically inexhaustible fisheries of the Pacific Coast, as yet hardly known to commerce, give promise of a great industry that will be a prolific source of wealth to the Republic. The importance of her mines to the industries of the country has never been over estimated; nor is their richness yet exhausted, and with continued development they are destined to yield still richer results. When the timber lands of Europe and the Eastern States are denuded and our own fair forests gone, those of the Pacific States, the finest on the globe, will become available, and prove of countless value in supplying the markets of the world.

The highest hopes of the people of the Coast centers on the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the one great work yet to be done before they can enter upon the full enjoyment of their glorious future. The canal opening through the continent the highway of the sea will give them a short and direct means of communication with the centers of trade, and render possible the exportation of agricultural products or raw materials now almost barred by expensive traffic rates. The productions of the Pacific States already far exceed the demands of the home market, but who shall predict their limit when the Nicaragua Canal will shorten the distance by which they may be shipped to New York by 10,000, to New Orleans by 11,000 and to Liverpool by 7,000 miles?

The rich islands of the Pacific and the populace countries bordering it, offer favorable opportunities for our Pacific Sea Port Cities to become the commercial center of their trade and wealth.

More than fifty years ago, Richard Cobden, the great English merchant statesman, warned his countrymen that a nation was growing up on the North American continent, which through the unequalled natural resources of its land and the intense energy of its people, would supplant England in the primacy of the world's commerce. Will this

prophecy ever be fulfilled? Yes! And the achievement lies in the commercial development and growth of the Pacific States.

THE PLACE OF FRANCE IN MODERN ART.

EMMA D. CARPENTER.

The question is frequently asked, "Which nation takes the greatest interest in art?"

To me, it seems to be the French. Their steady advancement in art is plain to be seen.

During the year 1867 a large exhibition was held in Paris known as the Universal Exposition. Before this time the artists had formed a union; but after this great Exposition, a disagreement arose regarding the giving of the rewards. The result was the forming of two associations, the Champ de Mars and Champ des Elysees. The latter was the eldest of the two.

The present president of this Salon is Puvis de Chavannes, a veteran of more than seventy years, who has gained every honor a painter could wish for. The leader of a young school, one of the living influences of contemporary art, he is also one of the most discussed and criticized artists. America can boast of having in its possession one of the works of this great artist in the Boston Public Library. Puvis is a decorator and above all, an individual and original artist. In his drawings he has observed the one great law of decoration, which is that the ornament should set off and embellish, but never disguise the thing ornamented.

We all know that the work of no man remains always at its highest level, and it is hard for any one to escape defects. So it is with Puvis; now and then we will find a wrist or an ankle which could be improved upon.

Let us now look at the Art Schools of this nation. Ten or fifteen years ago it was an easy matter to gain admission to the then great school Beaux Art; but at the present time things have changed somewhat. Now the young student, native or foreign, is compelled not only to give proof of artistic talent, but must pass an examination on his knowledge of the French language, prospective drawing and history. The adopting of these rules was to shut out foreign students, especially those from the United States. These rules were not met with approval and private schools sprung up only to fade away.

At present there is only one very important school in France; this is the famous Julien academy, founded by M. Julien. The attendance was very small at first, but at the end of a quarter of a century it had reached one thousand. One of the latest students from this school, whose masterpiece, the

"Fall of Babylon," has attracted attention, is Rochegrosin. The American student at this school enjoys a very high reputation, not only for talent but for the industry and perseverance shown. There is another Art school in Paris which, though not so important as the Julian, is probably more interesting to Americans, as this is the American Girls Art Club, which was started in 1893.

This club is a delightful and economic home for young ladies who go abroad alone for the purpose of studying painting, music, sculpture or any art. Before the opening of this club, which owes its beginning to a group of American ladies headed by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the American girl of small means had to struggle with an uncertain existence; but now, under matronly care and surrounded by refined comfort, things have become comparatively easy.

I believe that the day of mere fact and research is nearly ended, and likewise the day of the isolated easel picture. We, here in America, are taking the first steps; before long we shall come back to the old notion that the highest aim of art is to make some useful thing beautiful. Art will enter that service which is for it the most perfect freedom, and the highest aim of the painter will be to beautify walls of temples and palaces.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

MAE VIRGINIE RICHER.

That Paris is the greatest city in the world is the common verdict of travelers. Its energetic and polite inhabitants; its imposing and beautiful buildings; its trim parks and luxuriant gardens, and, above all, its numerous magnificent streets and boulevards;—all these give a tone and splendor to the city that make it an earthly paradise.

It is a paradise, however, in which religious life does not display itself to any great extent; for though Paris is a very beautiful city, it is likewise a very wicked city. This can be traced to a combination of causes. In the first place most metropolitan cities are centers into which are merged all classes of people, good, bad and indifferent. And then, Paris has special attractions for travelers and sightseers; and it is only too true that the great body of travelers nowadays confer no benefit on the places they visit, except the dollars they leave behind. Finally, the Parisians themselves are not over scrupulous in the observance of the moral code; as a people they are quite loose. This refers, of course only to the Parisians, and not to the French people as a nation. The male portion of the population pays little or no attention to religion, and Sunday finds them almost anywhere except in church. The theatres, parks, and

all public places of amusement are thronged on Sunday by a crowd bent only on pleasure.

Pleasure at Paris becomes business; indeed a large portion of the upper classes of Parisians have no time for anything else. There are many points in Paris, many facts and places of Parisian life which interest strangers, and they may learn many a lesson on outward forms of politeness on the public promenades; for the rules of good manners which were so rigidly inculcated by Louis XIV bear their fruit still. To a foreigner, especially to one who has never left his own country before, half an hour spent on the boulevards, or on one of the chairs in the Tuilleries garden, has the effect of a theatrical performance; while even to an idle observer it might seem as if the great object of French men and women in every class were to make life as easy and pleasant as possible—to ignore its present and to forget its past troubles as much as they are able.

In no country and in no age has a social art of such perfection rendered life so agreeable. Paris is the school of Europe; a school of politeness, where the youth of Russia, Germany and England come to get rid of their rudeness. "Nothing," says Voltaire, is to be compared to the sweet life that one leads there in the bosom of the arts and of a tranquil and refined voluptuousness; strangers and kings have preferred this repose, so agreeably occupied and so enchanting, to their native lands and their thrones."

The trials through which Paris has passed during the last century have been numerous and most severe. The great revolution changed the whole face of Paris so completely that it is difficult to imagine it as it was before that time; but the many other revolutions have passed by leaving few marks upon the town, seldom even affecting the daily life of the people for more than a few days. But despite the wars and revolutions it has had, like the famous bird of old, it arose from each more beautiful than ever.

But, strange to say, the great beauty of Paris has only existed for about thirty years. Before that, the French capital was, like most towns in Europe, encumbered by dense masses of tall houses, on each side of narrow and crooked streets, and even the shops were poor in external appearance, and made no very attractive display of the first-class wares they contained. On the other hand, old Paris was in many ways more interesting than the present city, to those who love to visit historical sites; for, in widening the thoroughfares, a clean sweep was made of whatever buildings stood in the way, and many an improvement was dearly purchased.

In 1889 the great Exposition of Paris was the center of attraction in Europe. The buildings of the Exposition as a whole represented an advance over those of the previous Expositions. The iron frame-

work, being relieved by terra-cotta moldings and ornaments of masonry, lead, zinc, brass and glass, produced a charming effect. The lighting of the building showed a marked advancement in electricity.

Paris, has for centuries served as a model of taste and fashion to all Europe. Its name is pronounced with veneration in all parts of the world by the wise and ignorant, by philosophers and artists and even by loungers. It is no wonder then, that this city is so renowned and famous, for the hearts of all Frenchmen and still more of French women turn to their capital, as the wished-for, the most desirable of residences, the intellectual, the commercial, and the political center of their country.

DECLINE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

IDA AUGUSTA SHAW.

A leading characteristic of the constitutional history of England is that her political institutions have gradually taken on a purer democratic form.

Parliament is of Teutonic origin; the Anglo Saxon in Germany had all important questions concerning the tribe, decided by a council consisting of the freemen of the tribe. In England the national councils of the smaller Anglo Saxon kingdoms which are now mere shire courts, merged into the Witenagemote or assembly of the Wise, the first great council of England. Probably it was the right of every freeman to attend and vote in this great meeting of the nation, but its membership was limited, apparently to the chief men of the shires and of the royal household, to it belonged the sheriffs, bishops and earldormen.

After the Norman conquest, 1000 A. D. the Witenagemote merged into the Great Council of the tenants-in-chief of the king, and to this belonged besides the earls, barons and knights, the archbishops and abbots who held their lands of the king. This National Council became the parliament of England as it stands today.

This body was greatly affected by the Magna Charta, 1215, in which the principle of representation was first introduced into the constitution of Parliament and the common people as well as nobles, given seats in the National Council. Representatives from the towns were summoned first in 1265, by Earl Simon of Monfort, who knew that he could depend upon the support of the commons in his contest with Henry III; and Edward I followed his example in 1295.

During a long period the Commons who spoke only concerning taxes, held a position of distinct and legitimate subordination to the House of Lords.

Since the Norman conquest, the House of Lords has stood for the people, popular rights and liberty. It was this House that drove King James from the throne, abolishing by that act the divine right of kings to rule. It has always held a dignified position, and stood for the honor of the country, but that time is past; it has gradually declined in power, and no longer is needed to step in between a blinded and maddened nation and that nation's self-destruction.

The House of Lords of the 19th century has shown itself to be a committee of landlords and capitalists whose chief business in life is to thwart and obstruct every Liberal Administration and to throttle every popular national movement.

What action did it take in regard to the Reform Bill of 1832?

By this bill the pocket boroughs were disfranchised and new centers of population represented. It also extended the right of suffrage to the middle class. Now, although the House of Lords passed this much needed Reform Bill, and the people voted for it, the House of Lords refused their consent, until the Sovereign threatened to create new peers. But this bill established the supremacy of the House of Commons; and the members of that house are no longer the nominees and relatives of the House of Lords.

During Gladstone's ministry the Lords repeatedly refused to give their consent to reform measures passed by the House of Commons, such as the law for disestablishing the Irish Church and the Home Rule Bill.

The House of Lords shares with the popular chamber the right to make laws but cannot assert that right in the face of public opinion. It is in theory coequal in all respects with the House of Commons, but its authority is inferior. Although its consent is as necessary as that of the House of Commons to every act of legislation, it is not permitted to withhold that consent when the House of Commons speaks emphatically; its function being that of cautious revision, it can only stand fast against the commons, when there is doubt as to the will of the people. It may protect against decisions made by the House of Commons but has no power to reverse them.

McCarthy says, in speaking of the House of Lords in its present form, "That he sees in its existence much evil to national interest, and no good, no, none whatever."

THE PROBLEMS OF GREAT FORTUNES.

GRACE AMELIA MARSH

The stupendous development of our country has given opportunities never before known in the history of the world, for the accumulation of immense private holdings.

Our social life, our political methods and our democratic institutions are all profoundly affected by the existence among us to-day of a recognized class of great capitalists who command a number of agencies and forces, which had no practical existence among us as recently as the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

It is said of Mr. John D. Rockefeller that he might transform a hundred paupers into millionaires and still remain a master of tens or scores of millions.

The names Vanderbilt, Astor, Rothschild and Gould are synonymous with wealth; but a glance into their history shows that their wealth has not been acquired by any lucky stroke of fortune; but by a combination of unflagging industry and rare perception of the fitness of means to ends.

The foundation of the great Vanderbilt fortune was the buying of the Harlem Railroad in 1860.

Not all of the profound wisdom and keen heads of Congress was able to foresee the great fortune which lay in the ownership and development of railroads.

Mr. Vanderbilt foresaw it and was sufficiently enterprising to place himself in the possession of the fruit.

The Astor fortune, too, is the result of industry and insight. John Jacob, the youngest of the Astor brothers, it is said, left England almost penniless. He began his career in the City of New York by selling musical instruments. A little later he engaged in the fur trade, which he found very profitable.

At the beginning of the present century he was worth one quarter of a million dollars. This he invested in real estate on Manhattan Island which increased in value so rapidly that his fortune soon assumed stupendous proportions.

The founder of the Rothschild money dynasty, Meyer Anselm, made his fortune in the banking business. His sons continued increasing the business until the Rothschilds have become the brokers and bankers for nearly all of the governments of the world.

J. Gould made his first five thousand dollars by surveying and map making; but the key to his fortune was the purchase of railroad stocks.

Thus we see that the large fortunes, for the most part, have been won through the same kind of honor-

able and legitimate adaptation of means to ends, that has produced the smaller fortunes.

The State may, when ever it chooses, arrange any system that in its sovereignty it may please to try, for the better equalization of wealth by progressive inheritance, taxes, or by any of the other methods that writers have suggested.

But the phenomenon of multi millionaire is in fact too ripe for any special legal treatment as yet.

In the nature of the case there seems no logical reasons why a man who is permitted to own one hundred thousand dollars should not also be permitted to own one hundred million dollars.

There may, however, be a good and sufficient reason why the man who owns one hundred million may be debarred from saying who should own and enjoy the vast accumulation of wealth when he himself is dead.

There is, indeed, much reason to believe that we shall within a quarter of a century witness some new experiments in the direction of laws, regulating the transmission of property.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

LURA A BURCE

Among the much discussed questions of the day, there is none of more interest than Great Britain's extension and maintainance of power in Africa.

The entire area of the Dark Continent is about 11,900,000 square miles. This vast extent of land which hitherto has been almost an unknown wilderness, is now being opened up to civilization, and the nations of the world are called upon to control its destinies.

The climate of this continent in the interior and on the highlands is all that could be desired, but the coast and low lands are unhealthful for civilized people, on account of the dampness of the atmosphere and prevalent disease. The soil in the vicinity of the rivers and on the plateau is rich and fertile, and insures an abundant growth of vegetation, while the resources, vegetable, animal and mineral, are numerous and extensive, including ivory, gold and diamonds. The large rivers above the cataracts, which are always found near the mouth, are open to navigation, and the ports although unfit for foreign habitation, are good landing places and supply stations.

Some of the political reasons for the development and settlement of Africa are, the rival foreign interests, and the difficulty of finding territory elsewhere to annex.

At present, almost the whole of the continent is under the sway of European powers: England France and Germany being the chief contestants.

The territory claimed and held by France is

mainly in the west, and she holds the trade of all the colonies on the western coast. Between Algeria and Senegambia, and Senegambia and Lake Tsad, all is under the control of the French, even the rocky plateau of Sahara.

The German lands are in the eastern and central part of Africa, and are considered a valuable annexation to the German Empire.

In the last twenty years Great Britain has increased her possessions in Africa sevenfold, and is still pushing her posts farther out and grasping more territory. As to the location of these possessions, they may be geographically divided into those of Western, Eastern, Central and South Africa.

Those of the West consist of a large tract of land, known as the Niger Territory, in the vicinity of the Niger River, and three small districts on the extreme western coast.

The British East African Company, under their charter, have acquired sovereignty over a vast territory in the East and interior. Uganda which comprises the greater portion of this territory is separated from the coast by about fifty miles of desert, and borders on Lake Victoria Nyanza and the upper Nile. Its inhabitants are mostly slaves and its only product is a little ivory obtained by elephant hunting. Great Britain maintains a government here and keeps the natives in subjection to an annual cost of £60,000. South of Uganda and off the coast is the small island of Zanzibar, which is also under the British protectorate. The population consists of 200,000 hard working slaves, whose lives in consequence of their compelled bondage, average but ten years. That her Majesty maintains a squadron for the suppression of this slavery, only adds to the disgrace, for it is used as a cloak to conceal the actual facts.

About ninety years ago Great Britain first laid her hand upon South Africa, and ever since, she has increased her possessions at an average rate of 11,000 square miles a year. All this land has been obtained from the savages at the cost of immense sums of money and thousands of lives. The tribe which has given the most trouble, and which it seems almost impossible to subdue, is the Matabeles. The land which they occupy is known as Mashondland, and was granted to the British by King Lobengula, against the wishes of his people. The natives were much wrought up over the appearance of the whites, and a bloody massacre followed. They are a very warlike people and cannot be kept in subjection; consequently the strife still goes on.

England now controls lower Egypt, but states that as soon as that country can offer guarantee of her power to maintain independence, she will withdraw. However, it is generally understood that, on account of the readiness of other nations to grasp

Egypt, that time will never come.

So with this brief outline of the possessions of Great Britain, we can see that she holds the main avenues of trade from the rock of Abyla to the stormy cape. As she herself is girdled by the sea, her navy girdles Africa. Her grasp is sure and strong. So long as her powerful navy rides the water from Gibraltar to Simons Bay, she holds the other nations in the palm of her hand. But, like Carthage, let her once lose her mastery of the sea, and she can be beaten, sacked and pillaged.

THE GERMAN ARMY OF TO-DAY.

MYRTA C. BAKER.

Mr. Gladstone once said of the German Army, "it is the most tremendous weapon the skill of man ever forged." What has made it so? Is it the organization of its army? We answer, "Yes." Every free born person recognizes his responsibility to protect his person, home and family from attack, but Germany is the first nation that has called upon one and all, to be ready to protect his country, and has organized and drilled the whole people for this purpose. The burden is great but is borne by rich and poor alike. From his seventeenth to his twenty-fifth year, every German belongs to his country. For three years, unless he has passed high academic examinations, he is patiently and slowly taught all that would make him a better man and a better soldier.

Germany is very particular about the education of her soldiers. The raw recruits are divided into companies of fifty, and a specially selected officer, with five under officers and lance corporals, as assistants, is put in charge.

The work is light at first, but gradually increases until the greater part of the day is spent in theoretical instruction.

Great attention is paid to the development of supple muscles, and all gymnastic appliances that would further this purpose, are used.

They are also drilled in all the details of successful warfare, such as choosing ground, building camps, skirmishing, doing outpost duty, throwing up earthworks, and reconnoitering, and thus in the fall of the first year, they are ready for the general field exercises, which in many respects imitate real war, and accustom the men to forced marches, camping out in all sorts of weather and in overcoming actual difficulties.

In these mimic wars, the German Emperor, as actual Commander-in-chief, takes an active part, sometimes commanding a cavalry division, sometimes a complete army corps. He takes a special interest

in all that would, in any way, benefit the army, and is a tireless worker in promoting its welfare. By his activity and zeal he inspires the men and arouses in them a greater ardor.

A German soldier is not pecuniarily benefitted, for the wages are very small and barely enable him to live. He is magnanimously provided with clothing by the Kaiser, this arrangement always enabling him to exchange one suit for a better.

We in our Civil War first taught European nations the value of railroads in making military operations easier, and no nation has been more benefitted by this knowledge than Germany. She now has special troops drilled in this branch of work, alone, and from Berlin, she has thirty miles of railway, which was built and is operated entirely by soldiers. The government provides all material needed, and the troops are drilled in demolition, as well as construction. Other conveniences in the use of which the soldiers are drilled, are the balloon detachment, moveable electric search lights, and the telegraph. They also have stations for carrier pigeons and messenger dogs, which carry messages from the out post to the main body.

No nation has yet been able to grasp the secret of the composition and education of Germany's large corps of officers, the possession of which would greatly benefit any nation.

The officers are all appointed by the Emperor and combine all things which make a man, morally, financially, and educationally. The German officer preserves unity among his men by having the welfare of each one at heart and by treating them as his equals.

Thus we see that in time of war Germany, on a very short notice, can call forth an army, strong not only in numbers, but very efficient in all points. In fact, she surpasses all European nations in military affairs.

But, you ask, is such an army needed? In reply to this, Bismarck says, "We need to have as strong an army as is possible to be raised." Lying as she does in the midst of Europe, she has at least three sides open to attack. On one side is the restless, warlike nation of France, and on another Russia, both possessing very strong armies, and from position, having great advantage over Germany; so we see she must be strong to preserve her identity. Bismarck said, "We Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world; and it is the fear of God which causes us to love and cherish peace."

In this unstable world a nation is strong and able to preserve peace, only when equipped with such an array of forces, as insure victory.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

T. J. WILCOX.

The position occupied by the Hon. William E. Gladstone, the giant among modern publicists, and his intimate connection with the Home Rule Movement, have placed him prominently in the public eye for the past score of years; and small wonder that this is true, when we consider the personality of the man. He is slight and nervous, but bears a countenance wherein the eager student-look of the reader is most beautifully blended with a singular sweetness of expression, while his mental endowment, both in its capacity for detail and breadth of knowledge, is wonderful.

As an orator he is worthy the highest admiration, as a debator he is universally acknowledged to have held the first place in the House of Commons, while no one is his peer in mastery of detail, moral fervor and intensity of feeling. His wonderful flow of language has charmed and captivated the minds of the learned and illiterate alike, touching the spirits of his auditors with patriotic thrill, and quickening into life the loftier feelings of humanity.

In scope and variety his oratory is almost without limit, and it is generally conceded that his eloquence, for breadth, force, versatility and purity of diction, far surpasses that of any of his contemporaries.

As a statesman, Gladstone stands pre-eminent in all English history; his financial and general legislation has been invariably far-seeing and for his country's best good and his efforts, in this regard, have never been marked by failure or defeat.

Ever kind, ever merciful, ever just, the cause of suffering Ireland long appealed to the better nature of this "Grand Old Man." His persistent friendship for the Irish cause has been shown again and again in the progressive measures, championed by him, for the general development of Ireland. The woes of fair Erin, England's adopted daughter, came home to him with added force as the years crept on, and his charity, kindness and justice were at last crystallized in his beloved measure, the "Home Rule Bill."

Why was Gladstone's position not the true one; why should a race of civilized, intelligent people be denied the right of self government; why should every petty office be bestowed upon some British sycophant? It seemed to Gladstone, as it seems to me, and as it must seem to every honest and upright man and woman, that Ireland's cause was just and that the Home Rule Bill should have become a law. Canada, another province of the so-called "Mistress of the Seas," has her own Parliament and Governor General and makes her own laws, while Ireland, whose sons have won British battles on the land and have gained for her victories on the seas, been prominent in wisest legislation and stood fearlessly at the

tiller in trying times of state, is denied, as a privilege, what she is entitled to as a right—a voice and hand in her own government.

But, no, Gladstone, though venerable with years and national service, went down to dire defeat because he advocated the bill providing for it. The same causes contributed to the defeat of Gladstone's most cherished bill which had ever operated to tyrannize over, oppress and enslave the Irish people. The insular pride, prejudice and chauvinism, characteristic of the British nation, cried out, in a loud voice, and would not be gainsaid, and, on the weak pretense that Ireland, if granted Home Rule, could not be self-sustaining, the bill again came to ruin and disaster, while Gladstone himself, battling with all the energies of his mighty mind and vigorous body, went down in ignominious rout, was forced to resign his ministry and retire to private life.

Nevertheless, the cause of Irish independence is not dead, but sleepeth, and the day, yea the hour, of awakening is at hand, when baffled plans, withered hopes and dead ambitions will awake in glorious resurrection.

The desire for political freedom, and the divine, inherent right possessed by all humanity, to govern themselves, lives in every true Irish heart; and we Americans, Columbia's favored sons and daughters, reared under the far-stretching shadow of Boston's "Cradle of Liberty," and almost within sound of the angel-voiced bell of Freedom, should reach out our hands, across Atlantic's waves, in fraternal sympathy; to those struggling patriots of Erin; for surely, when we have so much, shall we not give to those who have not? Let us at least extend a kindly thought to those oppressed brothers of the land of the harp and the shamrock. Gladstone, an Englishman, has given the best energies of his life to the cause of self-government for Ireland, and shall we not think that such an effort, such steadfastness of purpose, such loyalty to the law of God and man, shall sometime, somewhere, somehow, be rewarded? If not on earth, at least beyond the liquid azure of the bending skies there awaits a crown of eternal and everlasting glory for the brow of the "Grand Old Man."

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

BLANCHE M. FERGUSON.

The present time will be recorded as a period of great financial distress. For several years past trade conditions throughout the country have been unsettled and public confidence badly shaken.

The greatest statesmen of the age have sought to discern the cause of the severe crisis and the most generally accepted conclusion is, that the real cause lies in the unsettled condition of our currency.

Our unparalleled prosperity in former years induced European capitalists to invest immense sums of money in American securities.

Many of these investments have been withdrawn in the last few years, not from any lack of confidence in our industrial habits, our national resources, nor in our trade and commercial standing, but through fear of trusting their money in a country which is constantly threatened with a silver basis. As soon as the capitalist, small or great, shall know that the United States have definitely adopted the gold standard and consigned silver to a subordinate monetary role, the savings of Western Europe will flow toward this country. The abandonment of notes and paper money issued by the state and the definite adoption of gold as the sole standard will in a few years help to make the United States as great a financial center as England is today.

An eminent French economist in reviewing our situation says, "Placed between Europe and Asia the United States can aspire to take from England in the course of the next century the commercial and financial supremacy heretofore enjoyed by that country."

It will not suffice to possess in abundance coal, iron, cotton, intelligent workmen and bold and enterprising employers, it will require equally, perhaps indispensably, a monetary system that is definite, rational and unchangeable. It is beyond dispute that the uninterrupted administration of the single gold standard in England since the beginning of the century, has helped in a marked degree to assure to Great Britain its present financial status.

At the present time throughout Europe and even in France, prudent people try to have a part of their fortune in pounds sterling, because it is known that the pounds sterling are the only true money, that is to say, money that is not exposed to new legal arrangements.

If the United States are to attain a commercial and still more a financial position equal to that of England, the dollar must be given the qualities of the pound sterling; that is, there must be no sort of doubt that it is a gold dollar and that never for any reason or under any pretext that which is called a dollar shall be paid in silver.

The Americans are preeminently a practical people building their government upon the experience of every day life rather than upon the fine spun theories of our political economists. Our ancestors of the thirteen colonies were unwilling to declare that no state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts until they had learned from experience, but when once convinced of the insecurity of their currency basis, they worked like heroes for the

reform.

It is therefore to the people we must look for the settlement of the money question and history teaches us it cannot be placed in safer hands.

Questions of great importance in our land are not settled by Presidents, nor by Congress, nor by legislatures of the states, but by the hard common sense of the people, who in their own good time and way have heretofore adjusted all differences wisely.

LABORING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

ELIZABETH M ANDERSON.

In the world's history, each age has had its problems to consider. During the last twenty-five years, one of the most important questions has been, What can be done to improve the condition of the laboring classes? In England this subject has been of special interest and long and thoughtful consideration has been given to it.

In London, during some years, according to Booth's statement, nearly 120,000 receive pauper relief. In one district nearly 30 per cent of the people are on wages less than \$5.25 per week, which is considered the least upon which a family can live; and 42 per cent, although in regular employment, never get more than \$7.50. Some inspectors claim that at certain times about 25 per cent of the children attending the Board Schools, go in the morning either without any breakfast, or with an insufficient one.

At some trades, as where oils and drugs are bottled, little girls are put to work as soon as taken from school, and kept all day in a room smelling strongly of oil, and then receive only very small wages. Sometimes they are put at work where man's strength is needed.

One essential object of the working man is to live near his work. To do this, he is obliged to endure many hardships. He may obtain a number of rooms in a crowded tenement house, or he may be able to have a small house by himself. Generally this is poorly constructed, poorly ventilated and is not the attractive place home should be. Then there are nearly 50,000 families whose homes consist of but one room.

The manner of life in the different English villages is very much the same. There is the squire, or land owner, and the farmers instead of owning their own lands are the tenants. The villagers find employment under these two classes. Those working for the squire receive better wages, live in better homes, and very seldom come to real want if they have been faithful workers. But the greatest suffering from poverty is among the rural laborers. During

the busiest seasons of the year, the best workmen receive about \$4 per week, and at other times from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

With wages like these it is necessary for the women and children to do something toward their own support, so in many of the village houses, are seen small shops or a few articles displayed at a window for sale. In this way the women earn a little and still remain at home. Working out by the day, the children earn from 25 to 30 cents. Many of the boys, having gone through the village school, go to the cities to seek employment, sometimes finding it, or if not, to mingle with the throngs of the unemployed.

The education of many of the city working people consists of a knowledge of their trade, and what little information they can gather from their associates. In 1870, during Gladstone's ministry, an important change was made toward the advancement of education. District schools were established, properly controlled and the attendance of all children between the ages of five and thirteen compelled. The people now see the benefit of an education among the working class. Of the great countries, the people of England rank among the lowest in education. Yet it is claimed by some, that more skilled workmen would be secured, if, instead of being detained in school, the children would commence at an earlier age to learn their trade.

The advantages of the present workman far exceed those of the former. His food is cheaper, more plentiful, and articles are now obtainable which a few years ago were scarce even among the wealthier classes. Improvements are made on the buildings where he works and better ventilation secured. Railroads now extend all over the country, and other modes of travel have come into use, bringing the remote parts of the country into closer communication. Now at the different stations, early in the morning, crowds of men are collected waiting to take a train to reach their work. At a comparatively small cost a short excursion beyond the city and every day life, may be indulged in by a great number.

There are no uniform hours of labor but some organizations have secured eight hours, while at other trades the people work from fourteen to fifteen and sixteen hours a day. By shortening the hours employment is found for a greater number, the laborer obtains more rest, is less exposed to danger and disease, and is better able to do his work.

Efforts are being made continually to better the condition of the people, and long will be remembered the name of one who is nobly devoting her life to this cause, Lady Henry Somerset. In London alone there are tens of thousands always out of employment, and from such idleness can we expect any good

results? If more of these could support themselves by honest labor might not something different be looked for? The benefit would be felt, not only by the people themselves, but by the whole nation.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

GRACE RORK.

Lying between the two great countries of North and South America is a narrow strip of land that has furnished a most important chapter in the history of France.

To the eye of the beholder there seems to be something uncanny in the manner in which this strip of mud and water has resisted the advance of man, joined the people of two countries without permitting them to use it as a thoroughfare, stopped the meeting of two great oceans and hindered the shipping of the world.

It is no wonder that so great a man as Ferdinand De Lesseps, he who had gained the confidence of the people by his marked success at Suez, became president of a Company and succeeded in gaining the aid of not only the nobility, but nearly the whole of France.

Men were dazzled by the hope of wealth, and influenced to sink three or four millions of hard-earned money in what every one who looked into the matter, must have known was an absolute impossibility, the attempt to cut a ship canal through a mountain range, shaken by earthquakes and crossed by a torrent.

The press had been bribed by lavish advertisements, and it cost millions to keep the bankers friendly to the enterprise and willing to help deceive the thousands of small investors. Shiploads of machinery were dumped at Colon; engineers who were no engineers, and about fifteen thousand men were set to work, whose sole industry was leisure. And after five years of work, shallow inlets on either shore, a great scratch from Colon to Panama, and the white posts of the surveyors represented all the progress made.

The fields of Waterloo and Gettysburg saw a sacrifice of life but little greater than the fifty miles of swamp land; and certainly they saw no such inglorious defeats, without a banner flying or the roar of musketry to cheer and inspire the soldiers who fell in the unequal battle. But these young soldiers of the transit and sailors of the dredging-scow, had no promises or sentiments to inspire them. They were not fighting for their country, nor doing battle for their God, but merely digging a canal. And it must strike everyone that those of them who fell doing their duty in the mist of Panama and along the gloomy Chagres river deserve a better monument to their memories than the wooded slabs in the cemeter-

ies. For in the quiet fields near where the canal was started, there are acres and acres of cemeteries and thousands of wooden head-stones.

It is strange that not only Nature but man should choose exactly the same spot to show exactly how disagreeable and unpleasant they can be; for those whom the fever did not kill, the Canal Company robbed; and the ruin that came to the peasants of France and the scandal that spattered almost every public man of that country fills one with melancholy and disgust. It was a terrible experience to which the honor of France was pledged; but the lesson was wholesome, and she emerged the better for it, and French public life was purified.

As for Ferdinand De Lesseps, "The Grand Old Man" of France, we prefer to believe that he has all along been the victim of his own enthusiasm and misled by a crowd of designing men. He is described by people who knew him in the time of his greatness as having an almost hypnotic power. He was full of life, of vigor, of belief in his own plans. He fascinated people because he promised them what they wanted. The peasants of France poured the contents of their woolen stockings at his feet. He lent his name believing it would dig a canal, and he was made the victim of the corrupt men who used it. He never had a desire for great wealth, and it was only his disappointment that made him lose his mind in his old age. He died of a broken heart—broken by the ingratitude of men.

"BISMARCK."

HARRIETT S. McDONALD.

Across the Atlantic not quite a century ago, the Congress of Vienna formed a confederation of thirty-nine states; and those states were the nucleus around which the present Germany grew.

Nine years later, Austria, Russia and Prussia formed an alliance in which the sovereigns promised to regulate their conduct by the precepts of the Gospel; and the princes of the confederation promised to give constitutions to their people. Instead of that, they crushed out as far as they could, everything that would promote union.

But during the revolution in France the spirit of liberty extended far and wide, and the Germans demanded "freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and a constitutional monarchy."

Germany lay at the mercy of her enemies, but help was coming, and in the form of one of the grandest men of the 19th century, Prince Bismarck.

The enemy was conquered, and one victory followed another like the shifting patterns of a kaleidoscope. Thus step by step he helped to make the Germany of today. The word too is something more

than a mere geographical expression. When we learn of the magnificent fleet, surpassed only by that of England, France, and the United States; and of the innumerable schools that are scattered over the entire surface; and of its happy, industrious, music-loving people, do we wonder that Bismarck today is the most popular man in Germany?

When seeing him, some ask whether that towering form surmounted by brain is human or super-human. A Frenchman might answer one way, an Italian another. Can an American, with an ocean between us, answer the right way?

Bismarck and Napoleon! One a great warrior, the other a great statesman! Yet we find their characters in many respects alike. Each had that strange compound of frankness and ferocity; each would say mass with the priest before robbing his church; each would write wise, tender letters to his friends. Napoleon had grand opportunities but unlike Bismarck he did not improve them.

When first brought before the Germans, Bismarck was distrusted—yes—even hated by them, nor would they allow him to strike for German unity.

But the Austrians defeated, and the treaty of Prague brought about, then, and not until then, was the first of Germans truly known to his own people. And when in after years, they disagreed with him, he would say, "Remember, friends, your resistance to me, when I proposed to strike the first blow for German unity."

In regard to his statesmanship, many differ in the fatherland itself. Some, perhaps, despondent by nature, will think of the cost of the institution. Others, more sanguine than discerning, will see in the unity, strength, and influence of Germany the fulfillment of the chief duty which fell upon this age, and will give all honor to the leader in the great work.

In public life Bismarck is imperious and jealous, yet prudent; in private life, genial and witty. He once received a medal for Rescue from Peril, and to one who noticed the lonely adornment, and asked about it, he replied, "I am in the habit sometimes of saving a man's life."

When he was seventy years of age, his birthday was celebrated as a grand national event, and many regrets were passed him when he retired from public life in 1890. For it seemed as if the great star of hope, which Germany so much needed, had risen, done its duty, and was now slowly fading from view.

When he shall have vanished entirely, he will be missed by every class, but especially by the people of the laboring class. For it was he who helped them win their rights, and made the state recognize them.

He had many faults, but still, when we look at Germany in the true light, we know that the nation would not be as it is if Bismarck had not come to the front.

We can predict still greater things for Germany, and when they come to pass, we will know that it was Bismarck who started their growth.

He has grown to be an old man, and the curtain is almost ready to fall upon the last act. But we leave him where we found him, so that we can still imagine him walking about the stately, old castles, and perhaps gazing into the glassy waters of the Rhine, which many a time he has helped to make red with blood.

And when we remember his victories and look at his grey hair and feeble form, we would fain repeat these words—

"The paths of Glory lead but to the Grave."

THE NEW SOUTH.

HELEN C. WIGHT

We, of the North, have heard how an army came marching from the recent war, with proud victorious tread, to a grateful country that was waiting to receive them with all the honor due to victorious heroes. Have we thought of the army that went home in defeat not victory?

Think of the footsore Confederate soldier, as he turned southward from Appomatox, in April, 1865, buttoning in his faded gray jacket, a paper which was to bear testimony to his children of his fidelity. Think of him as ragged, half-starved and heavy hearted, returning to his devastated home, where all trade is destroyed and his people are without law or money.

Does this hero in gray sit down in sullenness and despair? Not for a day. The brave soldier becomes an energetic worker, and places that were made black and hideous by smoke and scenes of pestilence are now proud cities and lovely villages, the homes of free and happy people, rejoicing in the work of their own hands. The sound of factory wheels is heard, and fine farms, schools and colleges, churches and hospitals have risen upon the ruins of the past and prove the onward march of progress in the New South.

Before the war the southerners were merely an agricultural people. They did not develop manufacturing interests: great as were their own natural resources they preferred to have their raw materials exchanged for foreign manufactured commodities, and as there were no factories, large cities were not needed. In this respect the change is most striking. Large tracts of land that were a tenantless wilderness, are now great cities, the energy of whose many thousand inhabitants would be a pride to any country. The work of the great railroads in the development of their enormous coal traffic have produced effects upon Chattanooga, Norfolk, Atlanta and

many other places, of now national prominence, which make it easy for us to forget that a few years ago, they were simply prosperous trading posts. These people were not long in finding out, that the prosperity of the South did not depend on her monopoly of cotton growing and mineral products alone, but upon all forms of manufacturing industries.

The attention of the world has been recently drawn to the South, and much has been learned of her progress through the great Cotton State, and International Exposition, which was held at Atlanta, last fall. The wonderful wealth of the Southern resources was well expressed by Hon. Geo. R. Brown, in his speech at the opening of the Exposition, when he said:—"We are indeed a happy and prosperous people. We have coal enough to keep all the fires on earth continually burning. The products of our cotton fields will cause the smoke to rise from the factories of every civilized nation on the globe. We have marble and granite enough to build all the earth's structures. Our forests are as inexhaustible as the boasted lands of Norway and Sweden. Our orchards are laden with golden fruits and our flocks are fattening upon a thousand hills."

The South is indeed a region of unequalled natural resources. The soil is adapted to every branch of agriculture. The wealth of the forests and mines cannot be estimated and the climate is remarkable. The manufacturing and mining industries are still in their infancy, but who can doubt the future industrial development of the New South?

The schools have not been behind in this line of progress. There is still room for improvement in the village schools, but the city schools are doing the same for education that the North, East and West are doing, and not only is attention given to books but industrial training has its share. Ten years ago there was a feeling among the people that it was a disgrace to have an industrial training given to a boy or girl at school, but all the states have become revolutionized, and their schools for manual training are now inferior to none in the whole republic.

In this prosperity of the South, the negro, who comprises about one-third of the entire population, has not been without some progress. Mark the contrast; thirty years ago a few quilts, chickens and pumpkins comprised their entire possessions. The exhibits in the recent exposition, at Atlanta, have shown that they have taken many forward steps. A building at the exposition was set apart especially for them and there they displayed the result of their activities in various lines of invention and business enterprise. As the slave had Frederick Douglas for a leader, so the freidman has Booker T. Washington, and his school at Tuskegee, Ala., is helping the negro to advance more than we can realize.

Wealth and honor are in the pathway of the New South. Her influence is aiding the advance of civilization, and the energetic work of thousands of the inhabitants, together with the love and pride they have for their country, is fast placing the broad and Sunny South, in such a position, that the people of this youngest and mightiest republic of the earth, have every reason to be proud of the land, and of the people, whose fathers signed with theirs the Declaration of Independence, and who illustrated the heroic courage of American citizens at Valley Forge and Yorktown. The resources of this portion of our commonwealth, are greater than those in the possession of any other country of equal size and she must soon forget the errors of a misguided past and resume the once proud position in civilization's advancing column like the Old South, having the same love and veneration for the men who made it long ago, but under different conditions, now a New South, a progressive South and a great South.

HIGHER SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES OF GERMANY.

LAURA FOSS.

What do the schools and universities of Germany bring to the minds of our educated people? Shall we rank them superior to those of our own country? Shall the educational flag of the German Empire wave above our own?

Most people have a vague idea that we are surpassed by Germany in their educational arrangements, but few realize to what an extent they are ahead of us. Not only as regard the liberal provision made for higher education, but in the careful manner in which the schools are adjusted to the wants of the people.

The German schools find room for all forms of intellectual learning. Look at the list of classes and professors of the German universities. Are they not a fair picture of the world of knowledge? What nation can outweigh the value of the education that has come to us and to the world from the land of Froebel and Pestalozzi?

Ask the man who is investigating any question,—who is trying to make himself master of any abstract question—be it historical, philosophical or theological, if he is not compelled to read twice as many German books as those of any other language. Is this from any lack of power as compared with the German mind? Or is it the perfection and thoroughness of the German system of education that makes this difference?

The intellectual element of Germany shows itself in other ways. The land where Beethoven, Handel or Wagner have lived and labored has also a rare

artistic atmosphere. If you turn to literature the same is true, here you will find some of the best works of literature. In short, Germany sets before itself the ambition to represent totality of human knowledge.

The schools of Germany are independent, though in unison with each other. There is a complete absence of rivalry on the part of the different schools. They work in harmony, none overlapping the other in any way. A small place like Rostock with only 34 professors and 135 students is as good as Leipsic, where the numbers are 150 and 3,000, because Rostock meets the same requirements. The difference is one of size, not of species. "Instead of scattered material getting in one another's way they work harmoniously to one great design—to train thinkers,

The whole of the educational machinery is controlled by the state; the people grow to regard the universities as institutions of the government, not depending on them for support. They are supported by contributions from the national purse. They are neither aristocratic nor democratic; they are what they should be—national. As the railroad, telegraph or post office are in the hands of the state, thus the schools are one of its branches of internal government.

By this arrangement discipline is also maintained. You may ask, how can there be such a thing as discipline at Berlin or Leipsic? What hold has the university on the individual student? It has a very strong hold. When the university makes its authority felt, it is inflexible. And well it can afford to be. Being a state institution it does not depend on the tuition fees for support, and is not afraid to diminish the number of students. What American institution would dare to send away over thirty students and keep them away? They could not afford to diminish the income thus; they are too dependent on the tuition fees derived from the students.

The professors are not disturbed by the insults of mutinous youths. He has nothing to do with the university discipline. His duty begins and ends with himself. He is free to lecture on what subject he chooses. No man can become a professor in a German university unless he has pursued a certain line of study and produced important results. He must have been a special investigator, or in other words must be a specialist. Every student feels that he is in the hands of a master. And well he may, for these professors have made a long and thorough study of the particular branches they are teaching. And they know how to incorporate in their work all the new discoveries.

The schools of Germany realize that we are living in an area of progress, and make special efforts to keep abreast of the times. At every period of their existence, the students that have gone forth from the

German universities have held their own in rivalry with those from institutions from other countries. The schools of Germany have drawn the eyes of all the intellectual world toward them, and scholars wander hither from all parts of the world as of old they sought Bologna or Paris. It is the final stage of the student's progress, and when he has reached it he may well exult, for he is indeed in possession of a new power.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

NELS B NELSON.

The science of architecture, followed out to its full extent, is one of the noblest of the fine arts. It is not merely a science of the rule and compass, it does not confine itself exclusively to the observation of just rule, or of fair proportion; it is, or ought to be, a science of feeling more than of rule, a ministry of the mind, more than of the eye. If we consider how much less the beauty and majesty of a building depend upon its pleasing certain prejudices of the eye than upon its rousing certain trains of meditation in the mind, it will show in a moment how many intricate questions of feeling are involved in the raising of an edifice; it will convince us of the truth of a proposition, which might at first appear startling: "That no man can be an architect who is not a metaphysician."

Modern architecture—and it is a contradiction of terms to apply the name to anything that is not connected with modern life,—is not concerned with the architecture of Michael Angelo, of Alessandro Galilie, or other architects of the Renaissance. The churches, palaces and public buildings erected by these architects, though not deficient in individual merit, have nothing in common with the life of to-day. Their work has a great historical interest. Their methods and designs will well repay study, but here their value ends. Human life has advanced centuries since Michael Angelo prepared the design for St. Peters at Rome, and though his work is not less great now than it was in the days when he himself personally superintended his marvelous undertaking; it belongs to a previous age, it represents previous ideas, and is thus behind the rapid march of modern life.

Not that we have passed beyond the need of the study of man's earlier works in architecture, not that we cannot take lessons in design and construction from those who have gone before us, not that we have outgrown the work of our predecessors nor that we have reached a point where the promptings of our inner consciences will act as the safest guide in the making of good architecture. Nothing is more necessary in the present day than an attentive study of earlier architecture; but we should not deliberately

reproduce past designs and methods for no other reason than that they are old and have been used before.

It would be worse than foolish to demand that an architect should be thoroughly original; as it would be to ask an artist to cut loose from all the proven principles and traditions of his profession and invent an entirely new method and a novel system. What may be reasonably asked, is that he have an individual point of view and modernize the adaptation of old principles without disturbing the real spirit of the same. Let him develop and extend these principles to meet the requirements of modern life, let him in fact, work as nearly as possible in the same direction that the masters of ancient architecture would have done if they had been dealing with the modern problem of design, plan and construction.

The architecture of the Renaissance concerned itself chiefly with religion, and the greatest triumphs of the painters and architects were obtained in works that had a religious significance. In our day, art and architecture have departed widely from the exclusive control of religion. Architecture especially is no longer concerned chiefly with the building of churches, but with multitudes of edifices which are essential to modern social life. Forms of structure which have no precedent in previous times now command the attention of the architect. The theatre, the railway station, the warehouse, the factory, the hotel, and various civic and public structures which are constantly being erected in new and growing communities, form the bulk of modern architecture.

The artistic side of architecture, the side on which the ancients particularly and justly prided themselves, is entirely wanting in the structures of today. Our architects are compelled through the force of modern demands, to give the greater part of their time and consideration to the mechanical problems of their art. We may not have as artistic structures, but we have more useful ones, which are better adapted to the requirements of human existence. The dwellings of the poor in the nineteenth century often receive more attention, are more carefully built, and have more ample appliances for the preservation and maintenance of good health than the castle of the thirteenth or the palace of the fifteenth century. It is on such grounds that modern architecture rests its claims and asks the consideration of thinking people. For if the physician who discovers a new medical system; the surgeon who devises some skillful operation which preserves life, is entitled to the lasting gratitude of humanity, surely the "Modern Architect" should also be entitled to an equal reward for performing a not less great service in placing daily life in an environment which prolongs it.

FRENCH SOCIALISM.

ALVIN SUTTER.

Every atom in the universe has its governing force. Nature is but the sum of these forces. So in society, control is the ground-principle. Deny this, and we destroy society, not strengthen it. Refuse to recognize the necessity of government, and we delude ourselves, mock Nature, and revile God.

The primary component of society is the individual. Rigid control is the only medium which can raise the individual from the passion-enslaved brute to the image of God.

The next element in the social state is the family. He who would destroy that is a maniac. Control is the sacred tie which binds in one heart the love of parents, the bonds of brotherhood and the service of God.

The third constituent is the sum of individuals, or the state. It is in defining the powers and limitations of the state, that the various social schemes, whether logical or fantastic, practical or visionary, have been propounded.

The ideals of Plato, the dreams of More, the blood-written tablets of Draco, the filthy dungeons of the Bastille; the dagger of the assassin, the riots of the mob, have successively taken place in the kaleidoscope of reform.

The socialistic agitation of France is divided into three phases. These differ largely in means and method, but are united in seeking an altered civilization.

The Collectivists are not entirely removed from our civilization. Having as their standard the historic and economic foundations of German democratic socialism, drawing that inspiration from its altars, and indorsing revolution, they are regarded as the hope of socialism.

The Blanquists are dizzy in securing that which they know not how to use; are frantic in the pursuit of a phantom, with no phantom in sight. They are not akin to anarchists, since they recognize a leader. They have a means, but no end.

The Anarchists would remove every vestige of our civilization. Hissing vindictive imprecations against all authority, they denounce property as theft, government as a superstition, wickedness as forced upon man by control. They would usher in the blissful era of peace and goodness, the glorious realm of no-government, anarchy.

Such are the echoes of socialism that are to-day awakened in France. The Collectivists have undoubtedly the most rational foundation; and, were they to abandon their revolutionary means, might hope for success. The Blanquists are impracticable, seeking to destroy what they cannot rebuild. Extremes never will and never can succeed. The very

extremes of the Anarchists make them weak. Every great government has its preparatory stages. Socialism has not yet passed these. Though now extreme and infeasible, its root is justice, and justice will conquer.

As long as there is a Lazarus to kneel in supplication; as long as there is a tear of regret for existence; as long as there is a sob of pain; as long as there is the suffering of an innocent, is society faulty. But, as there is a God in Heaven, these things will be rewarded; and a time will come when all shall bear one another's burdens, as Christ be lord indeed.

MARVELS OF ELECTRICITY.

BERT WILLIAMS

Electrical Phenomena have come to be such an important factor in the administration of our daily affairs, that this period in which we live may well be called the "Electrical Age," just as former ones have been called stone, bronze and iron ages.

What is electricity? We may say that it is a form of energy, a power of doing work. Whence comes this energy? It may be generated in many ways. Perhaps the most common form is frictional electricity.

Among the most marvelous of uses to which this wonderful agent is put, are medical, surgical, agricultural and motive.

A mild current applied to the body of a patient will supply him not only with a tonic that stimulates every muscle, but will also if properly applied invigorate the brain and nervous system.

Probably the most wonderful surgical operation ever performed was one in which electricity was a factor. A gentle current was applied by means of a fine wire needle, to the heart of a man from whom life had been proven to be extinct. By this means the heart was caused to beat and the man brought back to life.

M. Paulin of Montbrisse, France, was the first to demonstrate that electricity drawn from the air was useful in agriculture. He proved that it was capable of increasing the growth of a crop of potatoes nearly 50 per cent. Not only were the potatoes themselves benefitted, but also the vines, some of which grew to be nearly six feet high.

Acting on Paulin's suggestion M. Barat found that besides potatoes nearly all farm products were benefitted more or less. Spechnoff, a Russian scientist, found that a brief electrification of seed, nearly doubled the rapidity of their growth.

The proposal that electricity should be used as a motive power on railways is nearly as old as the railway system itself. In 1837 when it was doubted whether steam locomotives would ever come into general use, an experiment was made by Robert

Davidson, who propelled a car on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Since that time men have been at work on the problems of electro-motive force and the latest experiments in that line have proved beyond a doubt that within a few years, electric locomotives will be as common as steam engines.

The wonderful developments in this and other branches, of recent years, is due almost wholly to the better understanding of what electrical measurements can, and ought to be made, and how to make them. Most of this increased knowledge has been by research, stimulated by the failure of the Atlantic Cable in 1858.

At the present time Thos. A. Edison and Nikola Tesla are possibly the most prominent experimentors in electricity.

The latest discoveries made at the Edison workshops are in connection with the Roentgen Rays, commonly called X Rays. By the use of his fleoscope the bones of the human hand, may be seen at once, when before this discovery it took two or three hours to obtain a photograph.

The experiments of Nikola Tesla, at one time an employee at the Edison laboratories, are now astonishing the world of science.

During his lecture course at Princeton, Yale and other Eastern colleges, he took into his body over a million volts of electricity when heretofore a few thousand were supposed to cause death. During and for a few seconds after this experiment his body and clothing were enveloped in a white light. He claimed that the electric light of the future needs no wire connection with the source of the electricity, but will be illuminated by induction.

There is certainly a brilliant future for electricity, for electrical irrigation alone, will at least quadruple the world's capacity for supporting its population. Electricity has brought \$100,000,000 into profitable investment in the United States alone. Within five years it has taken possession 40 per cent of our street railways.

Tesla estimates the power of Niagara Falls at from five to six millions of horse power. This converted into electricity would make the workshop a school and the laborer an educated director of machines instead of a drudge.

LOUIS PASTEUR.

KATHRYN HENRY.

The last half century has witnessed a great discovery in science; a discovery which has laid at rest the theories that for centuries have blinded and misled, and in their place has given those entirely inconsistent with former ones.

This discoverer was Louis Pasteur, and well may he be placed first upon the list of scientists, for it is

he who discovered that cure for which thousands of lives have been saved,—the cure for that most dreaded of diseases—hydrophobia.

The work done by Pasteur is immense, because in his investigations he has touched upon physical, natural and medical science.

His first discovery, that of animated germs, showed that these are not spontaneously produced, but that they people the atmosphere and the bodies which surround us. Following close upon this discovery, came his famous theory of fermentation, meeting with much opposition and only accepted after a severe struggle.

His determination to finish whatever he undertook is well illustrated in his labors to discover the nature of the silkworm's disease. Obligated to work in a greenhouse where the heat was stifling, in a short time he fell ill and his physicians warned him of the danger, telling him that if he continued staying in that place it might mean death. But Pasteur quietly remarked: "I cannot give up my work. I am within sight of the end. I feel the approach of discovery. Come what may I have done my duty." That was grandly said and is worthy of remembrance. Martyrdom may be found in the cause of science as well as religion, and no one illustrates this statement more fully than does Pasteur.

But still greater things are in store for him, for the logic of his method led him, step by step, up to man himself, and to Pasteur belongs the glory of proving that in the human body, living germs are the cause of contagious diseases; and of applying to human ailments his theory of the attenuation of virus, thus preventing disease and even stopping its growth when already at work in the human organism.

Thus he not only showed the cause of the disease, but at the same time pointed out the remedy.

His anti-rabic treatment was thoroughly tested and firmly established; it has since been introduced the world over and has everywhere met with remarkable success.

To Pasteur, then, the physician is indebted not only for the knowledge of the cause of infectious diseases, but also for an infallible remedy against the most dreadful of all maladies.

Beyond a doubt thousands of lives have been saved and certainly there is none to whom our suffering humanity owes a greater debt of gratitude.

He is indeed the glory of his native land, but he is more, he is also the glory of the close of the nineteenth century.

Endowed with keenest insight, with unwearied energy and tenacity, during long years he concentrated his thoughts upon the same subject without being discouraged by the opposition he met.

From the time of the final triumphs of his theory—1886,—Pasteur, loaded with honors, surrounded by the affections of his family, enjoying universal respect and admiration, lived until his death, the twenty-eighth of last September, in the magnificent institution which bears his name.

Built and endowed by the French people, and of all civilized nations, the Pasteur Institute has become the center of chemical and bacteriological studies. But especially intended for the treatment of rabies, then, from all countries, go numerous unfortunates, tormented by an awful dread and threatened with a frightful fate. They return to their homes comforted and cured. Thus the Institute has become a source of relief from human suffering and the day will come when the succeeding generations shall engrave upon its frontispiece this modification of Dante's famous line: "Gather hope ye who enter here."

THE GROWTH OF GERMAN CITIES.

JESSIE L. MONTGOMERY

Municipal government, which is becoming more and more the problem of the day, has been more completely solved in Germany than in any other country. Although somewhat tardy in beginning this work, now since it is once started Germany is carrying forward the movement in a more speedy and systematic manner than any other nation. Her thoroughness and patient treatment characterize her in this respect as in all her other undertakings.

While German cities may be older than American cities, they are in point of government and growth much younger. They have questions, too, to solve with which American ones do not have to deal: their citizens are not as rich, thousands of the best ones emigrate to other lands, and military science is compulsory. Yet in spite of these disadvantages, Germany has solved these municipal questions more effectually than any other nation.

Let us look at a few of the German cities and see the changes that have come over them within the last twenty-five years. American people are of the opinion it is their cities alone that have had such a remarkable increase within the last decade, but German cities have undergone even a more remarkable change. We find that although in 1876 New York was ahead of Berlin in regard to population, Berlin today has a larger population; the growth of Hamburg has been more rapid than Boston; Leipsic than St. Louis; and Dresden than New Orleans.

The physical transformation of these three cities is also worthy of notice. Instead of the narrow thoroughfares of former days, the streets are the

pride of the German people, being wide, well paved, and surpassing those of any other country in regard to cleanliness. The cities have also been very careful to take advantage of all means of transit and all water highways. The railway terminals, railroad yards and the factories in the outskirts of town are arranged in the most accessible way possible.

The problems of water supply and drainage have forced themselves upon German cities as well as upon those of other nations. Berlin after long study and experiment succeeded in acquiring the most perfect system of drainage in the world. Hamburg did not see the need of improvement in this respect and until thousands of victims had been carried away by the cholera; now the drainage has been as much improved as the water supply. Not only have the cities control of the water supply and sewerage but they have also taken charge of the gas and electrical plants.

On the care for the sick, the cities are far in advance of those of other countries, being organized in such a way that the needs of the people are immediately satisfied. They also carry on the business of insuring against sickness and accident, and a law has finally been enacted for the insurance of the working class against the helplessness of old age.

Probably the question arises in all your minds how can all these things be carried on in such an effectual and systematic manner? The answer to this will be found in taking a glance at the executive department of these cities.

The voters are there who pay a certain amount of tax and this excludes about 10 to 15 per cent of men of voting age. The task of the voters is the selection of a good municipal council. The men elected for this position are the best and most reliable citizens. It is well understood that these men will be reappointed, and will hold their office practically for life unless they forfeit the honor by some misdemeanor.

Such is in brief the changes and improvements that have been made in German cities within the past twenty-five years. Is it not indeed a most wonderful advance?

What other nation can point to changes as great? Then is it not a true statement that German cities are far ahead of us in respect to Municipal Government, and must we not turn to that nation to solve for us some of the problems with which we have been struggling in vain for the past twenty-five years.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND INFLUENCE OF THE RAILROADS.

JOHN R. COON.

The Nineteenth Century is indeed the golden age of mechanical improvement. For ages the human race lived in ignorance of the simplest laws of the

universe it inhabited. Even a single century ago the wisest human intellect could not conceive the possibility of the mechanical inventions which are now the inheritance of the poorest and humblest mind.

Man has so enlarged the scope of his vision that he has at last compelled the living brain to paint its pictures upon his camera. Who can say, nay, even dream, what the future will bring forth?

The development of the railroad, if not the most wonderful, is certainly the most powerful and far-reaching accomplishment of mechanic art. Truly has the railroad been called the Headlight of Civilization. It has carried industry, wealth and happiness to the darkest and most remote district.

If you would know the full extent of its power, carry yourself back to the day when the shrill whistle of the engine was not heard in Northern Wisconsin, to the time when Eau Claire and its surroundings was a vast common.

With the introduction of the railroad, came the transformation of a wilderness into a fertile and progressive farming region. Towns and villages sprang up as if by magic and occupied the previous haunts of a savage tribe. Manufacturing and industry were born, nourished by overland commerce, and grew to the stalwart grant of Ninety-six, who has seen but thirty summers.

While the marvelous development of the railroad and the extraordinary technical skill with which they are managed are worthy of the greatest praise, they have not attained their present position without accompanying abuses of a most serious character.

The great railroad kings send their representatives to Congress and succeed in usurping so much authority that their action is more arbitrary than the tyrants of old. In the face of personal preferences shown; the unjust discriminations; the wild fluctuations in rates; and even actual dishonesty practised by this railroad plutocracy, it is not surprising that an agitation has resulted in favor of "State Ownership."

But the remedy, in this case, is worse than the disease. In countries where they are under "Government Control" they have shown nothing of that vigorous life and growth which can be obtained only by free competition. Moreover, in countries ruled by the party system, the government railroads would surely be used for party purposes and the attending abuses more threatening than those of private corporations. To remedy the existing evils then it is not necessary that the government assume control of the railroad, but that the railroad be compelled to surrender its control of the government.

The railroad management was not given their authority. They took it. The people who have the

right to govern fell asleep and had their rights taken from them.

What is necessary to recover those rights is an increased interest and a more earnest participation by all men in matters of public concern.

With this increased interest, the activity of the people can be depended upon to carry out into effect the Declaration of Independence in which the consent of the governed is laid down as the foundation of all just authority.

Add to this the words of Lafayette "For a nation to love liberty it is sufficient that she knows, and to be free it is sufficient that she will it."

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

HARRIET R. GREENE.

Centuries and centuries ago, there was wandering around indefinitely in space, a cloud-like mass without form or definite motion. From this chaos, after a separation into parts and after a development probably occupying ages, our solar system is formed, and our earth is prepared for its many and complex organisms of today.

The earth is ready for living forms, but whence do they come? That is a question that has occupied the mind of every scientific thinker since man was far enough evolved to make use of his thought power. Yet we know no more about it than at first. The chemical composition of the egg can be exactly copied, but no vital force appears. The problem has at last been laid aside as one of the insolvable mysteries of the world.

Some have claimed that they can trace the ascent of species from a little colorless and unspecialized cell, the moneron, through forms gradually increasing in complexity to the highest product of creation, man.

This does very well for a theory, but where are the proofs? These may be found by a study of the embryonic development, structural likenesses, and rudimentary organs of animals.

The embryos of higher animals, besides being in their earlier stages exactly alike, gradually assume forms which disclose their ancestry. As for structural likenesses, comparing the arms of men, wings of birds and fins of fishes, we find that they are all built on the same plan. Consider also the wisdom teeth, hair on hands and arms, and third eyelid. On the basis of special creation, why these useless organs?

In the geological formations of the rocks, buried deep in the earth and sometimes opened to our view, is written a history as plainly and authentically, though not as completely as may be found in books. In this book of Nature we find forms ascending from the simple to the complex, through the different periods, all showing more or less relation.

With these proofs, we cannot but think that if all organisms did not come from one source, it was rather a curious coincidence that they have structures so nearly alike.

As to the missing links, the special creationists have probably never considered the vast secrets which lie buried deep in the undiscovered rocks and ocean beds, by which we conclude that time and the discoveries of man will reveal many facts to complete our theory.

But an explanation as to the manner of development is demanded.

Among the first theories put forward was that of continued use and disuse of organs, by which it was claimed that organs unused on account of changed conditions of life, lost their former power or disappeared altogether, and that by the law of heredity these weaknesses were transmitted to descendants, causing a variation.

But it remained for Charles Darwin to bring to light the theory of Natural Selection or the struggle for Life, which has almost universal proof.

He maintains that in life a continual struggle exists, and that in this battle those who are best adapted to their conditions will survive, while others, who are weak and unable to stand on equal footing with their neighbors, perish.

Thus together with inheritance, this creates a variation, which with the continued use and disuse of organs, correlated variation, changed conditions of life and other complex laws of life and inheritance, is claimed by Darwin to have brought about the ascent of species from the moneron to man.

One of the criticisms of this theory is that no intermediate links are found. But it is easily seen that if a species begins to vary and continues, the later variations, or the new species, on account of better adaptation to their conditions of life will survive, while the intermediate links disappear.

One theory is introduced by Drummond, which although spoken of by Darwin, is not brought out by him so forcibly. This is Altruism of the Struggle for the Life of Others.

Drummond claims that this battle is not the selfish struggle which has been represented. He shows by the love of parents for their young, and the protection given helpless members of a species, that a struggle for the life of others exists, which tends to decrease the fierceness of the battle, and arouse feelings of love and unselfishness.

Since the first thoughts of evolution came into the minds of its founders there has been a fierce conflict between religion and science. But according to the laws of Natural Selection, science has conquered.

There is no reason why these two schools of thought should not agree, as it certainly cannot take

away belief in the Maker of the universe, if this theory be rightly considered.

Neither must we set aside the book of Genesis to believe in evolution. The greatest objection is the days mentioned in the first chapter of that book are generally taken as days of twenty-four hours duration. But the Hebrew word "yom," which is translated day, also means age, and may be used in the same sense with perfect correctness, especially since the geological formations demand such a translation.

Though many writers have mentioned the fact that there is a Ruler over all these changes, far more leave that consideration out entirely. It certainly can take nothing away from the splendor of creation to have the forms slowly evolved under the guidance of an all-powerful Hand, nor from the grandeur of evolution to have this Hand to guide the changes and keep the fossils hidden in the rocks to furnish a history of by gone days to the scientific searchers of this Nineteenth Century.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF GERMANY.

PEARL S. BRITTON

Thirty years is not a long period in the history of the world, but in that time the leadership of Europe has changed from the hands of France and Austria to those of Germany. Out of a country divided into petty states has grown a united Germany governing all Europe.

In 1861 and '62 when William I became king of Prussia and Bismarck was placed at the head of that government, the many petty provinces of Germany were under the leadership of Austria. But from this time, Bismarck's great object seemed to be to wrest from Austria this leadership and give it to Prussia. This could be accomplished only through war with Austria, and a pretext was not long wanting. In a Seven Weeks War Prussia, in league with Italy, completely defeated Austria, and doubled her territory. Thus was the first of Bismarck's plans fulfilled.

Prussia now equalled France in population and military strength. Both nations were jealous of each other and were eager for war. France, thinking Germany had offered her an insult in the person of her ambassador, sent her armies over the German boundary. The field of war, however, soon changed from German to French soil and in seven months France was completely at the mercy of Prussia. Thus we see that Prussia had defeated the two ruling countries of Europe. This was the time for Bismarck to execute his deep laid plans.

The North German Union was enlarged and transformed into the German Empire with King William of Prussia as Emperor and Count Bismarck

as Chancellor. Such was the situation of Germany twenty-five years ago. Let us look at her present situation?

Now Germany's feelings toward France are not bitter, but why should they be? She has defeated France and gained the leadership of Europe. France is rather a source of pride to Germany because Germany has defeated her so thoroughly. France, however, stands ready for revenge and she will take it when the time comes that she can regain her rank among nations without imperiling her own existence.

Russia being inclined to take the part of France, put Germany between two enemies. Bismarck, realizing this situation, endeavored to strengthen the power of Germany by forming an alliance with the surrounding countries.

One of these was the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy. Thus Italy, which had hitherto been considered as an enemy to Germany, was brought into a more friendly relation, and this friendship has continually increased.

Disputes have arisen between Spain and Germany, but these have been peaceably settled and the two countries are on friendly terms.

That Emperor William now wishes for a more intimate Russo-German relation, is shown by the fact that he has written to the "Czar" that he expected to attend the coronation fete at Moscow. There is no other instance in history where a German Emperor or King of Prussia ever attended the coronation of a Czar.

Another evidence that the German people use their power for works of peace and development instead of warlike conquests, is shown by the opening of the North Sea Canal. This required the united strength of all Germany.

Germany stands today at the head of the European powers. Instead of the small unimportant province of thirty years ago, she has increased to an Empire regulating the affairs of nations. That she intends to hold this supremacy can not be doubted. A glance at her large, well formed army assures us that she does not intend to let her power slip from her. Well may Germany be proud of their Empire and loyally may they exclaim "Deutschland über alles, über alles in der Welt" (Germany above all, above all in the world.)

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

JEROME E. GILLETT.

The question of Civil Service Reform interests every true American citizen. It should be the highest aim of him who would promote the welfare of his government to see that its work is economically and judiciously administered.

The principal evil which the promoters of this movement sought to abolish was the abuse of the appointing power by government officers. To illustrate with what rapidity this political octopus developed, it is but necessary to cite a few facts respecting the number of removals effected by several of our presidents.

During Washington's term there were no removals except for just cause. Adams said that though the pressure to remove was like a torrent, mere political opinion should not constitute sufficient reason for removal, and he proved his sincerity by making none whatever for such cause. When Jefferson came into power, although he was almost the only Republican in the country holding an important office, he made but thirty-nine removals during his entire term, each for good and sufficient reasons.

When Jackson was inaugurated, he began an entirely new practice. He believed in the theory of "Rotation of Office" and thought, with John Marcy, that "To the victors belong the spoils of the enemy," and within a period of six months, his removals numbered several thousand. He removed every officer in the country whose views did not conform with his own, and in many instances, appointed inefficient dishonest favorites whose political belief constituted their only qualification.

From that time until 1883 a change in the political party in power implied an entire renovation of the Civil Service.

In the seventies people began to realize what flagrant injustice they were suffering and to consider the possibilities of a reform in this direction.

When our country is in pressing need of help, strong men are always ready to come to the rescue. Such men are not found wanting at this time. They were men of brains, and by their efforts a Reform Bill was proposed and passed in spite of the opposition of narrow-minded politicians, who knew that it would take away their influence in securing offices for their friends and supporters. This bill is known as "An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States" and was approved by President Arthur January 13, 1883.

Conspicuous in the Reform movement are the names of George William Curtis and Thomas A. Jenckes. To both of these gentlemen great credit is due and it is certain that the Civil Service would not be what it is today, were it not for their efforts.

In passing this act, Congress had two objects in view, first, to replace the appointing method with open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants, and second, to take the clerical force of the Civil Service out of the influence of politics.

Fourteen thousand places were immediately classified, that is, they were awarded to those stand-

ing highest in the competitive examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission. The salary of these officers ranges from \$900.00 to \$1,800.00 per annum. Additions have been made to this list from time to time, an important one having been made last month, which swells the total number subject to the law to 85,135.

The law requires the appointments to be apportioned among the several states, territories and the District of Columbia. This constitutes the only preventative of entrance to the Civil Service by all who possess the necessary qualifications. States rarely exceed their quota, and when this does occur, it is only temporarily. Promotion is as rapid as can be expected and any young man who possesses the requisite qualifications may aspire to any office short of those which are elective and the few which remain appointive.

The amount of good done by this measure is well nigh incalculable. It has raised the Civil Service from the control of an extravagantly and inefficient set of political favorites to that of an economical and thoroughly capable systematized force of employes.

Previous to its passage the holding of an important office did not always imply that a man's character was above reproach; no honest man would stoop to the trickery and bribery often required to obtain such a position. Now it is recognized that a person must be honest and eminently well qualified in order that he may pass the examination required for admission to the Service.

Americans of the twentieth century will point back with pride to the passage of this act as one of the indications of an improvement and rapid progress made by our country during this period.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

HENRY KLEINSCHNITZ.

The eminent citizen of the republic, James Gillespie Blaine, who but lately fell from his high place among living men, and who now sleeps in peace and honor in the bosom of the state he loved and served, was America's most illustrious son. All the honors due the distinguished dead were paid by the chief magistrate of the government, by the authorities of states, and by the unrestrained affection of the people to whom he was a tribune. He was one of the people, felt for them, sympathized with them, and was ready to do all in his power for their political advancement. Hence the devotion of the masses for him.

The private life of Mr. Blaine was stainless, and the record of his public service is without a venal blot. In the fierce heat of party warfare in which he was a leader, in the bitter condemnation which, at

times, his course invited, no man has ever dared to couple with the name of Blaine the suspicion of corruption.

As an orator he was persuasive and attractive. There was a quality in his voice, and a charm in his manner which gave him command over his audience. Well may he be called the "Magnetic man from Maine," for no other son of his adopted state has shown to such a remarkable degree the winning ways which he possessed. The theater of his power and greatness was before the people; he swayed them by earnestness of his eloquence, and by the conviction he aroused in them of the sincerity of his beliefs and purposes. Blaine was never so strong, so magnetic and so irresistible as when under assault or crowded in discussion by an able antagonist.

He was a consummate politician of the Republican Party, and through all his active public life, he reached his desired ends by lawful and just means, never using the ordinary political methods and machinery to which other politicians were accustomed to apply.

As a statesman he possessed pure and lofty ambition. Other politicians will be known in history simply for following the lines of policy laid down by him. He was a powerful instrument in a great cause. He had unconsciously much of the character of the prophet and the seer; this was demonstrated by his always being in advance of his party. It always explains, to a certain extent, the almost mysterious attachment held for him, by the great masses of people, who had no opportunity to come in contact with his most engaging individuality.

His peace conference at Washington followed by the development and successful carrying out of a brilliant policy of commercial reciprocity with the Southern Nations, of the Western World, will have a tremendous influence for all time. It is an apostle of this noble doctrine of peace, that his name will go down in the great records of the world to its most enduring fame. It was he who gave the American People a broader view of political life. He taught those in the field of politics, by the power of his personal example, to turn their eyes from local contentions, petty rivalries and personal slanders to the high plane of national brotherhood.

Such, in brief, was the career of America's foremost politician and statesman; and as long as American History treasures up pure lives and faithful public service, as long as public and private virtue is revered, so long will his name be cherished by the American People as an example worthy the highest emulation. Monuments of brass and marble are lifting their heads toward heaven in honor of his fame, but a monument more precious to his memory,

and more valuable to the world, has been founded in the hearts of the people, whom he served so long, so faithfully, and with such signal ability. In the busy harvest time of death in the year eighteen ninety-three there was gathered into eternity, no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul.

CHARACTER STUDY---TOLSTOY

GIZELLA ROTHSTEIN

It has often been said that the history of a nation is an account of the lives of its great men. Among these we include not only those who have won prominence in affairs of state but also those, who through the progress of their pen—poets and authors—have bestowed as great benefits upon their country and upon mankind. Of this class Russia, which in proportion to her immense population has produced a small number, gives us a noble example in Count Leo Tolstoy. He was born sixty-eight years ago, and descended from a family distinguished in war, diplomacy, statesmanship, literature, art, and at Court, he is a most worthy representative of its fame.

Christened and educated in the faith of the Orthodox Greek Church, at the age of eighteen he no longer accepted this faith, in which he had never seriously believed. His only belief, beside his belief in God, was the possibility of perfection, first moral and then general perfection, not in our own eyes or even in God's eyes but in the sight of men. To this end he studied and exercised all his powers, but after suffering continual ridicule, he became desirous of winning fame and wealth. He then began to write and became so popular that, when, at the age of twenty-six, he went to St. Petersburg he was at once admitted to the best literary circles of that great city.

Adherence to the peculiar doctrines he tries to exemplify as well as teach, has cost him no little suffering. A belief that it is the duty of every man to free himself from social control, and indeed from all human authority! a belief in non-resistance to evil-doers! Is there anything more difficult to teach than this? He shows how the law of the State and the Higher Law often come in opposition, and as he takes every sentence in the Bible in its literal sense, in his eyes a religious war cannot be, as the very words "religious war" are contradictory terms. In this respect he illustrates his similarity to the French writer, Montaigne.

Of government he says: "One has but to study the complicated mechanism of our modes of government to recognize that one set of men make laws, another apply them, and a third harden others to unreflecting and passive obedience; and these very men, so hardened, become the instruments of all kinds of violence." He thinks the Church, all creeds, a

teacher of evil doctrines, the State, all governments, an inciter to evil deeds; and Society, all civilization, a promoter of evil passions.

During the recent famine in Russia, Count Tolstoy wrote many articles on the distress of the peasants, and in them suggested means to be used for their relief. One was that the government should organize private societies for the special purpose of relieving the suffering. The phrase "private societies" was at once misinterpreted, and Tolstoy, having before used similar terms, was charged with conspiracy against the government and his home at Ryzan was surrounded by detectives.

While the Count was writing these articles, he was leading a peasant's life, working for and with the peasants. In fact, when he heard the piteous cry for bread, he dropped his literary work and gave himself up wholly to them. His own condition was entirely forgotten, and he would sally forth, regardless of weather or roads, to attend to his tea-stands, soup-booth, corn and clothing houses and to care for the sick and dying.

Besides this and his literary work, Count Tolstoy occupied himself in the evenings by making shoes. He even had a shoe-maker's sign in front of his door. We think it strange for a writer to be a shoe-maker, but imagine a gentleman of noble birth and great wealth, making shoes for himself and a family which consists of his wife and nine children.

He now lives at Yasnaya Polyana with his wife and children, and his home is always a refuge for peasants who come to him when in trouble.

Tolstoy teaches us the gospel of work, self-sacrifice, and absolute sincerity; and in his work he shows us life as it really is, not deceiving us by making his good characters appear perfect when the baser ones do not possess one good quality. His genius is best shown in his wonderful books he has written and finds recognition in many countries besides Russia. Many visitors from Europe and America go to Yasnaya Polyana and many admiring readers send him letters in appreciation of his noble works.

CHICAMAUGUA AND CHATTA- NOOGA.

GEO. A. POLLEY.

Thirty-two years ago the thunders of the Civil War were rolling from the Ohio to the Mexican Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Two years of strife and bloodshed have passed with marked success for the Southern cause. In the North all was dismay; in the South, all hope.

The year '63 opened with the South still in the lead. Then came the fall of Vicksburg, the repulse

at Gettysburg, and finally the great battles of Chicamaugua and Chattanooga, all sealing the fate of the Confederacy.

Thirty-two years have passed since those eventful days and again we see the veterans who fought at Chicamaugua upon that famous battlefield.

All is now resplendent with the beauties of Nature. From the branches of the laurel, oak and sycamore come the song of the mocking-bird, and the warbling of the oriole and Carolina chickadee.

The grassy slopes and shaded groves afford a luxuriant resting place where companies of people have gathered to wait until the dedication exercises shall begin. Bright flowers bloom on every side. The woods, stretching far away to the base of Missionary Ridge; present a beautiful appearance. It is a lovely day, mellow with the richness of the Southern sun. Old veterans, wearing the blue and the gray, may be seen gathered together discussing political, commercial and social problems of the age.

From one of the steel observation towers may be seen in the distance the City of Chattanooga, and the historic Lookout Mountain where Hooker made his famous charge. Almost beneath us, the Chicamaugua Creek winds its way among the hills, and far away the Tennessee River glides along in silvery whiteness.

Here and there, on the field, monuments have been erected to the memory of those who fell in the struggle; and the line of battle on both sides is marked with small granite tablets. The field has been purchased by the Government, and is to be dedicated as a National Military Park.

Thousands have gathered on the grassy slope of Snodgrass Hill, where Thomas, by his heroic efforts, saved the Union Army and won the name, "The Rock of Chicamaugua." Upon the summit a platform has been erected and upon it are seated the orators of the day, and many prominent Northern and Southern gentlemen.

Suddenly the United States Marine Band opens the program with "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by "Way Down in Dixie." Amid the applause which follows Adlai E. Stephenson, vice President of the United States, and presiding officer of the day, rises and addresses the assembled multitudes. Following him comes Gen. John B. Gordon and later his opponent in battle but his true friend in peace, Gen. John M. Palmer.

Throughout the exercises the most perfect harmony exists between the people of the different sections. The hatchet has been buried and the chiefs have smoked the pipe of Peace.

Originated by Gen. Boynton, fostered by the veterans who wore the blue and the gray, encouraged by the loyal people of North and South, the Military Park of Chicamaugua and Chattanooga stands with-

out a parallel in history. Never before have two Nations or parts of Nations assembled and endeavored to become reconciled to each other. Nor can we say that this has been done by man. "Man proposes, but God disposes." He, who has watched over and protected us as a Nation for one hundred and twenty years, has once more united it as one, grand, free, unseparable Country.

Time makes many changes, yet the United States of America shall continue as long as Time exists.

And Old Glory, the insignia of Liberty, shall always wave over the citizens of the greatest of all Republics.

PROBLEMS OF OUR GREAT CITIES.

FLORENCE S. PICKETT.

The cities of our nation may be compared to the human heart. As the blood flowing from the heart affects the entire system, so the life of the nation is determined by the influences which emanate from the city. How important it is then, that these influences should be wholesome and clean! In years gone by people were contented to remain on farms, but now the greater advantages of city life are attracting them more and more to the great centers of civilization.

When we think of the poor government in many of our cities, can we wonder that they are so burdened with problems which cannot be solved until citizens take enough interest to investigate matters pertaining to moral and physical healthfulness?

In foreign countries great care is taken concerning the sanitary conditions of the larger towns. In America the individual citizen too often feels no responsibility in this matter; but each city is provided with certain paid servants whose duty it is to keep the death rate low and stop the spread of contagious diseases. By erecting public baths and wash houses, by providing for public disinfection, and by vigilant care of streets, and attention to source of water supply, sanitary defects may be remedied. Perhaps no factor in municipal sanitation is as important as the general water supply. The recent possibilities of cholera in our country have drawn attention to this matter. Nearly every year we are startled by the reports of the ravages of typhoid fever and other dread diseases caused by impure drinking water, and the need is felt that more care should be taken by the proper authorities.

In our great cities the housing of the poor is a problem which requires intelligent attention.

New York, the dumping ground of much of the poverty, ignorance and vice of the Old World, is a

city in which the evils of the tenement system are most conspicuous. If one should stand on a dock in that city and watch an incoming steamer unload its human freight, he would find that it consists of hundreds of the very lowest class of immigrants. Whether assisted by philanthropy or coming of their own accord, America is the Mecca of their hopes and a shelter for them must be found. The tenement, whether sought after or not, is the one home for the poor immigrant. Visit one of these homes and destitution, poverty and vice of every description is visible. To enter, one must penetrate alleys and courts reeking with poisonous gases and ascend rotten staircases which threaten to give way at each step. In the home, if home it may be called, still greater misery is depicted, for it is here, often in one room that the family must eat, sleep and live. Diseases are contracted in these places and wickedness is everywhere present. Do you wonder that the children prefer the street to such a home and that the street waif is so common a sight in our great cities? Some measures are being taken to remedy this great evil. The Building Loan Association aids some of the better class of cliff dwellers to lay aside enough to buy a little home which, though humble, is a hundredfold better than a tenement. The Free Kindergarten and the public school system are doing a great work in bettering the condition of the children. It has been said, "Every public school is a great moral light house which stands for obedience, cleanliness, morality and patriotism as well as mental training."

The Sweating System is another evil closely connected with city life. This system is found to a greater extent in Philadelphia than any other city. The sweat shops are crowded with dozens of men, women and children each eager to earn an extra six cents, the paltry sum which is paid for a garment.

These shops are often responsible for the spread of contagious diseases; the small-pox epidemic which so lately startled Chicago, is said to have had its origin in the sweat shops of that city. But the greatest evil is to the poor who are being so cruelly grinded by the proprietors. Until influential men and women resolve to purchase no garments made at these places, we cannot look for any great improvement.

If a few more institutions like the Hull House at Chicago and the College Settlements of New York were scattered throughout the large cities of America a wonderful amount of good would be accomplished. "Hull House," although Chicago's first social settlement represents no association. It was opened by two women in the fall of 1889. In this institution we find parlors, class rooms, gymnasiums and libraries which are rivals of saloons. Everyone is welcome but none more so than the poor fellow who has began

to feel that he can no longer struggle against poverty and drink. It is not charity that Hull House offers, but friendship and sympathy to all who are willing to come within its pleasant influences.

Thinking men and women are constantly being aroused to the necessity of solving these problems. When through Civic Federation and Citizens Leagues reform, is brought about in municipal government, may we not look for the remedy if not the utter eradication of these social evils also?

OUR CHANCE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

CHAS. B. BOYINGTON

History will record the 19th Century as the "Commercial age of the world;" the age when a nation is judged not by its war record and its Generals in arms but by its Commercial standing and its statesmen of peace.

The great improvement in shipbuilding has made it practical to bring the raw material for manufacture from different parts of the earth at smaller cost than the home product can be obtained; thus driving the Agriculturalist into town industries and in many places causing him to seek more favorable conditions of Climate and Soil.

The energy and enterprise of our people has been so great during the last twenty-five years that they have practically developed our productive organizations up to the point of home requirements.

Our farms, our workshops, our mines, railways and internal commerce are so thoroughly developed that the Capitalist can no longer find profitable investment within the boundaries of the United States.

What is the remedy for this?

What new field shall we seek for investment and also to protect the investments already made?

Reason and experience clearly point to our foreign commerce. During the time we have been busy building our nation, foreign commerce while not altogether neglected has been naturally of secondary importance.

The time has come when it is of primary importance and if we wish to hold our position among the great nations of the world we must enter boldly into the fight for the world's trade.

Our chief enemy is Great Britain, although a powerful adversary she is by no means unconquerable by people so richly endowed and so favorably located as our own.

To say that we are making no progress in the development of our foreign commerce is unjust. For the fact that American mechanical products are preferred in some of the Spanish American countries:

that American makers are winning away customers from the wealthy manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester is regarded with not less alarm in England than gratification in America.

Another great step in advance has been the establishment of Reciprocity with some of our nearest neighbors, which has resulted in a vast increase in trade and has given us courage to move bravely out into the field of neutral markets.

All that now remains to bring us into the 20th Century as the master commercial power of the globe is ships with seamen to handle them whether for peace or for war. There is no reason why the vessels of another country should do the bulk of our trans-Atlantic fetching and carrying.

We have no lack of material or skill for shipbuilding; and we have the iron and steel and the men to build them. All that we need in addition is the establishment of a steady, liberal national policy; and the recent progress along this line is commendable and most encouraging.

The United States is great today because it has cultivated the arts of peace, and filled the world with the products of our industry. Our true imperial domination is expressed in the figures of our foreign commerce, is seen in the millions upon millions of tons of our shipping engaged in circulating the products of our industry to every people under the sun.

Ours is an empire of barter and exchange of commodities, and we have done more to spread the benefits of civilization in the world, to lift mankind in all parts of the earth out of the dead uniformity of civilized routine, than any other nation of the world.

Let no man despair, but let each become an apostle of the new time, remembering that as our fathers, a puny handful of ill-armed men with justice and freedom on their side, triumphed over England's might, in the battle for independence; so will we triumph over her, in the battle for the world's commerce, and place the United States first, in rank of Commercial Nations.

"POLITICAL OFFENDERS OF RUSSIA."

SARA GILLIES.

Between the years of 1861 and 1866 the Russian Government animated by a desire to promote the welfare of the people, undertook a series of reforms which included the emancipation of the serfs, the grant of comparative freedom to the press, the reorganization of the courts, and the establishment of a system of self-government by means of elective assemblies.

If these reforms had been carried out in the right spirit, they might have affected beneficially

every department of Russian life both social and political, and would also have saved the country from a long revolutionary struggle.

Unfortunately the government lost faith in its own reforms and, fearing someone would go beyond the limit and get entirely beyond control, began almost at once, to restrict the rights and privileges which it had just been granted. The result of this action was intense dissatisfaction which manifested itself in outspoken protests and finally ended in disobedience.

The mass of the citizens and especially the younger class, finding that it was impossible to attain by open and legal measures the objects which they had in view, undertook to act for themselves, and in all the larger towns formed "Secret Circles" which met at private houses and discussed methods of improving the condition of the common classes.

This did not escape the attention of the Government and steps were at once taken to put a stop to these societies. All persons suspected of disloyalty were put under the supervision of the police or banished to the provinces.

Many educated young men and women were exiled to Siberia, and arrests were made in all the leading cities of the empire. The feeling of hatred grew more and more intense and the revolutionary movements more and more terrible. The Government increased in severity until, at last, so many arrests were made that all the prisons were filled with offenders, most of whom were young people of the educated class. Both sides attempted to reform, but failed. Arrests were made without any cause but, as a means of terror, and without a hope of obtaining clues to secret societies.

In 1884 Miss Ethel Carpa, a young lady of 18 years, was arrested, but on refusing to give any information, was thrown into prison, and was kept in solitary confinement for several days, after which a new trial was granted. Miss Carpa still refused to expose her friends. Other means were now taken. An officer of the court showed her a forged letter urging her to tell all she could about her friends, and thus save herself while there yet was time. She supposing that it was genuine, confessed and in this way unconsciously betrayed them, and having served the purpose for which she was arrested, was released, though followed by spies. When her friends were arraigned for trial she learned that none of them knew of the letter, and there was no evidence against them except that furnished by herself.

Sorrowing for her friends and wrathful at the treachery, Ethel Carpa attempted the assassination of Colonel Katanski. The court found her guilty and sentenced her to twenty years penal servitude. There are in Russia outside of St. Petersburg, no

prisons intended for political offenders and devoted exclusively to that purpose. Persons arrested on Political charges await trial in these prisons. Miss Carpa was put into one of these, separated from the common prisoners by cell partitions, but sharing with them all the evils and bad management of the buildings. The authorities pay little or no attention to the classification of prisoners. "Debtors are shut up with hardened criminals." The inmates are not properly provided with clothing, and many are bare-footed and in rags; men and women sick with contagious diseases, are allowed to remain for days without care in cells which are built to hold only one-third the number, which are crowded into them.

The hospitals and other places for the sick are overcrowded and the medical authorities fail to discharge their duties properly.

Prisoners are detained beyond their term and wardens are negligent, incompetent and unfit for their places. After enduring all these hardships the prisoner starts on her way to Siberia, in December when the temperature is 20° below zero.

The distance from the Russian capital to the frontier of Siberia is about 1,600 miles, and the route usually taken by exiles passes through the cities of Moscow, Nizhni Novgorod, Kazan and Perm. They cannot go all the way by rail, but steamers ply between the city of Perm on the rivers Volga and the Kama which rises in the Ural mountains on the Siberian frontier and takes a southwesterly course to its junction with the Volga.

Since the establishment of the regular steam communication and the Ural Mountains Railroad exiles from points west of the Urals have been transported by rail. After they have crossed the Urals those destined for points in western Siberia proceed on foot, or with horses.

No spot between St. Petersburg and the Pacific is full of more painful suggestions, and none has for a traveler more melancholy interest than the boundary line, or as it is called "the grief concentrated pillar." Here hundreds of thousands of exiled human beings have bidden good-bye forever to friends, country and home. More than one hundred seventy thousand have traveled this road since 1872, and more than half a million since the beginning of the present century.

The feelings of the Russians to-day are not greatly improved with regard to these offenders. Repressive measures cannot remedy evils, but that the advancement of the world has been, and is promoted by the protests of its inhabitants against wrongs and outrages. Histories show that a people which will quietly submit to oppression never acquires either liberty or happiness.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

FRANK J. CARNEY.

In a few days the great contest for the presidential election will be ended. The result of the last two years of electioneering will be known and then will begin the final struggle which will be decided in November. This great political battle will be won and lost—the result, which must be defeat for one party and triumph for the other, will be determined in one day by the mighty American ballot. Behind the ballot stands the real force by which the battle will have been won; over the mighty ballot stands the most powerful institution in the United States—the American newspaper.

“The American newspaper,” says Bancroft, “is responsible for the liberties of mankind.” How often has this been demonstrated within the last few months!

Now what is the American newspaper, this powerful thing to which rulers cater and governments look for protection?

Where did it originate, what is its history, its present position—its future outlook and what is its mission to man?

The first American newspaper appeared in Boston in 1690, but was suppressed by the authorities and it was not until 1704 that the newspaper became a permanent institution. Its early history is one of various phases. The building of railroads, establishment of the mail service and the invention of the cylinder press all aided in its growth. Then came the telegraph, the rapid development of which during the Civil War caused further progress, which brings us down to about 1880, when began the reign of the great modern American newspaper. Well may it be called great and proud indeed should America be of these wonderful institutions.

Let us invade the domain of one of our great dailies and see what it is like. We find it the busiest kind of a place, inhabited by all kinds of people. The ruler is the editor-in-chief and his staff officers the several assistant editors. Then are the editorial writers, men of various learning and talent, each having his own special subject which together embrace every science and art; the reporters, men educated for their work either by practical or college training; the correspondents scattered over the whole world, the artists, cartoonists and short article writers.

The domain extends to the four corners of the earth and the inhabitants are historians of the daily doings of the world. Their records are collected, condensed and gotten into form by an array of talent, skill and mechanical inventions hardly conceivable. They are then put into the press from which they

emerge as “that phenomenon, the modern newspaper.”

At the present rate of increase in its marvelous facilities, the newspaper of the future will be a still more wonderful phenomenon. By the aid of the automatic telegraph, sending thousands of words in a minute, pneumatic tunnels carrying dispatches from continent to continent, typesetting machines propelled by electricity, the stereotyping process of duplicating forms, the daily history of the world will be compiled, printed on presses at the rate of twenty and thirty thousand copies an hour and distributed over the country by lightning trains and airships. The American business man will then be able to sit down to his breakfast and with his paper before him see the mirror of the whole world in that gone forever time—yesterday.

The mission of our newspapers is to give news, represent the American people and elevate humanity. They are the educators of the people, through them we become acquainted with our authors and statesmen. The newspapers are the protectors of our government, they tell us when our rights and liberties are in danger of being trampled on; they hold in check powerful and greedy corporations; they keep corrupt and ambitious officials from usurping power; they keep society pure and elevated; they are ever defending the poor and weak and opposing tyranny and all its forces. Our newspapers are the guardian angels of American society, industry and American liberty. When the American newspaper falls, God help America and her people.

Our papers are sometimes accused of catering to parties and corporations by which they are controlled. Unfortunately this is true of some of the smaller papers, but not of the great dailies that represent the American press. These are too strong and independent to be ruled by cliques.

Another fault is that the papers do not give the most vital news, but are filled with gossip and sensational pictures of crime and scandal that are demoralizing and unfit to read.

This cannot be denied, but the people are partly responsible for it and as long as they sanction it, so long will it continue. We cannot expect our papers to be better than the people of the times.

But we can expect the editors of these papers to use discrimination and choice in the quality of the news they give us. They should realize that they occupy one of the most responsible and influential positions in our country; that the American editor should uphold truth and honesty, inspire patriotism, dispense justice, elevate the morals and guide the government. His heart should be the heart of the American people, his thoughts, his pulse, and his actions theirs. Wendell Phillips recognized the great

influence of the editor when he said—"Let me make the newspaper and I care not who makes the religion or the laws." The editor exerts his influence through the editorials and in that department of the papers may be found some of the rarest gems of American patriotism ever written. Abraham Lincoln said of an editorial in a prominent paper of war times, "I would rather be the author of Gray's Eligium in a Country Church-yard and that article, than anything else in the English language."

No, our papers are not perfect, yet we know that they are conducted by some of the greatest men of our country—men of character and high intelligence, under whose management they are constantly becoming more powerful and influential. Their field of operation is wider; their contents of a greater variety than formerly and their love of truth, honesty, patriotism and liberty stronger than ever. While they cling to these principles and the American flag they cannot fall.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

JENNIE M. BRACKETT.

In our view of the history of our country during the last quarter century, it is especially fitting to look at the progress which has been made along educational lines.

Perhaps the public libraries are among the most important of the institutions which have given every ambitious boy and girl an opportunity to secure a good education. Twenty-five years ago these were unknown except in the larger cities; to-day we find them all over the land, in the little country village, as well as in the city. In a well selected library may be found books on any subject, music, art, literature or science, as well as books to entertain and amuse. It is true that in small cities the books are not always wisely selected, but even here, the needs of such well chosen libraries, is being more and more felt and supplied. Here also may be found the best papers and magazines, and those who cannot afford to subscribe for them, may thus enjoy their benefits.

Another means of educating the masses is by popular lectures, which have become so common within the last quarter century. These occurring when the working people are free from duty, secure a large attendance. Many of the University Extension lectures are conducted by the most able men of our universities,—men who understand their subjects and know how to present them to their listeners, so as to make them entertaining as well as instructive. These lectures are upon subjects which will uplift and educate, and people in this way have a chance to obtain knowledge at a slight cost.

Having an object similar to the University Extension Movement is the summer school at Chautauqua, and other schools modelled on the same plan. On the beautiful banks of Lake Chautauqua, may be seen every summer the white tents of people who have come to partially make up for wasted days, or else having had few opportunities in youth to obtain an education, they are determined to improve their time now. The effort that toil worn men and women will put forth to obtain knowledge is often inspiring, and illustrates most forcibly the necessity of improving one's time in youth. This school lasts about six weeks and each day the people listen to lectures and discourses which will furnish them food for thought for many a long day.

Not only has progress been made along these special lines, but we may note the progress in our common schools, colleges, and universities. Twenty-five years ago these were scattered so far apart, that many were unable to attend even a common school. To-day such advantages are offered that every ambitious and determined youth may make his way through college. Not only have our colleges and higher schools increased in numbers, but also in their standards of work, as fifty years ago, a High School education of to-day, would have been counted a college education.

We should especially notice the advantages women of to-day enjoy, over those twenty-five years ago, as then it was not thought necessary that the girls as well as the boys should be educated. To-day institutions such as Wellesly, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Bryn Mawr, have been established all over the land, which place women on the same educational level as men.

People have begun to see that the best and only way to success both for boys and girls, is through a good education, and in placing this within the reach of everyone, we have planted virtue and honesty, for Plutarch says that these have their "spring and root in the felicity of a good education."

INFLUENCES OF THE LATE EXPOSITION.

MARY GILLIES

Within the last twenty years, a number of expositions have been held in our country, whose influences have contributed in no small degree, toward development and progress in many lines.

The earliest of these expositions of any importance was held at Philadelphia in eighteen-seventy-six, to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of our independence.

In the summer of eighteen-ninety-three, at Chicago, the most important of these expositions, the

Columbian, or, as it is better known, the World's Fair, commemorated the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Of more local interest, were a Mid-winter Exposition held at San Francisco in eighteen-ninety-four, and the Cotton States and International Exposition, held at Atlanta last fall. The principal object of the latter was to properly exhibit the wonderful resources of "The New South," which were not sufficiently represented at the World's Fair.

If it were possible to include in a history, the influences exerted by these expositions, it would be seen that each contributed something new to help make up the civilization of the present age.

One of the noblest and best lessons given to the new world by these expositions was the result of the association of fine arts in great buildings. We find that American art has made great advances, but it still lacks what English art has received from its association with literature. The Americans have also learned wherein their art was deficient in painting and sculpture, and guided by these helps and inspirations, it cannot be doubted that a brilliant era will soon be begun in this line.

The influences of these expositions on education, can hardly be over estimated. The Columbian Exposition has been well termed "the great educator," since it placed before our own people a display, vast and varied, including all the latest discoveries in art, science and invention. One of the most notable facts made apparent, was that nearly all the remarkable inventions and discoveries of the recent epoch, have come from English-speaking people, and largely from the United States. By studying the educational exhibits, the visitor became better informed concerning the work that is being done in various sections of the country, and learned in what respect others excelled. The teachers who visited the expositions, having a general knowledge of the work, took a great interest in examining all educational exhibits with care. There were carefully prepared courses of study, schemes of work in every branch, and methods of teaching employed by the best teachers throughout the land, which could not fail to be beneficial to the observer, in giving him new power to teach successfully.

These expositions have also made the country known to intelligent representatives of other nations, and taught them why the United States of America, exerts so great an influence in the world's history.

It is obvious that another influence of these expositions has been a much stronger competition in trade and commerce, than at any previous time, because prizes and medals had been awarded to those whose work was considered the best, and a great effort was made to obtain these.

At these expositions woman's work was taken up with a great deal of interest. At the Columbian Exposition, a building furnished by them was one of the most interesting features. Everything about the building, even the architecture, was the work of women. In one of the addresses made at Chicago was the following:—"Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman."

We have seen that these influences have been many and varied, and we may hope that they will be far-reaching in their effects; that to them may be traced much progress in science, art, education, and the general industry of our country.

THE CZAR AND DESPOTISM.

ORRIE ELY.

Russia, the most extensive empire on the globe, extending from Prussia and Austria to the Pacific, containing eighty-six million of inhabitants, is both directly and indirectly ruled by one man, the Czar. Here is a perfect picture of absolutism, and the despotic ruler may crush down any one who opposes him. The Czar, indeed, is the state, and may at will, as he has often done, squeeze the life essence out of the poor working Russians. Peace or war, the tranquility or the sufferings of his own people, lie in his hands.

The former czars were very cruel, but when civilization took root in Russia, it became the moderator of despotism, and now the nearly civilized Russians, are clamoring for the rights of civilized man through the Nihilists.

The late czars have, indeed, been more lenient toward their people and better disposed toward foreigners, and Russia, although ruled by a despot, has advanced most wonderfully and ranks next to the United States in the rapidity of her growth. When Russia advanced from under the sceptre of Nicholas I to that of Alexander II, she advanced from the virile, robust imperialism of a splendid despot to the progressive and expanding liberalism of an enlightened ruler. When she passed from the reign of Alexander III to that of Nicholas II she passed from the tranquil, secure, vigorous sway of a firm, austere, peace-loving monarch to what? This the world is yet to know. The present czar is young and seems inclined to rule as his father did, peacefully and with the same domestic and foreign policies.

And, as the character of an autocratic rule obviously depends upon the autocrat, so will the condition of his people depend upon the way in which he conducts himself. Would that he might become inclined to be more lenient toward his people and favor revolution in the government offices.

The most cruel acts are committed by the czar's officers, the police, the ministers and others. The criminal and political offenders are sent to Siberia, or other parts of Asiatic Russia, where they spend the greater part of their lives. The most popular exile method of the Russian Government is the Administrative process, by which any one who is suspected of becoming dissatisfied with the government, or who is prejudicial to social order, although he may not have rendered himself amenable to any law may be arrested, if the minister of the Interior consents, which he never refuses to do. He may or may not know why he is thus treated and no rights or privileges are given him. But to what purpose is all this? The Russian Administration says that it is not a punishment but merely a preventative, a wise precaution intended to restrain the people from wrong doing. If this process attained what is sought, it might be acceptable. But it works to the opposite end and makes peace-loving citizens the worst kind of Nihilists.

The effects of Russian despotism can be plainly seen. It restricts the press. For months at a time a daily paper or magazine, which has become cantankerous to the despotism of the ministers, may be stopped. Despotism also represses the ambitions of a man. Man, in all his stations, likes to be recognized as a man, not as a brute, and he, who is without ambition, is a fit companion of brutes.

Ambition and the love of public activity find, in Russia, only one honorable field, that of war. Domestic activity is servitude under the most degraded conditions. The highest officials in civil service are mere tools. There is no parliamentary arena, no room for manly leadership through the press or rostrum. Independence of view in the field of literature, frequently leads to martyrdom in Siberia, insanity or premature death in one form or another. Honors, popularity, and eminence lie in the path of the real soldier. The acts of a hero, of a commander are his own; he is rewarded as a leader, not as a servile instrument.

Nor is Russia a decrepit country. Millions of her sons long for action. The activities of a nation are bound by a tyrant's despotism. She is but waiting for the word from her deliverer to cast off the iron bands of despotism and herself assume the sceptre as a nation.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

LILLIAN ELDRIDGE.

For more than a quarter of a century the subject of lotteries has been a source of continual strife and opposition.

The Louisiana lottery had its origin during the dark days of the Reconstruction; at this time the

state was sunk in the depth of poverty and for this reason many honest, but misguided, citizens thought the state would be justified in licensing the lottery on the same principle that liquors are taxed for the support of the government. And although it was strongly opposed by a large number of people, who thought it would be destructive to the best interests of the state, the charter was obtained in eighteen sixty-eight, to continue for twenty-five years, expiring December thirty-first, ninety-three.

Under this charter the company existed and prospered until seventy-eight, when the white population, having gained complete control of the government, resisted the laws made when the negroes and carpet-baggers held power and in seventy-nine attempted to annul the charter. But a United States judge staid "by a writ of injunction" the repealing statute.

During the same year a convention was called to frame a new constitution, and it provided that all lotteries should be declared unconstitutional after January first, ninety-five; thereby extending the right two years longer than was granted by the charter. Another act of this constitution provided that the company should give up its monopoly, but this was never more than a paper promise. When the constitution was submitted to the people, they had either to reject it as a whole, or allow the extension of the lottery term; but this was odious to so great a number of the people, that the Anti-Lottery League was formed to prevent its going into effect; they looked upon it as the very worst form of gambling, for it included in its compass even our women and children.

Was it not at least a new spectacle to see a state engrafting into its constitution for a quarter of a century a gambling license?

The regulation and control of such a company should be left to each succeeding legislature; but here the hands of the government were so tied that no interference could be made, the control being given into the hands of the company. It is true that other nations have established lotteries, but have they surrendered the right to control according to justice the terms of the same? If the law vest in them the character of a public servant should it not retain control over them in the interest of the public? What would be thought of a government which granted to a corporation the exclusive right of building and operating railways within its borders and then giving complete control into their hands? If the people would protest against a charter of this kind when railroads are such an absolute necessity to the state, what should be said of a state which places a band of lottery gamblers above the reach and control of public authority?

This lottery was a business which was enormously profitable and millions were made annually without risk or labor. A question often asked was, "upon what foundation did it rest and what did it receive from and contribute to the state? A few tens of thousands will cover all it contributed. Its capital was its franchise furnished by the state. If the state were so deeply indebted as it was claimed she was, why did she not use this franchise to the best advantage and instead of a paltry license of a million and a quarter a year compel the company to be satisfied with the profits already made and she herself conduct the business for her own benefit. If this had been done how much good she might have accomplished in establishing schools and building levees and charitable institutions.

The honest citizens of the state objected to the selling of the fair name of the state for a price, also to this means of supporting the government rather than in the usual honest way; but the strongest objection to the lottery was to its influence on the morals of the people, for, the foundation of peace and prosperity rests on individual morality.

So after a long struggle the government attempted, in ninety-two, to tax all lotteries out of existence; but as this did not prove effective the congress of ninety-four passed a law prohibiting the transmission of gambling matter from state to state and by this enactment one more triumph of the national conscience has been won and henceforth it will prove an effective weapon against all allied gambling interests.

CHARITABLE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

HELGA E. LUND

What can we do to the best advantage toward relieving the sufferings of the poor and needy? There is, probably, no question more frequently presented to the public and none more difficult to solve than this.

Usually the poorer classes are supported by the aid of the city in general and sometimes by the charity of individual persons. Then there are the lower classes who are not directly supported by any one, but who, on account of their slender means, are unable to obtain an education in any line, and consequently are forced to labor at the lowest kind of work.

Would it not, then, be a good plan to continue the erecting of educational institutions by means of which the lower and poorer classes can obtain an education and thus support themselves by honorable labor?

A few such institutions date as far back as the

middle of the last century, but the greater number have been founded since 1850. Splendid results in these have led to charity organizations, during the last few years, in sixty-five of the leading cities of the United States.

Among the cities foremost in establishing such institutions are New York and Chicago. In New York we find the famous Cooper Institute, named from its founder, Peter Cooper, whose great object was to educate and elevate the industrial classes of the community. This institution was erected by Cooper, at an expense of \$650,000, to which he has since added an endowment of \$150,000.

The plan for this institute provides for regular courses at night, free to all who choose to attend. It includes a large library resorted to by about 1,500 readers, galleries of art, photography, political science and all other branches that will tend to improve and elevate the lower classes.

The evening school has a regular attendance of 2,000 pupils. The whole number of instructors employed is thirty.

Cooper expressed his motives for founding this institution as follows: "My own lack of education led me, in sympathy for those whom I knew would be subject to the same want, to provide for an institution where the course of instruction would be free to all who wish to obtain an education."

It is impossible to estimate the influence of such an institution. It has proved to be the model of similar schools in many large cities of our country, among which are the "Pratt Institute of Brooklyn," "Drexel Institute," of Philadelphia, and more recently one which will soon rank among the first, the "Armour Institute of Chicago."

The Armour Institute is the outgrowth of the "Little Mission" founded by Mr. and Mrs. Armour. It has the usual departments of mechanics, mining and architecture. It is fitted with the latest and best improvements and presided over by thoroughly competent instructors.

The founders' idea was to make the institute self-supporting and put it beyond the need of applying to the public. With these facts in view, the Armour Institute is placed on the same ground as the Chicago Charities. The Hull House of Chicago is another charitable institution and is divided into social, educational and civic departments. There are sixty classes for educational work and the enrolment for this year will reach 1,800. It employs 164 instructors besides the 100 engaged in the University Extension department.

It has also a large library of about 300,000 volumes, which are read enthusiastically by all the pupils.

Though few in number these institutions have

furnished means of education for thousands of people, but of course cannot provide for the millions who are waiting to be benefitted by them. How many walk the streets from morning until night in search of work, but they are wholly unskilled and consequently they must clear the path for those who have been fortunate enough to obtain an education. If the people would only begin to see the need of more such institutions, what an improvement could be made in the world. By the means of these the people would be elevated from the lower classes and enabled to earn a respectable and profitable living. With the facts in view it ought not to be difficult to secure the cooperation of business men, in establishing such organizations in every city of the United States.

The millennium may yet be distant, but we are drawing a little nearer to that blessed day,
 "When each man shall find his own in every other's good,
 And all men unite in a common brotherhood."

MRS. LIVERMORE.

MILLIE SLAWSON

When a nation passes through a struggle such as the great War of the Rebellion great leaders are always developed.

Mrs. Livermore was a noble woman whom the emergencies of war drew from quiet life in a pleasant home, to active service at the front.

Her early life was uneventful. But we may trace in her girlhood the promise of her future greatness.

A child of Boston, she inherited from her Puritan ancestors, many of those qualities which characterize the noblest men and women of our country.

Upon the impetuous child brimming with fun and mischief, the royal Hebrew's injunction of, "not sparing the rod," was faithfully performed.

Often when confined to her room for punishment, she would mount a chair, and preach to the walls warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come.

On graduating with high honors from the Charleston Seminary, she was elected as one of the teachers, but was suddenly called home by the sudden death of her sister, where shortly after she was married to Rev. Daniel P. Livermore.

In the happy seclusion of her quiet life she was not however destined long to remain.

The life of our nation was at stake and a great civil war with all its horrors was imminent. Secret preparations for this war had long been in progress in the South. But in what condition was our country for carrying on such a war? What of her army? What of her navy? Secure and confident in the

greatness of her strength she has neglected every means of defense.

As the spark struck out by Paul Revere's steed in its flight kindled the land into flame by its heat, so the first shot fired upon Fort Sumpter roused the patriotism of the North.

In a short time home circles were broken by the enlisting of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers. Overwhelmed with anxiety and fear for their loved ones, who were thus suddenly called from their peaceful occupations, did the women of our land sit quietly down to mourn over their sad fate?

No! bidding their soldiers God's speed they took up the neglected tasks and became the main support of those left dependent upon them.

In this great war Mrs. Livermore was active, energetic and successful beyond all others.

In the Sanitary Commission she became a conspicuous leader and was soon appointed agent of the Northwestern Branch.

She planned great Chicago Fairs which netted in all about \$1,000,000, visited the army, the hospitals, Washington and all parts of the West to initiate and inspire the women in the patriotic work demanded by the times. The record of her work would fill a volume.

She was not only at the head of the Commission, but went in person to the front to see that the distribution was satisfactory, took sick soldiers to their homes, detailed nurses for the hospital and went with them to their respective places of duty.

In addition to all this she wrote articles for her husband's paper in Chicago, appeals to the people for supplies, and letters to the anxious friends of wounded soldiers. It seems almost incredible, that one woman could perform such vast labors. During the entire war she seldom worked less than eighteen hours daily.

Did Mrs. Livermore ever become faint-hearted or despair of final victory? By no means, for it was during the darkest period of the war when defeat and discouragement hovered over our country like a pall, that she found a still broader field of usefulness.

By her thrilling accounts of the situation of Grant's army before Vicksburg and the great need of the soldiers, she inspired the people with her own hopefulness of ultimate victory, and roused them to make still greater sacrifice for the success of this great cause.

It is impossible to estimate the influence which this woman had on the final victory. Truly might Mrs. Livermore say,—

"Each day more surely as I go,
 Doors are opened, ways are made;
 Burdens lifted, or are laid
 By some great law unseen and still."

When, however, the last gun of the Civil War had been fired, and all the soldiers were mustered out, was this great and heroic woman allowed to enjoy the just reward of her labor? No! for she had given the world evidence of her power as a speaker, and was urged to the public platform by her friends, but especially the soldiers.

It was at the advanced age of fifty that she began her work as a public lecturer, which she has continued up to the present time. Her lectures are not confined alone to the subject of war, she also speaks for temperance and woman suffrage.

Though we may not agree with all her views on these subjects, we are united in our appreciation of her loyalty and devotion to our country.

Her life and works will forever be a lasting memory among the soldiers, showing what a woman can do in the time of greatest need.

REALISM IN ART AND LITERATURE.

ELSIE FITZGERALD.

The literature and art of a people are the glasses through which we may see revealed, sometimes magnified, sometimes minified, the ambitions, the rivalries, the dim gropings after higher things, the ever-new and ever-old passions of love, hatred and piety, which stirred the hearts of the ancients, and are throbbing and burning in the breasts of to-day. We can trace the gradual advance, slow but always progressive, of civilization, science and education.

Certain phases of art and literature and certain individuals have identified themselves with the different eras of progress.

Plato represents the philosophy of the Greeks, Chaucer and Spenser depict the days of chivalry and the gallant crusaders, and Bacon and Addison breathe the atmosphere of a scholarly court and aristocratic learning. Scott is the exponent of romanticism and George Elliot studied the every-day lives of simple folk and found wonderful depth in the plain farmer or shop-keeper.

The history of art shows the same prevailing changes as that of literature. Mythology and Christianity were depicted by the brushes and chisels of the early Greek and Italians, then came the Renaissance and now modern art full of schools and methods, rebelling against ancient forms, and turned from the study of the so-called masters to the interpretation of the life around.

Thus we find both literature and art in the last quarter of a century and even longer have been changing their themes and methods, and new extravagances have been born for which we have no name.

The critics call the present trend realism, in contrast to idealism and romanticism.

What is realism? The fundamental law of realism is truth. Everything true is necessarily good and beautiful. A man is the work of God, so is a mouse. The one has its life-story as well as the other. The story is true and real, therefore it is interesting, helpful, inspiring. This is the doctrine of the radical realist. But realism in its general sense, treats of real men rather than ideal, prosaic situations instead of romantic, probabilities rather than possibilities. The realist studies the life around him and believes that to know, that which before us lies in daily life is the prime wisdom."

Realism is a natural outcome of this age. This is the era of a mighty searching and delving for truth, for reasons, for the laws of existence. Nothing satisfies the scientists and philosophers of to-day but realities. It is an age of analysis. The searchlight of criticism has been turned upon literature and art. In accordance with the spirit of the age, the critics see only the faults and defects and overlook the charms and beauties which have delighted the world for centuries. Their harsh criticisms and bold demands have aroused the rebellious, chafing spirit of the people, which is pleading for a change, calling for the real, the natural, the true. And who shall say that there has not been an earnest and successful beginning made in this struggle for truth, and that it is not worthy of its name—realism?

Tolstoi from sullen Russia, Balzac from fiery Germany, James from aristocratic England and Howells from democratic America have been among the first and greatest of the apostles of the new creed.

Although George Elliot and William Thackeray had come close to the hearts of the people long before realism in its popular sense was an accepted term, has the world ever known more life-writers or greater realists?

The sister arts, sculpture and painting, have most plainly shown the effect upon their progress, of this new doctrine. In sculpture the Greek revival for a long time held such a sway that the art had at last degenerated into a mere copying of Greek statues. Artists forgot that the Greeks took their models from nature, not from antiquity, and that only by a true embodiment of the natural can the work of the sculptor be great. Bacon says, "Art is man added to nature." Sculptors seem to be awakening to this truth at last, and Rodin, Barye, French and St. Gaudens are interpreting Nature, guiding their hammers and chisels with the true skill and genius born of spiritual insight and inspiration.

In common with the other arts, painting has changed in regard to the choice of subjects. Our

modern painters are choosing common every-day lives and incidents as their themes and are achieving the success which the world in its delight and sympathy can only give to such work. Realism, it seems, has come in response to a want of the people, yet it is difficult to estimate its effects and influences and especially so to limit them to the last quarter of a century. The greatest books we have, the Bible and Shakespeare's Dramas, are intensely realistic and it is just this quality which has brought them into touch with all humanity since they were written and still keeps them new with undiscovered beauties yet concealed. The wonderful life of Christ has been pictured in its whole majesty and tragedy by the greatest masters of art the world has ever known, in colors which never fade, because they represent the living truth.

We have no writers in the present time as great as Shakespeare or Dante, no artists as gifted as Raphael or Angelo, neither do we live in the midst of such conditions, as those which surrounded these great men. We are a part of a busy, hurrying world, where "men are created free and equal" and intensely practical. In these matter of fact days, romanticism is a luxury, realism a necessity. Realism is teaching men to look to themselves for the beauties of virtues, they thought could only exist in some ideal, and to seek them out amid the imperfections of humanity. It is true that this attempt has been libelled and misrepresented. The "sex" novel and the morbid life anatomies which are called realistic, are the productions of writers who choose to picture the ugly weed rather than the beautiful flower, to look into the muddy pool instead of the pure waters of the crystal lake. Indeed they have mistaken the "actual for the reality, show of moment for essence, letter for spirit."

It is said that realism is declining. The scientific novel, the uninspired statue, and the blot of colors called a picture are losing popularity, and mostly so. "The divine faculty is to see that everybody can look at" and as long as there are those who can understand and appreciate the life around them and can give the true, inspired glimpses of real life, which alone can aid mankind in reaching higher things, realism will not decline, but grow, develop and endure. "The real includes the ideal; but the real without the ideal is as the body without life, a thing for anatomists to dissect. Only the human can understand and interpret man."

THE LAST REPUBLIC.

MARY GRAY SLOAN.

Two thousand miles west of San Francisco, lies a group of isles, formerly known as the Sandwich Hawaii Republic. Ever since the revolution which dethroned the queen, and placed President Dole at the head of a provisional government, the young republic has been gaining strength and becoming more firmly established. With its new constitution ratified and in operation, it may be safely said to have passed the dangers which threatened its early life, through the plots and opposition of the Royalist Party. One thing may be said in its favor, that can not be said of any other republic or government on the earth. It has a surplus in its treasury, and a surplus that has not been gained by excessive taxation of its citizens.

The influential agents who, in less than a century, have transformed the people of these islands from a race of savages to the most advanced condition of Christian civilization, were the messengers of peace and not of war. Eighty years ago the hearts of a few Christians were deeply stirred at the sight of a dark-skinned lad weeping on the doorsteps of Yale College, and when it was discovered that this little waif from the Hawaiian Islands was in tears because the doors of education were closed against him, he still further enlisted the interest and substantial sympathy of New England Christians. The story was told in the churches, and so deep was the interest awakened in behalf of these sea girt islands, that in ten years from that time, a company of fourteen men and women set sail from Boston to undertake the work of civilizing and Christianizing Hawaii. What the Plymouth Rock settlement was to America, this little band was to our latest republic, only this difference, the Pilgrim Fathers sought liberty for themselves, while these missionaries left their liberties and peaceful homes to give these blessings to a people apparently abandoned and shut off from the rest of the world.

Then it was a voyage of one hundred and sixty days to a land inhabited by naked savages whose idolatrous rites consisted in offering human sacrifices to appease the anger of their gods. The first messengers of peace and light grew old and died, but not without seeing the gathering of a harvest whose seed they had scattered at so great a cost. They were permitted to see the abolition of sacrificial rites and to hear instead, songs of patriotism and devotion. Fifty-three years ago these islands were recognized for the first time as an independent kingdom. Fifty years later, a bloodless revolution took place under the leadership of the men who were the descendants of the first missionaries to these gem islands of the Pacific.

The immediate cause of the rebellion against a constitutional monarchy, was the attempt of the queen to disannul the constitution which she had sworn to support, an act which aroused the indignation of the liberty loving people. Under her unscrupulous reign, the worst influences were becoming dominant and the violation of most solemn constitutional obligations both naturally and justly resulted in her dethronement.

The revolution was led and conducted to a most successful issue, by the best men of the islands; men who sought the social and moral prosperity of the people and who as patriots, not as rebels, forcibly protested against the abridgment of their civil rights. To this better element, animated by a desire for moral decency in the control of affairs was due the revolution and the overthrow of the queen, whose continued reign would have reduced Hawaii to so low a level of moral degradation as to make the place an undesirable residence for order-loving people.

The men who were foremost in the new regime were many of them sons of Americans, but native born, who deeply loved their native land as well as the land of their fathers. Naturally they looked to America for sympathy and assistance in their effort to maintain and establish civil liberty. They first requested union with America, and while many good and wise statesmen would gladly have welcomed Hawaii into the sisterhood of states, political complications at the time led to the refusal of their request.

Thus left dependent upon their own resources, they manfully and courageously went to work in the construction of an independent republic, whose constitution exhibits profound statesmanship and clearly demonstrates their right to the liberty of self government. Hawaii is now recognized as a government of fixed and permanent character by all the civilized nations of the globe, a growing child among the new republics of the nineteenth century, and though not destined to be great in territory or population, yet we hope for her a greatness more to be desired, that of a liberty loving people, whose increasing intelligence and moral development alone will command the respect if not the homage of stronger powers. There is no reason now to doubt and much reason for hope, if we cannot certainly predict, that some day in the near future, the "commercial cross-roads of the Pacific," may be a part of the great American republic.

DR. PARKHURST.

LAWRENCE ALLEN FLAGLER.

Within the last two or three years there has been a noticeable tendency on the part of our citizens to give more attention to the management of our municipal affairs. The former tendency was to con-

sider the election of city officers on strict party lines irrespective of the personal qualities of the men themselves.

Citizens in general have been too much engrossed with their own private affairs to consider the management, good or evil, of their cities. They have left to unprincipled office craving, and even traitorous politicians, that most important part of our governmental scheme, the caucus. The result has been that our municipal governments have been utilized for pecuniary and other selfish benefits, obtained in the form of salaries or bribes from some illegitimate business transactions. Consider the affairs of New York City, that city most pronounced in its misgovernment and the more noticeable because of its great prominence.

New York was controlled by those, unworthy the name of men, nominated and elected by an organization equally unscrupulous, called by the patient public, Tammany Hall.

This band was originally composed of the dross from all parties, joined together for the sole purpose of overthrowing law and order that they might reap personal benefit.

In the early part of the spring of 1892, a clergyman of New York City, actuated by the sense of duty and the open neglect of the police officers, delivered a sermon on municipal corruption, the echoes of which still reverberate throughout the English speaking world.

He designated the whole city government as "a pack of administrative blood-hounds fattening themselves on the ethical flesh and blood of our citizenship." His position called forth such a torrent of abuse and threats upon his head that a man of less courage would have ceased in his laudable efforts. Elected president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, in April of 1891, and as such he inaugurated a new plan for the accomplishment of its object. He did not attack the crime itself nor the law breakers but the protectors of the crime, the police.

Those who should have been his chief helpers he found his chief enemies. His first attempt to secure an indictment against certain police captains ended in total failure, while he himself received an admonition from the court. In his second attempt he was somewhat more successful. He secured the indictments but was unable to secure convictions, although before any other court or any fair-minded jury, conviction and punishment would surely have followed.

In 1894, the Lexow committee was appointed by the state senate of New York and reluctantly began its work of investigation. The investigation did not result in convictions nor did the committee finish its work before the November elections, but the facts brought to light so enraged the people that the election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the

ticket supported by Dr. Parkhurst and the respectable people of New York City.

The effects of his crusade against crime in New York will be lasting. The example given by this one man has caused the people in our cities all over the land, to think, and to think deeply, and the result has been an upheaval in the condition of most of our cities.

By thoughtful action and phenomenal courage he has accomplished what years of useless talking would have never accomplished.

A typical American, in his view a drop of action is worth an ocean of theory. He is a man who knows the duties of citizenship and uses them: a man desiring to help the human race in action and in deed.

History and the verdict of mankind will do him justice. His faults are but a setting to the nobility of his nature. A man among men he stands out among his fellows:

Like some tall cliff, its awful form

Swells from vale and midway leaves the storm;

Though round its base the lowering clouds may spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

CHAS. F. WERNER

Although at the present time greater in extent than the dominions of the far-famed Alexander the Great, Russia, the "Bear of the North," is steadily pursuing an onward course. O'er barren steppes, parched deserts, lofty mountain ranges and unfordable rivers, she proceeds with mammoth strides toward the culmination of her greatest hope, the occupation and control of Southern and Eastern Asia.

In these regions, the past century has witnessed a slow but gradual transition of power. No longer do we see the provinces beyond the long wall of China governed by the edicts from the emperor of the Flowery Kingdom, but all have passed under the imperial rule of the Russian Czar.

Contrary to the expectations of the civilized world this change has been favorable and these countries now included in the Russian dominions, have received an impulse which has sent them forward on the march to civilization. Under the direction of the government at St. Petersburg schools have been established, manufacturing industries built up and commerce increased until those savage tribes which but fifty years ago reveled in barbaric ignorance have been transformed into faithful and industrious citizens.

Why Russia, hitherto the abode of tyranny and oppression, has so suddenly converted herself into a fortress behind which her weaker neighbors may be

protected is a question of rapidly increasing importance in the political situation of the day. Imagination and fear alike contribute solutions to this problem.

Some say she is striving to divert the attention of the world from the atrocities and cruelties she is inflicting at home and to fix it upon her progress in civilizing the east. Others again assert she is taking a roundabout way to reach the gratification of her old desires, the possession of Constantinople and the control of the commerce of Central Asia. English statesmen, on the other hand always jealous, always guarding the prestige of the "Mistress of the Sea," declare Russia's advances are a detriment to English welfare and a means of satiating her hatred of England by despoiling her of the "brightest gem that glitters in her crown," the Empire of India. A union of these reasons is, perhaps, the true purpose.

Fierce and ambitious, desirous of the glory which war alone can bring, the Russian nature is in itself a wonderful incentive, spurring her on to the fulfillment of her greatest emperor's dying wish, that she might lead the world. No prophet can predict the future with certainty, but the time may come when Russia shall be no more the home of slavery and darkness, but like the Rome of ancient Caesar, a shining light in the eastern hemisphere, shedding its effulgent rays o'er every nation.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

HERBERT H. CARY.

In the backwoods of Ohio, in a little log cabin that was built by the rough hands of a determined pioneer, was born a child that was destined to one day carry the name of Grant to the highest pinnacle of fame, and to make it one never to be forgotten by American citizens.

Looking at the rough and uncivilized surroundings of this youth, it is hard for us to understand how he rose from these unfavorable conditions to occupy the highest position that our country can offer. But that he did early begin to rise above his humble surroundings is clearly seen. As a child he evinced all those qualities which in later years gave him his place of honor among mankind.

Justly may any school be proud of having had Grant as a student within her walls. One school that can boast of this honor is West Point, which Grant attended for several years.

Although he did not graduate from this school at the head of his class, he was noted for his great ability. His clamness and clear-headedness in time of trouble was then as apparent, as they were in later years upon the battle field. His kindness and gentle disposition, too, had won for him the love and respect of all those who came within his sway.

The Mexican war which broke out soon after his college days were over, found him filled with intense enthusiasm and an eager desire to serve his country. In this war he proved himself a most able soldier. His ability and bravery soon caught the attention of the officers, and he was soon promoted to the position of lieutenant and later to that of captain under Generals Taylor and Scott.

But it was not from a mere desire of shedding blood that we find Grant upon the battle field, for at the close of the war he willingly returned to private life; thus he lived until again called forth by his country in her defense, and again he started forth to win fresh honors upon the battle field. He enlisted in this last fearful struggle as a captain of a company of volunteers from Illinois, and by successive steps of bravery and self-denial on the battle field, in camp, and on the march won for himself the highest position the United States bestows upon her warriors, lieutenant general of all the forces under her control.

As a general few men were his equal, and no man was his superior. Having led the Union army to triumph at Appomatox, crushed that hydra-headed monster, Disunion, he was by a grateful people, as a fitting tribute to his service, elected to the highest office within their gift; and again at the expiration of his term was re-elected by the greatest popular majority ever given a candidate for that office.

As a statesman, Grant's success was no less remarkable than his success as a general. The wisdom he displayed in the reconstruction of the Union demonstrates the fact that Grant possessed other great traits of character than those before exhibited; that his iron will in time of war did not outweigh his generosity in his dealings with a vanquished foe. His statesmanship in this respect was the most remarkable success of his renowned career, a success hitherto unheard of in the history of nations. Scarcely had the echo of war died away when sectional hatred was forgotten, every citizen became loyal to a common flag, and the Union was more firmly united than ever before.

As long as that Union shall last, as long as the flag of Liberty shall wave, as long as histories shall be written, so long shall the name of Grant shine immortal in every land where liberty is loved, where courage is admired, where generosity and honor are respected.

OUR POLAR PROBLEM.

EDWARD KJORSTAD

What does man expect to find when the North Pole is reached? Is it gold or silver? Precious jewels? Valuable raw material, or strange traces of ancient nations or cities?

When risking everything to reach that spot which has so far never been trodden by civilized being, the scientist and explorer is not prompted by a desire for immediate gain or by the hope of material advantage to himself or mankind. Honor may hold a place in his thought, but the chief motive is his thirst for knowledge.

His daring travels are true expressions of man's desire to know and explore every nook and corner on this globe. To penetrate every one of its secrets: to make the whole globe the property of manhood. While the explorations of the tropical countries are but too often tainted by the motives that turn ugly and wizened when exposed to the searchlight of the moralist, the efforts of the Arctic traveler entitle them to a portion of the glory set apart for the martyrs of science.

The Arctic explorations are crucial tests of courage and endurance. In realms of ice man seems out of place; in those awful solitudes a bold intruder. When he enters that circumpolar region he seems to be entering the realm of death.

This search forms one of the most curious chapters in the history of humanity, and the discovery of the poles has been the dream of explorers for centuries. The fascination of the quest is so great that the grim bergs, icy deserts, and murky nights of the vast circumpolar sea, have had no terrors for the adventurous navigator.

The tragedy of the Franklin expedition but stimulated the zeal of the explorers, the death and burial of our Dr. Hall, the wrecking of his ship and the hairbreadth escape of his men on an icefloe had the same effect. The rigors of the Greeley expedition halted not the passion for the Arctic research.

Think of the hardships of such an expedition as the Austro-Hungarian, in 1872-7 when Sunt, Weyprecht, with the Tegetthoff and twenty-four men reached 82 deg., 5 min. north, saw open waters surrounded by ice, passed two months in that region and had to abandon their ships after exploring two hundred miles of new coast north of Novaya Zembya. In 1878 Axel Eric Nordenskjold left his home in Sweden to forge his way through the icebarred passage north of Asia. For the first time this task was accomplished, but he did not increase the knowledge in regard to the passage to the North Pole.

Not until the latter part of the present century was the search for the poles commenced in earnest and with full consciousness of the nature of the aim sought. Probably no scientific expedition originating on this side of the Atlantic has attracted more attention than the one which Peary has recently brought to a successful termination. Had he been able to establish his headquarters on the north coast of Greenland and then sledged polarward, he would undoubtedly have succeeded in reaching a very

high northern position. As it is we are much indebted to him for much useful geographical and scientific information.

As this is an age of effort and accomplishment, it is almost inevitable that the solution of this problem will be the crowning event of this century. Let our best wishes be with that gallant and enthusiastic explorer, Nansen and his followers, who have already passed three winters in that unknown area. On their return, whether or not they have been successful in the achievements of their object, they will receive due honors for their persistence and courage.

When the pole is finally reached, that spot which for ages has been a much coveted aim, becomes nothing but a stepping stone to some other aim still more difficult to gain.

Societies for the Advancement of Science and Art.

MARY GALVIN

For centuries scientists and artists have realized that they can accomplish more and do better work in societies than individually. There is always something that each can teach the others; indeed through the interchange of ideas, among great minds, comes all true progress.

Societies for the advancement of science and art, were first permanent in Italy, though now the most important are in Germany, France, England and America. The Institute of France, which includes five separate academies, is the most important scientific body in that country. The Royal Academy and the British Museum and Library, tell the story of England's love for the beautiful and the true.

At the public exhibitions of these two great societies scientists, artists and writers have spoken to the nations of the world; telling them of the beauties and wonders of nature and revealing to them the secrets of science which were to revolutionize every line of industry.

In 1743, Dr. Franklin made a proposition for the advancement of useful knowledge among the British Plantations and as a result the first scientific body in the United States was organized. From this small society in Philadelphia have grown many beneficial institutions in America, which command the respect of all nations.

Engrossed as we have been in the material development of our country, it is but natural that our institutions for the advancement of science are far in advance of the art institutions.

The American society for the advancement of science, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Science at Boston, and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, are

monuments of our great love for science, the most important branch of human knowledge.

Munich has the honor of being the first city to promote the advancement of art through associations; other cities followed her example until now almost every large town has its art union and its annual art exhibition.

The society of the French artists gives its famous exhibition every year, and recognition from this society is the goal of every artist. The Royal Academy occupies much the same position in England. Some of the most important American societies are, the Municipal Art Society, the Association of Fine Arts, the Society of American Artists and the National Academy of Design.

The most important society mentioned is the National Academy of Design which was founded at New York in 1828 chiefly by the exertions of S. F. Morse, who was its first president. It is composed exclusively of artists and has one of the most conspicuous buildings in the city. Of its seventeen exhibitions the one held last year exhibited more and better work than any other. Artists are looking forward for the time when it shall be the center of American art.

While we speak of the societies of art and their exhibitions, let us not forget to crown the artist. Even if blest with the highest gifts of a divine providence he can only attain great perfection by a life of endless toil and privation; his only recompense is fame, which too often does not come until long after the clogs have settled on his coffin lid.

Most prominent among the young American artists stand the names of Henry Mosler, Lewis P. Dessar, William M. Chase, H. C. Welker, Thomas Mason and Percy Ives.

Beautiful indeed are the works which bear their stamp. But the best achievements of American art have not yet been produced. The vastly increasing wealth of our country is year by year giving us a class who are not compelled to devote their energies to the struggle for existence and who are engaged in the grand work of art study. Let us hope that their number will continue to increase, and that the wealthy class will more fully realize that wealth is only a blessing when the leisure time it gives is devoted to a noble pursuit.

OUTLOOK FOR THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

FRED C. MCGOWAN.

Progress is the universal law of the race. Although often it seems blocked in the advancement by the evils of the times, its course is ever onward and upward. Each successive year, and age, and century are but the rounds in a ladder which humanity is climbing. The nineteenth century, which is rapidly hastening to its close will be recorded as the great industrial age. What will the nineteenth century be? Ask the gloomy pessimist and he will reply that the ring and the trust will have put free democracy under its feet, and social revolution will be the result. That just as surely as the riches of the country are falling into the hands of the few, just so surely the many are to be crushed under the iron heel of an oligarchy whose rule will be as unjust and despotic as was the rule of Rome over fourteen centuries ago. The workers of the country will have fallen to the deepest depths of degradation; struggling for a few short years in the quick-sands of adversity, to be finally overcome and perish in the workshop of one who is enjoying the fruits of their toil. In most appalling language he pictures the downfall of the American republic and with it the doom of humanity.

The optimist in presenting the opposite view predicts a bright and hopeful future. He tells us that the twentieth century will chronicle the best, the happiest and the most enlightened age; that scientific discoveries and inventions are to revolutionize every means of communication and transportation. The truth will be demonstrated that as yet the electrical age is only in its infancy; that the great discoveries and inventions of the "Wizard of Menlo Park," of Nicola Tesla and of Prof. Roentgen are merely the stepping stones by which results as yet unsought for, are to be obtained. That we are now on the threshold of a social reform that is to destroy monopoly, station, position and rank. The power of wealth is to be consigned to the dungeons of obscurity, and worth of man is to be the only standard by which people are to be judged. Governments are to settle all disputes by arbitration, and as Burns so aptly puts it:

"Man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be, for a' that."

Undoubtedly, neither the one prophecy nor the other will be fulfilled. The American republic is built on too solid a foundation to be seriously affected by the ordinary social and political upheavals.

On the other hand the closing years of the 19th century are not characterized by events which indicate that the millennium has yet reached us. The murmurings of war and the discordant cries of the

oppressed, which come from all quarters of the globe clearly indicate that the era of peace has not yet come.

The greatest menace to our own government at the dawn of the 20th century is the rapacious desire for money, which, among our young men has become epidemic; Napoleon, in his sordid attempts at conquest was not more zealous than the American fortune seekers. Totally disregarding the laws of society they seek to increase their wealth at the ruin of others. They administer government for their own greedy profits and never pause to consider where lie the honor and credit of our common country, and where rests the interest of our whole people.

To check this selfish spirit of individualism a federation of all who work, whether with brain or hand, must be maintained against the non-workers, whether they appear in the person of monopolists, capitalists, boodlers, or common idlers. How or under what by-law this confederation is to be formed remains to the rising generation to decide. And so long as the rising generation has the advantages of education that they now enjoy, they will certainly perfect a league that will continue our government in peace and prosperity so long as the world endures.

VALEDICTORY.

Classmates:—Of the first volume in the book of our lives we have just completed the last chapter; and now as we recall the many pleasant scenes of school life, dimmed occasionally, it may be, by storm clouds that obscured the horizon;—we cannot but express our sincerest thanks to our most respected principal, and to our worthy teachers for their solicitous regards for our constant well doing and their kind assistance during the months of our school life—before writing that most significant word—Finis.

As we glance backward and call to mind the many associations of our four years of high school life, pleasant hours of study, hours destined never to return, associates of whom we are to lose sight in this mad world's struggle for existence, a singular longing wells up in our hearts, and, mixed with our elation, we realize that tonight, we are indeed, saying a last "Farewell!" to one another, to our teachers, our principal, our schoolmates, and last, though far from least, our own beloved high school life.

In the days before us, each one sees his own bright future; whether we are to realize our expectations or not depends to a certain extent upon our own abilities. If we have succeeded in the past, we have our parents, our teachers, and our school board to thank; if we succeed in the future, we must look to ourselves for the assistance, that up to this period has been given us by others.

Though we are no longer to be members of the Eau Claire High School let us always cherish the many pleasant recollections of the happy days spent in those sacred walls of learning; and when old Father Time has tinged our hair with silvery threads and furrowed deep our brows with care, let us turn with loving memories to the time when we were classmates, and in day dreams, live again those happy days of yore.

To our worthy superintendent, to the honorable board of education, and to the citizens of Eau Claire in general, I would tender in the name of, and on behalf of the class of '96, our sincere and grateful acknowledgment of your kindness in appearing here this evening.

We realize that it is not to listen to our feeble attempts at oratory that you have come, but rather that you have assembled in the interests of education, as guardians and promoters of the intellectual and moral development of our city. We know that you have a justifiable pride in our public schools and it is our fondest hope that the light and the knowledge which comes from the school room, will serve to guide the rising generation through worthy labor to the truest, noblest, fullest, manhood.

It will ever be the aim of the class of '96 to prove that your efforts in the noble cause of education have not been in vain.

High School Commencement, 1896.

AFTERNOON PROGRAM.

- Salutatory and Oration:—Woman's Advance....
.....Grace Adams
- A QUARTER CENTURY IN EUROPE.
- I. FRANCE:—
- The City of Paris.....Mae Richer
Place of France in Modern Art...Emma Carpenter
The Panama Scandal.....Grace Rork
Socialism in France.....Alvin Sutter
- II. RUSSIA:—
- The Czar and Despotism.....Orrie Ely
Political Offenders.....Sara Gillies
Russia and the East.....Charles Werner
Character Study:—Count Leo Tolstoi.....
.....Gizella Rothstein
- III. GERMANY:—
- Germany and Continental Europe.....Pearl Britton
The German Army of To-day.....Myrtle Baker
German Universities.....Laura Foss
German Cities.....Jessie Montgomery
Character Study:—Prince Bismarck.....
.....Hattie McDonald

IV. ENGLAND:—

- The House of Lords.....Ida Shaw
The African Question.....Lura Burce
Laboring Classes in England....Elizabeth Anderson
Gladstone and Home Rule.....Thorp Wilcox
- SCIENCE AND ART IN RECENT HISTORY:—
- Societies for Promotion of Science and Art.....
.....Mary Galvin
Character Study:—Louis Pasteur..Kathryn Henry
Marvels of Electricity.....Bert Williams
The Theory of Evolution.....Harriet Greene
Modern Architecture... ..Nels Nelson
Realism in Art and Literature.....Elsie Fitzgerald

EVENING PROGRAM.

A QUARTER CENTURY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

I. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL:—

- Chickamauga and Chattanooga.....George Polley
Character Study:—Ulysses S. Grant...Herbert Cary
Character Study:—Mary A. Livermore.....
.....Mildred Slawson
The New South.... ..Nellie Wight
The Latest Republic.....Mary Sloan
Character Study:—James G. Blaine.....
.....Henry Kleinschitz
The American Newspaper.....Frank Carney
Influence of the Great Expositions....Mary Gillies

II. EDUCATION AND REFORM:—

- Progress of Education.....Jennie Brackett
Charitable Educational Institutions...Helga Lund
Our Polar Problem.....Edward Kjorstad
Civil Service Reform.....Jerome Gillett
The Louisiana Lottery.....Lillian Eldridge
Problems of Our Great Cities.....Florence Pickett
Character Study:—Charles H. Parkhurst.....
.....Lawrence Flagler

III. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL:—

- Our Chance for Commercial Supremacy.....
.....Charles Boyington
Our Financial Situation.....Blanche Ferguson
Development and Influence of Railroads...John Coon
Growth of Great Fortunes.....Grace Marsh
Commercial Future of the Pacific States.....
.....Frank Groundwater
Valedictory and Oration:—Outlook for the World's
Workers.....Fred McGowan

In the April number of our namesake, the "Kodak," published by the Milwaukee, Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis., appears a tale with a moral, entitled, "A Modern Fairy Story," by Miss Blanche Allen, formerly of our High School.

Friday evening, April 24th, at Central Music Hall, Chicago, the University of Wisconsin met the Northwestern University in joint debate on the subject, "Is It Desirable that Cuba Should Belong to the United States?" Hon. Robt. F. Lincoln presided. The judges rendered an unanimous decision in favor of Wisconsin, who debated on the negative.—Round Table.

"The Mirror," from Pekin, Ill., is one of the brightest and wittiest papers we receive.

It is with much pleasure that we add "The College Mirror," from Stillwater, Oklahoma Ter., to our exchange list.

The literary column of "The Review," Baraboo, Wis., is almost entirely devoted to politics.

The April number of "H. S. Record," from Canton, O., contains an interesting review on the life of Hon. Wm. McKinley.

"A Summer in the Swiss Mountains" is the subject of an interesting adventure in the May number of "The H. S. Herald," Westfield, Mass.

We welcome "The Cadet," from Denver, Col., as a new exchange. It is a very interesting eight page paper with a neat and appropriate design on its cover.

"The Omnium Gatherum," from Ilion, N. Y., is at hand. It consists of eight pages of interesting reading matter inside of a neat cover.

The scholars of this school anxiously await the coming of the next issue of "Santa Cruz Hi," from Santa Cruz, Cal., to read more about "Col. Brown's Strange Adventures."

We heartily welcome "The Aquinas," from Milwaukee, Wis., as a new exchange. It is a paper that reflects credit upon the school it represents.

We suggest that "The Student News," from Portland, Me., arrange its advertising matter differently, as it is not an ornament to the front page of the cover.

Girls, read the "Lost Letter," in the May number of "The Flash Light," Delevan, Wis.

"The H. S. Advocate," from Lincoln, Neb., has been cut down to a neat eight page paper. "Herding Cattle," in the May number, is very interesting.

"The Argosy," from Neenah, Wis., printed an excellent number for May.

"The Lake Breeze," Sheboygan, Wis., has been felt in the H. S. at Eau Claire, Wis. It is one of the best semi-monthly papers we receive, and the KODAK wishes it success for a long and thriving career.

"The H. S. Whims," from Seattle, Wash., has been received. It deals with a very good variety of subjects.

The editorials in the May number of "The Student," Sutter, Cal., are excellent. "The Famine in Armenia" is also worthy of mention.

We welcome "The Collegiate Spectator," from Woodstock, Ont., Can., as a new exchange.

The girls of the Springfield High School have agreed to present a prize banner to the winning class at the field day. What's the matter with our girls? Why couldn't they do the same?

We copy the following from "The Greer Collegian," Hoopston, Ill.: "The KODAK, of Eau Claire, Wis., is decidedly the best exchange that comes to our table." Thanks, G. C.

"The Orbit," from Whitewater, Wis., is a new exchange. It is an excellent paper.

We agree with "The Greer Collegian," Hoopston, Ill., on the article entitled, "Success" in the May number;

"The Beloit H. S. Ephor," Beloit, Wis., has been received. It is a bright, newsy sheet and a credit to the school.

We are in receipt of "The Normal Record," from Chico, Cal. It is an interesting twenty page paper well printed, and has a very pretty cover.

We have received the girls' edition of "The H. S. Journal," Wilkes Barre, Pa. By the way we compliment the girls for putting forth to the school world the best journal we have received.

"The Normal Badger," River Falls, Wis., is with us every month. We wish particularly to compliment its May number, consisting of ten pages of reading matter, six of "ads," besides a neatly gotten up cover, which we are informed, was designed by Miss Alma Oleson of the grammar grade.

The first edition of "The Climax," a bi-monthly publication issued by the Junta Literary society of Beloit College Academy, is out and contains much interesting reading matter. The KODAK wishes it success.

"The Pioneer," Willimantic, Conn., comes to us this month with its usual supply of good articles.

Last December we received a paper, issued monthly, from Hamburg, Ia., called the "H. S. Bulletin," and we exchanged with it, and kept on sending our paper to them, but we haven't seen one of theirs since the December number. We wonder why?

THIRD PLACE

Eau Claire's by Right.

**Madison Pluggers Make a Rank Decision--
Little Freddie McGowan a Corker, and
He Shows Them a Thing or Two.**

Our inter-scholastic track team covered themselves with glory at Madison and brought home the consciousness of victory, even though a vacuum-brained Madison plugger who had been produced from some hollow log or cave on the shore of Monona, did say it was harder to run under a three and a half foot hurdle than to jump over it.

The first thing on the program was the 120 yard hurdle. There was but one Eau Claireite entered, but he was in it to help McGowan and the others carry home the honors of first place. As in all the other events, the Madison and the Milwaukee boys had the advantage of numbers, and our man, Thorp Wilcox, had to run two trial heats before the final. In the second trial heat Thorp came in second; in the semi-final he got first, and in the final was beaten out of first place by the most appalling piece of gall it has ever been our lot to witness. Wilcox was making a pretty and hard race, with only one man in front of him. This man was Lyle, of Madison, who was running a losing race until a happy idea struck him. That seventh hurdle looked twelve feet high; he could feel Thorp's hot breath on his neck; he strained and struggled, but in vain, for the breath got closer and hotter; he loses his head, sees he can't make it fairly, so ducks his head, goes under the hurdle and wins the race by a hair. Mr. Richards, one of the finish judges, immediately grasped Wilcox's hand, saying he had won the race.

Here occurred the most astonishing thing that happened to our boys while in Madison. A fellow named Downer, who is a U. W. man, had somehow prevailed upon the management of the games to be allowed to act as referee. His head got turned in his desire to have the Madison boys win a place, and he deliberately ruled that Lyle had won the race. A howl of derision went up from the indignant on-lookers, but the "willy-boy" with the punching-bag cocoanut stood firmly by his ruling, and as his word as referee was law, we had to swallow the nasty dose and try to smile.

The inter-scholastic games are supposed to be governed by the American Amateur Union rules, which bar a man from a race for "ducking" a hurdle, but rules, or no rules, the bunco-steerer who acted as referee, and whose say was absolute, meant that his home team should win, and he flung honor and honesty to the winds, and Eau Claire had to be

content with fourth place. Of course a formal protest was made and is now on file with the management.

It is said that the roar and tumult could be distinctly heard on the capitol steps one mile away. The favorite yell,

"O! Y! Yah! Eau Claire High School! Ha! Ha! Ha! Zipala! Zipala! Boom! Rah! Rah!"

Came from all sides, and after the crowd was quieted down the announcement was made that Eau Claire led, having thirteen points. Soon followed the half mile run, in which Blackwell, after a fine run, took an easy third, making 14 points for Eau Claire.

Although the other members of the team worked like tigers the superior training of the larger schools and the advantage of having more fresh men began to tell, and Eau Claire after an excellent run in the first trial heat of the relay race, gave way and East Milwaukee won, with South Milwaukee second and Eau Claire by rights in third place, Evansville fourth and Madison, though given third, fifth.

From beginning to end the "meet" was a success, and much credit is due Mr. Rohn, who conducted the gigantic affair; with the aid of his officers he got the one hundred and sixty-two contestants together without a break, hitch or loss of time. Financially it was also a success, having about 3,000 people in attendance. As far as breaking records is concerned it was not such a success, only three being broken; one by McGowan, of Eau Claire, he lowering the 220 yd. run record from 25 to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. Shepherd, of Madison, lowered the record for the mile walk 9.37 to 8.26, and Patterson, of Evansville putting the shot 42-5 $\frac{1}{2}$. In this last event Kjorstad, Eau Claire, also did better than the record of last year, putting the sphere 38 ft.

Unless for the probable accidental "spiking" of Williams in the 440 yd. run Eau Claire would have been credited with five more points.

First Farmer—Well, Silas, how's your boy gitting along in college?

Silas—Gosh! guess he's got up pretty high. I see him have a pin with '99 on it.

—Ex.

One of Miss Grassie's bright young scholars has discovered a new tree in the tropical region called the "bunion" (banyan.)

Herb didn't know what a snap he had in the mile walk. (Nit) He only moved two (2) feet.

"Yes, grandma, when I graduate I intend following a literary career. To write for money, you know."

"Why, Jack, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."

—Life.

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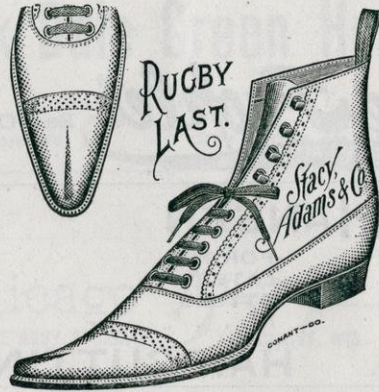
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