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ELIZABETH IN HER NEW OREGON HOME She Tells Nell of the Vicissitudes Connected With the Bringing-Up of Chickens.

MONG THE POINTED FIRS-My . A Dear Nell: The triumphant crowing of a jubilant chanticleer, with voice like a steam calliope, echoing through the ods just now, suddenly reminded me that your chicken education was being neglected, so, dropping my rake on the liside, among the tall yellow buttercups. I hurried into the house, threw off my sunbonnet, picked up tablet and pen, uncorked my ink bottle, and now your selfappointed guide is again ready to lead you

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along the primrose paths of poultrydom. You remember the late unpleasantness with our "settin' hens," don't you? Well, Sust about the time the colony was fairly established in husiness, and we had paused s moment to look over the scene of conflict,-and wipe the perspiration from our fovered brows, a smiling little sheepherder of the hills handed me a note from Mary. It was certainly unique. A sheet of pale gray note paper daintily folded, and ned together by a white feather, crossing it diagonally. Fastened near the top of the inside page, a row of cunning little chickens, just emerging from the shell, out perhaps from some advertisement, and just baneath the following poetic over-

To the Hermitage hastan to tea. And delay not to fix, You're wanted, just for to see Our brand-new chicks.

How humiliating, with ours still in the shell! Tom, reading the note, exclaimed, Confound the luck! We started neck and ok in this race, and they beat us withegge, and now come under the wite two weeks ahead with-young chickens. No onder they have 'dropped into poetry,' though that second line is superfluous, don't you think?" Yes, they must have needed a rhyme for "chicks," as they well know that "fixing" is with us a lost art. "Thank heaven it is." fervently responded the gentleman, turning down the hem of his overalls, as a slight concession to the unages of polite society. The housekeeper, noting the half pint of oats which rolled out on the floor, was calmly ignored, as in his best circus tones he ann ced him ready "for the great, free, moral, and epoctacular exhibition of the recently inabated." A half hour inter in comfort-ble negligee, we were seated at the social oard of our successful competitors.

What topics think you, Nell, are dis cussed "over the tea cups" in the hills? Dinner parties? luncheons, receptions? last-night's-drama? Not at all, nothing so giddy as that. Nor do we discourse of art, music, literature and such hackneyed themes. No, my friend, the agricultural mind soars not so far above the soil. The flow of soul usually begins with chickens and eggs; the subject of butter is then feelingly brought forward, which naturally uggests cows; cows, pasture; then 'tis but a step to crops in general and "vetch" in particular, Lives there a man with soul so dead that he does not expatiate upon the wonderful properties of "vetch"? If such there be, he is not a resident of the Until we came here I had hill country. never heard the word spoken, and these new landed proprietors talk of it

every subject, so you can imagine what, of, and when one of ours evens indisposed fary and I have suffered. The talk the evening of which I write, began as usual with fowls, dwelling chiefly upon the idiosyncrastes of the sitting hen-as we were all at that time in the thick of the fray-especially did we deplote her combativeness; Bert holding up a pair of battle-scarred hands as proof that his recent triumph had not been wholly free from sanguinary features. When the conversation had advanced by

easy stages to crops, our hostess, divin-ing premonitory symptoms of "vetch." made a praiseworthy attempt to save the day, by calling attention to the beauties of the sunset. She was just a little too late; even as she spoke the Rubicon was crossed. Vaguely conscious of her remark, two preoccupied faces with unseeing eyes, turned automatically westward, but the flow of speech went on. The fascination of vetch yield to no sunset on sea or land Mary, with a look of comic despair, turned to me, whispering in the tragic tones of Virginius: "And now there is no way but this,"-rose from the table, and I drew a long breath, for her right hand was dan-gerously near the carving-knife. This move brought them to their feet, but with a daged look, as if "branches they bore of that enchanted stem," and could not quite free themselves from its witchcraft. Bert,

gradually regaining consciousness, went in gearch of the "brand-new chicks," beinging them in his straw hat. Fluffy, elvety little halls of yellow and black, soft grays, and creamy brows, it was like looking at a hatful of prize pansles. It seemed a pity that that downy bloom nust so soon give way to pin-feathers, The exhibitor remarked boastfully, "This is only a small line of samples. I have in stock 25 of these valuable birds."

"And they are all right, too, for a starter," said Tom, patronizingly, "but, if you will drop in to the Pointed Fir Hatchery in a couple of weeks we will show you, sir, about 2500 of them." I grieve to note the habit of exaggeration growing upon Thomas. Possibly 309 were hatched, but to raise them after hatching-sys, there's the rub. Watchful sparrow-bawks there's the run. Watchtu epartow on whe swooped down upon them by day; at night, bloodthirsty prowlers of the forest crept stepithily forth to claim their share; of the survivors, many suffered from disease, and not only the newly fielded, but quite a number of the older ones, which were what Tom called a lot of scrubs. These were bought during the rainy season, of

Finding Tom one day gravely stirring ome sort of mixture on the stove, I usked, 'What in the world is that?" "This, madame, is lard and cayenne peper, a flose designed for a sick hen." "How do you know she is sick?" "If you saw a heb moping around, humped up like this graphically flustrating), you would conclude that she wasn't

accessible and accommodating ranchmen, who naturally did not dispose of their

enjoying the best of health, wouldn't "I'd think she had the blues; what "That I can't tell you."

"Who suggested that mixture?" "This mixture was used with unparal-led success in an airly day at my Uncle Jim's.

"Oh! As a remedy for what?" from the rising to the setting of the sun. You know, Neil, how copious in argument men are, how exhaustively they treat care; it's the only chicken remedy I wot

ahe's going to get a dose of it." With this defiant declaration, the gen-tleman went out to visit his patient, and I looked up a bulletin on poultry from the Oregon Agricultural College. I was ap-pailed, Nell, to learn of the diseases chickan fish is helr to. It seemed, if we succeeded in saving even one, it would be as a brand snatched from the burning. In my pursuit of information. I thad funt stumbled upon a poser as the doctor

returned.

"Tom, has a hen a nose?" "Heavenh, Ellsabeth; what next? I don't know, not a noticeable one. I guess; at know, not a noticeable one, I guess; at least, not one that she can turn up; why?" "Eccause, this book speaks of a hen's nostrils, which implies a nose, don't you think? It says sometimes a slight in-crustation forms over them which should be gently removed by their caretakee." "Yes; well, I can tell you right now, that it will be an exceedingly frigid day when this caretaker gently removes it. If a hen can't attend to her own nose she can yo to Jerico for all of me."

If a hen can't attend to her own nose abe can go to Jerico for all of me." Oh, it is so wearing, this trying to in-still scientific knowledge into the mind of one who absorbs so little. Suscained, however, by an angelic disposition and an earnest desire for his enlightenment, I began sgain, timidly: "If this patient of yours should happen to be affering from line from the bound of the

"It this patient of yours should happen to be suffering from ling trouble, you should have given her a soothing dripk." "Soothing fiddleeticks!" "I thought you approved of the teach-ings of the Oregon Agricultural College?" "Well, isn't warm, melted lard a sooth-ing drink?" "I have never tried it as a beverage,

have never tried it as a beverage but with the amount of cayenne pepper added, it might, I should think, excortate

ven the well-seasoned throat of the ter-ble Mr. Quilp. Didn't it strangle her?" "It did, Elizabeth; but it also aroused her from her apathy, and that is a point gained." To my surprise, Nell, after taking a few

loses, that fowl regained her health and spirits. During that Summer the invigorating cordial was frequently administered and with varying results. Patlents with strong constitutions survived it, others died; but the doctor's faith in the efficacy of the sovereign remedy remained He had several baffling cases; for in-

stance, there was a hen that looked per-fectly well, and ate ravenously. When wheat was thrown out, she would start for it on the run, but would soon begin to wobble like an exhausted top, and fail over, perhaps several times before reach-ing the goal, often landing there on her

tack, when she would turn on her side and gobble wheat as defily as the well ones. She was soon placed in a private sanitarium and her meals carried to her until death came to her relief. I pronounced this case spliepsy; though Tom sold it was a clear case of locomotor ataxia, and that hot even the O. A. C. could have saved her.

we had one frightful little chicken, with an abnormally large head; it could walk a very little in a stiff and awful way, but couldn't stand at all and maintain its equilibrium, except with its feet very wide apart and its bill poked in the ground. The court physician's diagnosis was "dropsy of the brain." It did look like

As it couldn't keep within even hall-ing distance of its mother, it was brought to the house, for the rest cure. Here it

and insert its bill in a crevice of the kitchen floor, then with closed eyes it would stand very still for many minutes, a painful and grewsome-looking object. Very often the professional eye turned thoughtfully toward it, and I well knew the scatterman war wardering whether or the gentleman was wondering whether or not the mainaly could be reached by lard and pepper. I was gind, Nell, when kindly death interpored and saved the poor little sufferer from Graham's Great Elizir. During the Summer Tom, not being

guite satisfied , with scrubs, hought so better chickens. Among them was one of view that I ceased to be a party to the trust to be discharged.

better chickens. Among them was one which caused him great trouble for a time. A fine thoroughbred Plymouth Rock, called by his former owner "Cap't Jack." The Captain, for some reason known only to himself, objected to the early hours kept by our mountain folk, and firmly refused to enter the dormitory with them at sunset. It might have been that he had an affair of honor urranged with some hostile member of an outlying camp; or, being town bred, he might have been waiting for curfew to ring. Of been waiting for curfew to ring. Of course we could only guess at the mo-tives which prompted his erratic conduct. But we did know that if he were left at large he would surely fail a victim to some lynz-eyed assassin of the hills, con-sequently. Tom had to stay with him until he voluntarily walked into the chickenwhose removal made the appoin

I said "Let him go in when he gots ready, and close the doar later." "He would never get ready, Elizabeth;

he would hide away in some tree, and that would be the end of his earthly ca-reer. You must not forget that he cost me three big silver dollars.

me three big silver dollars." I do assure you, Nell, that it was a solemn and impressive spectacic as seen in the gloaming, those two weird, shad-owy figures moving slowly and silently through the tail weeds and dog fennel. The captain a few paces in advance, showing no perturbation, though well he knew, "a frightful fiend doth close be-hind him tread." hind him tread."

Occasionally he would pause to snatch

Occasionally he would pause to snatch a belated bug, or an anwary grasshopper; or, with assumed nonchalance, stop be-fore some little bush, scratch about its roots, then stand on three and examine each leaf as carefolly as if he were en-gaged in the study of botany. All this time Tom, with the same af-fected carelessness, would be sauntering very near, pausing as the Captain paused, just as if he were taking an evening stroll, and had by the merest accident fallen in with the military gentleman, always, though, keeping on the off side, almost imperceptibly guiding the wanalmost imperceptibly guiding the wan-derer's steps bedward. When at last he

derer's steps bedward. When at last he entered the building, the door would bang behind him with such force as to shake the whole crazy structure. Tom is not the most patient of men, and I really think "murder would have stained his hand with gore." but for the restraining power of those three al-mighty dollars. mighty dollars.

mighty dollars. These evening rambles were continued for a couple of weeks, when suddenly it dawned upon the benighted intellect of the Captain that sunset was the sound-be of the captain that sunset was the sounddue advantage was taken in enforcing the law under such circumstances. nicipal reform, the men filling subordining of taps in the hills, whereupon, "yield-ing to the force of an imperious cus-tom," he turned in with the others, and gave his guardian no further trouble. ate offices need not be taken into con sideration, for it will be found that with very rare exceptions they are satisfied

to perform their full duty, and to re I have treated this subject almost as ceive no pecuniary advantage other than exhaustively as the men have treated "Vetch," but it seemed necessary, in orthe compensation allowed by law. It is fortunate that this is so, because these der to give you a clear insight into this business. And now I think, Nell, that business. And now i tmins, business. And now i tmins, business, and many valuable instruc-formation, and many valuable instrucmen are, as a rule, irrevocably committee to public life, and while from time to from office, yet the vast majority of

If you will take these truths to heart and practice them when occasion offers you will be able to conduct a chicken them are certain to return at some time or other, and because of the expectation in that regard never make effort to pro ranch quite as successfully as ELIZABETH. cure other employment.

ADDRESS BY MISS SOPHIE REINHART, OF PORTLAND, BEFORE THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF ASTORIA

manual labor into sil the public schools-not so much to teach trades as to instill the right principles in regard to labor. Only a child that has been taught the Only a child that has been taught the satisfaction of creating with his own hands, that has experienced the delight afforded at the knowledge of his own useafforded at the know ve the respect for

A NONPARTISAN CITY ADMINISTRATION By Hon, Eugene A. Philbin, Former District Attorney of New York.

PARTISAN has been defined. 20 | politics for their living are forever more identified with the great army of office-holders and office seekers A "one whose judgment or percep-tion is clouded by a prejudiced adherence to his party." In that sense my

For this reason, apart from all civil vice considerations, it would seem to administration of the office of District he clearly to the interests of the com-munity that the new head of a depart-Attorney of the County of New York was nonpartisan, and not from the poin ment should strive, so far as possible, to I remained a Democrat, but felt that true loyalty to my party meant fidelity retain those already therein, and to try to get them to take a truer view of their duty to safeguard public interests. My When I assumed the office I under-stood that I had been appointed as a own exparience justifies me in believing that such a course will result in procuring Democrat; in other words, that Governo better service, not only during the administration of such a department chief. Roosevelt would not have made the ap

pointment if I had been a Republican but also after his term expires, for the but would have selected some Democra reason that such subordinates are certain who he believed would administer the to spend their lives in public service, and therefore anything that tends to raise their standard is certainly conducive office solely in the interest of the people The reason for this was that the officia to the furtherance of public interests. It necessary was a Democrat, and the Gov is also a fact that if such men are retained by the new administration they ernor, with a high regard for the will of the people that has always charac-terized him, felt that the appointee should be of the same political affiliawill not have the same selfish incentive to work for their party at the next eleotion.

From one point of view there is no tions as the man elected to the office, tore satisfactory person to deal with and whom he had been compelled to re than the practical politician. His famil-larity with public affairs and with the move. The action of Mr. Boosevelt in thus refraining from taking advantage victatives of politics enables him to at once adapt himself to the circumstances, and nine times out of ten he bears no resentment for a denial if he is satisfied that you are not actuated by purely per-sonal or political motives, but simply by a proper realization of your official obli-gation. of the occasion to give his party a mos important and valuable public office was greatly appreclated by the people of New York, and I believe contributed not a little to the election of a Republican Mayor a few months thereafter. Had

A very distinguished Judge of New A very distinguished Judge of New Tork City, who has been many years on the civil bench, and is able, therefore, from personal experience and an unusual opportunity for observation, to speak with authority, told me that his official ex-perience with politiching was most sat-isfactory; that with the citizen who was above politics it was year common to

sented by the law, and a prosecuting at-torney whose appreciation of the obliga-tions he had assumed precluded his per-mitting any circumstances to interfere with its proper discharge. It is not so with people in private life, particularly those of the higher classes. I found that it was quite immaterial that the crime committed was a serious one, or that the perpstrator had shown such a disposition as to render it almost certain that he must always be an enemy of so certain

clety if he were a man of high social standing. The position was always taken that the former respectability of the de-fendant and the social advantages that he had enjoyed should satisfy the District Attorney that no criminal prosecu-tion abould be instituted, and that he was not to be treated as a person who came from humbler environment. The District Attorney was expected to realise the immeasurable gulf that separated the drawing-room from the jail, and therefore overlook the fact that society had been wronged, or that opportunity might be given for the perpetration of further wrongs, and waive the enforce-ment of the law. The low standard of the official duty in

our municipalities is due more to the dication. The omission to take any action, therefore, did not impair the un-classes than to any other cause. The substantial business man, particularly if that the community had, and when the substantial husiness man, particularly if he has large interests at stake. lives in mortal dread of offending the influential politician. Every one who has engaged in reform work has often found that such men, while willing to contribute thou-mands of dollars to the movement, insist upon having their names withheld. The corrupt politician has received con-

stant encouragement in not only the re-spect with which he is treated, but also in applications for irregular favors. It is common for him to be treated by mon of high standing as a social equal on those public and private occasions when they are brought together. He is appealed to when the law places it in his power to when the law places it in his power to enact a duty, and asked to waive it, al-though perhaps if the citizen submitted to the law the inconvenience or expense would be comparatively trivial, and cerwould be comparatively trivial, and cer-tainly so when compared to his civio

tainy so when compares to his over duty. I have known such citizens to hibe po-licemen to refrain from performing a duty, and at the same time join earnest-ly in a movement to attack police cor-ruption. The relation of the two things was utterly overlooked. In trials affecting while march of the above difficult to sat

was utterly overlooked. In trials affecting public morals it is always difficult to get jurors because of the fear of persecution by the defendant's political associates. And yet the average politician is wholly without courage, and if convinced that the law will be determinedly invoked he will quickly surrender. When the representative citizens shall stand shoulder to shoulder in maintain-ing the law no matter what the conse-quences may be, we will have a higher standard of official duty, and not before. The first cost will be more than made up hy reduction in taration and freedom from blackmail. Let us not demand en-forcement of the general law while we ourselves seek evanion. forcement of the general law ourselves seek evasion.

ourselves seek evanon. It is safe to say that New York City has never had until now a thorough business-like administration of the po-lice department. In the years past the existence of a board of four commissionexistence of a board of four commission-ers, representatives of the two great parties, made compromises frequently necessary, and it is doubtful if at any time such a body had four men who were all unselfishly devoted to public in-terests. Under such conditions it is nothing less than remarkable that the police force of today is even as efficient as it is.

infactory; that with the citizen who was above politics it was very common to make requests that involved nothing less than a violation of the judicial oath of office. They seemed to think that such a consideration should not be regarded except in the case of politicians or per-sons of humbler conditions of Hfe. I found that there was a philosophical submission to the inevitable as repre-sented by the law, and a prosecuting at-torney whose appreciation of the obliga-tions he had assumed precluded his peryet the average man will readily re-spond to the demands of discipline, and give good and efficient service. It was expected when I took office that

It was expected when I took office that investigations through the grand jury would at once be instituted as to the varicus municipal departments, and when month after month passed without any such proceedings being taken there was a feeling that I was neglecting the op-portunities my position presented. Infi-mations to this effect came to me con-stantly from even those who were sin-cerely and unselfishly interested in mu-nicipal reform, and attacks were made upon me by the newspapers. I made no attempted explanations or defense but adhered to the policy that I had adopted after careful study. This was that nothafter careful study. This was that noth-ing could be more fatal to the removal from the office of the then present ad-ministration by the election to take place within the following few months than by conducting investigations when there was good reason to believe they would fail to adduce facts sufficient to justify a criminal proceeding. Such a failure would have been considered a vinthat the community had, and when the time for election came, the belief in the necessity for having a change of gov-ernment was in no wise modified. My hird experience in the Disirict Attorney's office has satisfied me that there is no

ECZEMA The Blood Aflame with an Itching

MODERN EDUCATION S our modern system of education ad-equate to our needs? In discussing this question, three distinct phases present themselves to us, namely, the in-tellectual, which concerns itself with the panel to the divorce courts when present themselves to us, namely, the in-thought: the moral, which has to do with conduct; the practical, which deals solely with results. No education worthy the name can be considered complete or well rounded which dges not cambine tellectual, which conceras itself with thought; the moral, which has to do with conduct; the practical, which deals sary to resort to trickery and bribery in with conduct; the practical, which deals, solely with results. No education worthy the name can be considered complete or practice all the vices of the calendar

before us in which to learn. Secondly-We have too much memory cramming. Originality can wear the dunce ladder of success? Why are all these things;so, and you cannot deny they are? There is but one answer: It is because we storm its citadel, let us ask our- our system of education is inadequate to cap in school if united to a slow memory Memory instead of thought is made the test of capability. What would we think of a housekeeper who kept continually selves, "What is the purpose of educa-tion?" Says a well-known writer of the laying in stores and stores

was never at case unless it could find

be to increase the usefulness of manusefulness to himself and to others." In other words, it should fit him to fight successfully the battle of life. Everything that does not help toward this end should be considered as a waste of time and energy. In how far then our pres-ent system of education fulfills its purpose must be the object of our investi-

present themselves to us, namely, the in-

tellectual, which concerns itself with

well rounded which does not cambine

within itself all of these phases. To get clear idea of our subject, then, before

Let us begin with the intellectua phase, which as we all understand it has its development in the schoolroom. I will state the case first as it presents itcelf to the casual observer; crudely perhaps, yet briefly and simply. The child is taken to school at a tender age. It is provided with textbooks of various guan. a hodcarrier." tity and quality. These books contain a given number of facts which must be given number of facts which must be memorized within a given time. The shild is taught that certain things are and accepts these statements upon faith, and accepts these statements upon faith, the reasoning faculties as yet remaining

formant. Memory is set upon the throne and warps control. After the process of stocking the memory has been completed in one class, an examination takes place, and if it is found that a reasonable ber of these given facts are still lodged in the memory, the fortunate possessor of such memory is allowed to pass on to a higher grade, where the stocking process continues.

Knowledge That Molds.

The brain is treated not unlike the tamper room of a big house. All odds and ends are stored away therein, with the ends are stored and expectation that at some future day these things might come in handy. In the meantime, as a matter of fact, these things are oftenest forgotten or left to mold or rot away. A good deal of this mold or rot away a good deal of this the parent and the church as well as the parent and the church as well as the parent and the church as well as the parent. strade is reached that which has gone before is crowded out by that which is now put in, and oftenest that which sticks fast to the mind during the stock-ing process is the least valuable of all the information acquired. If this state-pane encode state and not upon the public schools. ir old schoolbooks and see how of all the questions therein propounded you can answer correctly. Perwho had never given the matter thought. But to continue:

The child, let us say, is through school, It has graduated-that mecca of all schoolgirls', if not schoolboys' aspirations; received a diploma; passed with high bonors and won the respect and admira-tion of all its schoolmstes and teachers. What next? Youths and maidens are now supposed to be ready to begin the battle of life. But-are they really fitted to enter upon their duties--to take up the responsibilities of life? How many grad-uates realize what their duties are, if they question the matter of duty at all? If there are any among you here today who believe that our school and home training is all that it should be, let me

nek you-Reason for Failures.

Why is it that so many of our young men and women are failures in life? Why do so many young men go forth into the world, turning from one occupation to smother, often spending half their lives trying to find out what they are fitted for, only to make the discovery when it is too late to benefit them. Why do so many of our young girls go wrong, often mar-sying in haste for the mere novelty fr

day. "The object of all education should of the home and the church. Our children are not led to think; they are taught duties; they are not given responsibilities; they are not made to respect hibor.

"There was an idea in the olden time," says Elbert Hubbard in the Philistine, "and it is not yet dead, that wheever was educated ought not to work; that he should use his head and not his hands. The cultured regarded the useful as de grading; they were willing to stain their souls to keep their hands willits."

Dignity of Labor.

I once heard a lady say to her 12-yearold boy: "Johnny, if you do not study you will never amount to anything in the world. When you grow up you will be fit for nothing but an old car driver or

It is this making the young look down to do manual laborein shops and boys stores, if we teach them to look upon the work of the hands? Better a thousand times a successful carpenter, earning \$2 and \$3 a day, than a shyster lawyer who cannot turn a penny save by

trickery and dishonest practice. As to duties and responsibilities, how can we expect our girls and boys to know wught of these, when all through their childhood they have been taught to cast their burdens upon others? How expect them to consider their neighbor and to deal righteously with him when their personal ambitions are constantly fostered and no sense of obligation or duty to others inculcated? There is a tendency nowadays to place

Nevertheless, the schools are not blame-lass. Now I do not wish to be classed among those useful though somewhat ex-asperating individuals-the cranks or ohildre chronic fault-finders-who never see good in anything; but on the other hand neither do I want to be ranked among those easy-

going, self-suitsied persons who think it a sin to disturb existing conditions, and who, if a house were to topple down over their heads would say, provided they had any breath left in them to say anything. "Twas the will of God." I would think they might have found the will of God telling them to mend the roof and so pre-vent its failing in I am reminded here of the old farmer in Lover's Lane who. when his minister was trying conscientl-ously to bring about reforms in the church creed by eliminating the bellef in a hell, remonstrated furiously: "Hell was good enough for my grandfather and its plenty good enough for me."

Some Mistakes.

To proceed, then, let me point out some nistakes in our educational system as they appear to me:

In the first place the school is given the appearance of being final and com-plete. Whatever fine speeches may be addressed to the pupils on graduation day

sees flour butter, cream and sugar, and never mixed them into palatable dishes for her table? What would be the result upon the diges-tive organs of that family? Well, there

is such a thing as mental indigestion, and some pupils suffer with it to such an extent that as soon as they are through school and the strain is removed they week the only relief in their power-they disgorge. You might ask, perhaps, "Would you

You might ask, perhaps, "Would you do away then entirely with memory drill?" By no means. But I would reduce the guantity and change the method. As is done in later years and all through life, facts must be accumulated and stored in the memory form day to day her the the memory from day to day, but these

facts must all be assimilated and the stor-ing must be an unconscious process. It must not be made a burden. We all know that whatever makes a deep impression upon the mind is indelibly printed upor the tablets of memory. Therefore, our sole concern with teaching a child facts should be to make these sufficiently im-

pressive and to give plenty of time for ussimilation. Thirdly-Too many assertions are ac-cepted without question, assertions that in later years must be discarded as false.

Just stop to think a moment. Were you yourselves not laught many things in your childhood which in after years you learned to know as false? And did this help to strengthen your faith and trust? Or did it not tend to make you skeptical even there where faith should have been a guiding star-a plank of safety? Why

teach children things that you do not be-lieve yourselves? You say they will find it out for themselves in time. So they will, and the knowledge of the deception practiced upon them will make them vnice in ethics and skeptics in religion Is this the end you wish to attain for your Fourthly-Good home training should

not be allowed to go out of fashion. It is all well and good to leave your children a certain latitude in thought and action, and not to crush their individuality; but intellectual and moral freedom, when given to

those who are as yet sixes to their weak-ness, trains selfish and irresponsible, hu-man beings. Freedom can only be the award of him who has conquered self; it cannot and must not be bestowed upon

A Few Remedies Suggested.

And now us to a remedy for these evils. It is indeed most difficult for even the profoundeat thinker to find one broad en and wide enough to cover all the field. For one of lesser intellect it is only possible to offer suggestions and wait for re-sults prove their efficiency. I would, in the first place, eliminate from the schools all political control. We should elect on our School Board honest and experienced educators, men and women of broad; liberal minds, whose time could be given up entirely to the study of this great and all-important question. Our textbooks should be changed to meet the demand of the new system; that is, they should be condensed and simplified, reducing the memory work for the pupils and giving the teachers time to do more individual work. Only competent teachers should be employed and those should hold life post-

employed and those should hold life posi-tions. Put them upon a scale of promotion and increase of salary. Place textbooks as many as needed into the hands of the teachers but as few as possible into the hands of the child. Instead of cramming their little heads with facts, draw out what is in them, make them think more and memorize less. Give them planty of exercise in writing, which, after all, is the best means for assimilating knowledge

work that work demands. Lastly, let us make education practical

In our homes let us instill habits of virtue, not theories; habits of responsibilities, not lectures; habits of duties, not remonstrates; not preaching is needed, but practice. If necessary ist us open schools for mothers, rather than that the respon-sibility of moral training he foisted upon the already overburdered public schools. We want our children to be successful

we want our children to be successful in life. Very well, let us give them an education that will make them so. Let them know life as it is as well as what it might and ought to be. Prepare them to meet obstacles and temptations. Give them that which will help them to master temptation when it comes-as it must come to all-and do not think to shield

them from it all their liges. We want a system of education in the schools, in the churches, in the homes, that will give us responsible human beings --men who are not afraid to work and who are self-respecting and capable Women who are filled with a sense of duty, who respect themselves and their

vocation and who are not afraid to shoul der the deeper responsibilities of lite-in a word, real men and true women who, while fulfiling their daily round of tol and pleasure, will never for a momleave out of sight those heights to which Emerson pointed when he said, "Hitch thy wagon to a star." It is to high ideals that character owes all that is nobles and best, and these can only be instilled by daily and hourly habits of thought and practice.

THEN AND NOW.

It used to be the fashion For girls who wished a beau To learn to do housekeeping And stay at home and sew.

Alas; 'tis now the fashion With girls who get a beau To dress and giggling stroll the atreets, Or also be deemed "too slow."

It used to be the fashion For a man who'd be a beau To show he had some business taot And vim to make it go.

But now, alast he only needs One flashy suit, and brass To make him very popular With girls of any class.

It used to be the fashion For man and wife to own

cosy plot of ground and house They called a happy home;

But now to save much toil and care And fashionable prove, They dwell in fists or board around,

With many a fretful move,

It used to be the fashion. To have children by the score; But if perchance they now have one

They yow they'll have no more. You ask whats'er has caused such change

I point with heartfelt groans intless, shameless libertines

And numerous ruined homes GRANDMA

Soldiers Without Handkerchiefs



he been guided by the ahortsighted pol-

loy that the distribution of patronage was

the only way to maintain a party, the

Republican party would have enjoyed

the control of the District Attorney's of-

fice for one year, but lost the opportunity

of administering the affairs of the City

of New York through the election of the

A further advantage was gained by

the appointment of a Democrat, for pub-

hers of the Democratic party, and if a Republican had instituted proceedings

against them his efforts would have been

ascribed to political motives, and the

moral effect, if not entirely lost, impaired

As it was, not even those prosecuted

claimed that there were any political con-

siderations involved in the proceeding

against them. Nor has it come to my cars that it was claimed that any un

In the endeavor to bring about my

is political reversals may remove then

The importance of this is realized when

we consider that every election adds to this class by the placing in office of me

who for the first time enter public life

This is particularly true where the successful body is not a regular political or ganization, but composed of citizens who are not professional politicians, in which

event a greater number of persons who have not previously been dependent upon

present Republican Mayor, Mr. Low,

lic officials charged with crime were me

PRESIDENT OF THE MINNEHAHA CLUB.

Gentlemen :-- I suffered with Eczema on the hands and face for over a year. It was not only annoying and painful, but very unsightly, and I disliked to go out in the streets. I tried at least a dozen soaps and salves, and became very much discouraged, until I read in the papers of the oures performed through the use of S. S. S., and determined to give it a month's trial at least. I am pleased to state that I soon noticed a slight improvement, sufficient to decide me to keep it ap. After the use of six bottles my skin was as soft and smooth as an infant's. This was a year ago, and I have never had any trouble since

MISS GENEVA BRIGGS. 216 S. Seventh Street, Minnespolis, Minn.

Humor that sets the

Skin on Fire.

Eczema, the most common and terrible of all skin troubles, begins sometimes with a slight redness of the skin, which gradually spreads, and as the inflammation and itching increase, the entire system is thrown into a restless,

feverish condition. Soon little watery blisters or pimples break out, from which a clear liquid or yellow fluid is discharged, which forms thick crusts and sores, or falls off in fine particles or scales, leaving the skin raw and tender, or hard and dry like parchment. Eczema attacks most frequently the legs and arms, back and chest, face and hands, and is a disease that comes and goes in the earlier stages, but is a perpetual torment and constant annoyance when chronic. At times the itching and stinging is so great that the sufferer is driven almost to distraction, and tortured beyond endurance scratches and rubs till the skin is broken and bleeds; but this only aggravates and spreads the disease.

The humors and poisons that produce the itching eruption, roughness and redness of the skin, must be rooted out before there is complete relief from the terrors of Eczema. Nothing applied externally does any permanent good, for whenever the blood is overheated, or the skin is reacting during Spring and Summer, the disease breaks out again. You can't rely upon washes, soaps and salves, or such things as are applied to the surface, for they do not reach the seat of the trouble, which is internal and deeply implanted in the system; the blood is aflame with the itching, burning humors, which are carried by the circulation to the surface and are being constantly forced out through the glands and pores of the skin, and you can never heal the sores or stop the aggravating eruptions with external applications.

To neutralize the acids in the blood and expel the humors and poisons is the only way to get permanently rid of this torturing skin trouble, and no remedy known does this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S. It purifies the blood and restores it to health, and the outbreak of the poison through the skin ceases, and the sores and eruption gradually disappear. S. S. S. builds up the thin acid blood, makes it rich and strong, and restores to it all the elements of nutrition, and drives from the circulation all impurities; and under the tonic effect of S. S. S. the general system is invigorated and toned up, and you not only get rid of your old skin trouble, but the health is benefited in every way. S. S. S.



being a strictly vegetable medicine, acts gently, leaving no bad after-effects, as do Arsenic, Potash and other

minerals which are usually prescribed in skin diseases. Eczema cannot be cured by anything applied to the surface of the body; the blood must be purified and the cause removed, and in no other way can this deep-seated skin disease be reached. If you have Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Nettle Rash, or any form of Eczema, you

will find S. S. S. does its work well and thoroughly, and relieves the itching and burning, soreness and pain, and soon produces a lasting cure. Write us, and medical advice or any special information desired about this King of Skin

Terrors will be given without charge. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.