

The Secret of Strenuous Life

By GEORGE H. MARTIN,
Supervisor of the Boston Public Schools.

THE larger part of the world's work is done from necessity. The toiling millions toil because they must. Hunger is a pitiless tyrant and rules the world. Some work is done from a sense of duty. There is another motive exemplified by Peary in his search for the North Pole. He does it because he wants to do it, because he likes it. Necessity, duty and interest divide the world's work among themselves. Necessity keeps the old world alive. Interest finds new worlds. This is the impelling motive in all master workmen. Their heart is in the work. And under the higher names of love and passion, interest has moved to all noble deeds. The kind of work done by interest is the work by which the world gets on from generation to generation, by which the secrets of nature are discovered, and its forces overcome, by which new truths furnish new inspirations and impulse to men.

The spirit in which interest does its work is peculiar to itself. The workers from necessity are always looking over the edge of their work, waiting for their play to begin. Duty pays its tithes even to the mint, anise and cumin. Interest breaks the alabaster box of priceless value.

Necessity does its work haltingly. Duty does its work resolutely. Interest does its work eagerly. Duty does its work honestly. Interest does its work generously. If we search the world over for the people who are most undaunted by difficulties, we shall find them among people who are doing freely what they like to do. The secret of the strenuous life is interest with freedom.

All this is as true of children as of men and women. The life which in men we admire, in children we look down upon and call it play. A boy never chooses play because it is easier than work. The boy building a dam across the brook and setting up his little machine is doing what Fulton was doing with the steamboat and what Marconi is doing with wireless telegraphy. The discipline of play leads to and fits for the strenuous life.

Here is a supreme law of life. It is the business of education to recognize it and to preserve the freedom, the abandon, the eagerness, the joy of the child life to make life continuous. This effort underlies the philosophy of the kindergarden and equally the theory of electives in school and college.

It is objected that life is hard, full of trials and disappointments and that the preparatory discipline should be severe and stern and unyielding. But submission to the inevitable is not the highest type of virtue.

The Value of Self-Culture

By DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,
Chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

EDUCATION is worthy a larger thing than intellectuality can ever be. It is the physical that enables the man to be intellectual. Education cannot be properly carried out unless the training of the will is included. More lives have been wrecked because of the poverty of will power than the poverty of intellectual power. There are three directions in which the will should be trained, and those are to do our absolute own best by putting forth the last ounce of power and to be long-winded. The five important parts of our nature that must be considered in educated persons are physical, will, aesthetic qualities, sensibility and morality.

The most important source of culture is the physical universe in which we live. All nature is just as kind to us as the king, queen or the millionaire. We have only to open our spiritual eyes to enjoy it all. A second source of culture is literature, thoughts of Jesus and men put down in books. Most all the nourishing thoughts are contained in the masterpieces and within reach of everybody. The English written Bible is the most inspiring piece of literature given to us. Another source of culture is humanity. Let no one be so conceited as to think that he has advanced so far intellectually that he cannot learn more from the hod carrier or common person in general. They all have some evidence of culture.

Woman and Woman's Work

By MRS. O. T. BRIGHT,
Prominent Chicago Club Woman.

THE woman who is unable to perform any task which she expects her servants to do is still a savage. The boast of some women of their ignorance of the simplest detail of household economy is shocking in the extreme, and smacks of the shoddiest kind of snobbery. Woman should understand woman's work, which is the care of the home, whether necessity requires her active share in the work or not. I heard a woman once boast with arrogant pride that if her servant should leave her she would not know how to even boil water. Such a confession instead of being to her credit is one of shame to her and a discredit to womanhood in general.

It is fair that the parents of a young woman should demand that her fiancé be able to support her, but it is equally fair that they expect the girl whom he marries to be able to manage the home and spend his money to the best advantage.

The present wave of domestic science as a serious study deserves the support of every woman's club. Its aim is to raise the standard of the home, to give more thought to the needs of life and the means for attaining them.

Commercial Supremacy Desired

By HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The conflict between the great powers of the world is not longer military, but commercial. Europe is not seeking to establish naval stations in the direction I have indicated, but she has already established commercial stations there, and out of these are liable to arise complications fully as intricate and vastly more delicate.

Fortunately the Venezuelan matter is being settled by arbitration. God grant that all difficulties of this character that may hereafter arise on the western hemisphere may be solved in the same way. If we had our share of the commerce to the south and west of us, instead of a paltry 10 per cent, we would be in a position to insist that they should be so settled.

THREE YEARS LATE.

Train Started in September, 1903, and Has Just Reached Its Destination 75 Miles Away.

Persons who become fretful over the delays of surface cars or the detention of steam trains ought to sit up and be cheerful when they read what the New York Press has to say of a Texas train. The Press declares that recently a Gulf & Interstate railway train arrived in Beaumont nearly three years late, and explains the matter as follows:

The train left Bolivar, just across Galveston bay from Galveston, on September 8, 1900, and was caught in the great storm which so nearly destroyed Galveston. Bolivar is 75 miles from Beaumont. Before the train had traveled far on its journey it was caught in the storm. Thirty miles of the track were washed away, and the train was left stranded on a sandy waste.

Dozens of persons who lived on Bolivar peninsula were saved from death by taking refuge in the train. After the storm subsided they walked to Bolivar with the passengers. But the abandoned train was left on the prairie.

The storm bankrupted the railroad, and no effort to rescue the engine and cars was made until recently. Had the road not suffered so seriously in that storm the property would have proved of great value a few months later, when oil was struck at Beaumont. The road is now undergoing repairs and development, and a little while ago the train was drawn into Beaumont, where it was greeted by a cheering multitude.

American Locomotives in Bavaria.
According to dispatches from Munich, the locomotives which had been bought

TOMB OF ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Resting Place of the Twelfth President of the United States Fast Fading to Decay.

The tomb of Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States, is fast falling to decay, says the Kansas City World.

A correspondent who recently visited the place says for over half a century it has lacked the care of a kindly hand. Apparently, nobody cares.

The tomb lies five miles from Louisville, and is somewhat off the road. Ivy riots over the weather-beaten blocks of granite. The fastenings on the door are red with rust. So far as known, no key has turned the locks for 50 years. Visitors are rare. It is doubtful if half a dozen tourists visit the tomb during a twelvemonth.

And this neglected spot is the last resting place of the hero of the Black Hawk and Florida wars. Here is the dust of that great soldier, who, with 4,000 American riflemen, drove in retreat 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Ana at Buena Vista. Here are the remains of the American Cortez and a resident of the United States. He who conquered the swamps and everglades of Florida and made Mexico surrender is forgotten by his countrymen. Not one in 10,000 knows the place of his sepulchre. The plaintive words of Rip Van Winkle are appropriate: "How soon we are forgotten when we're gone!"

Scientific Study of Cancer.
At a meeting in London, at which the first annual report of the general committee of the cancer research fund was presented, on July 30, Sir William Broadbent said he thought that in the

THE PANAMA QUESTION.

Hoar, Foraker and Gorman Make Notable Speeches in the Senate Concerning the Isthmus.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The senate yesterday was the scene of a most important debate on the isthmian canal question as affected by the president's recognition of the independence of the republic of Panama. The discussion began with a speech by Mr. Hoar on his resolution of inquiry that lasted several hours. In addition to Mr. Hoar's address there were speeches by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Foraker. All three were notable utterances.

Mr. Hoar confined his remarks to his resolution and they were carefully written out and read from manuscript. He held that this country has not yet received full official information concerning the isthmian revolution, and criticized in sharp terms the conduct of this country as shown by what has been given out. He compared the conduct of the United States on the isthmus to that of a policeman who would manacle and hold a person about to be attacked for robbery, and who would then insist on having the spoils of the theft delivered to himself.

There was no reservation in Mr. Gorman's utterances. He practically alleged that the situation in Panama had been created to make a campaign issue, and charged Assistant Secretary of State Loomis with a violation of the proprieties in discussing the question at a banquet in New York. He also said that unless further light was thrown on the subject he would oppose the Panama treaty. He also referred to the impetuous action of the executive and declared that the senate should prevent the jeopardizing of the business interests of the country.

Mr. Foraker took Mr. Hoar to task severely for his remarks reflecting on the administration and his indiscretion in speaking in open session concerning executive matters. He defended the administration for its attitude toward the Panama revolt. A heated colloquy took place between Mr. Foraker and Mr. Hoar during an effort of the Massachusetts senator to explain more fully his position in the matter.

BY A DECISIVE VOTE.

The Senate Passes the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

Washington, Dec. 17.—By the decisive vote of 57 to 18 the senate yesterday passed the bill carrying into effect the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The final vote came at the close of a day which was marked by a debate which while at all times animated was never acrimonious. The principal speeches were made by Mr. Spooner for the bill and by Mr. Bailey against. Both senators were subjected to frequent interruptions.

In his remarks Mr. Bailey referred to the recent agreement of the democratic caucus to stand solidly on party questions and warned the republicans that in the future they could not depend on straggling democratic votes in support of republican party measures, regardless of whether they were in accordance with democratic doctrine.

The bill passed carries into execution the treaty between the United States and Cuba which was ratified last March. The treaty provides for a reduction of 20 per cent, from the rates of duty under the Dingley law on all Cuban articles imported into the United States and a varying reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent, from the established Cuban duty on articles imported into Cuba from the United States. After the passage of the Cuban bill the senate agreed to the house resolution providing for a holiday recess from December 19 to January 4.

Kansas City Gets the Convention.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—The next national convention of the prohibition party will be held in Kansas City on June 29. Eight cities—Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, Buffalo, Milwaukee and Columbus, O., put in bids for the convention when the national committee of the party met here yesterday, but after listening for hours to the arguments of the rival delegates, Kansas City secured almost twice as many votes as its nearest competitor. The report of the treasurer, Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, showed that the committee had paid all its bills and had \$7,000 to begin its next presidential campaign.

He Praises Roosevelt.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—M. Bunau-Varilla, the minister from the republic of Panama to the United States, delivered an address last night at the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in this city, on "The conditions under which the new republic was founded." He upheld President Roosevelt in all his acts, claiming that the Spooner act gave the president authority to do all he had done. He claimed that Colombia's course amounted to an attempt at blackmail.

Stole \$20,000.

Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 17.—W. C. McKeown, secretary of the board of regents of the State University, confessed yesterday to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000 and possibly more. Most of the money was lost at the race track. Mr. McKeown has been suspended by President Wheeler and placed under arrest by the local authorities.

Wage Reduction Notices Torn Down.

Connettsville, Pa., Dec. 17.—A few hours after the posting of notices by the H. C. Frick Coke Co. announcing a reduction in wages similar notices appeared at the plants of W. J. Rainey, the largest independent coke producer in this section. Yesterday the workmen were mystified when they learned that the officials had torn the notices down. When asked regarding the removal of the signs the officials all made the same reply: "We do not know if there will be a reduction of wages by the Rainey Company."

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Nineteen True Bills Returned by the United States Grand Jury at Omaha—Senator Dietrich and ex-Adj. Gen. Colby Among Those Charged with Wrongdoing.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18.—The United States grand jury yesterday made its report to the court, returning 19 true bills. These include indictments against United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich for alleged illegal leasing of a building to the government to be used as a postoffice; ex-Adj. Gen. Leonard W. Colby for the alleged embezzlement of government funds; Daniel Gaines, of Bassett, Neb., for alleged perjury in swearing falsely to homestead entries; ex-State Senator Elliott Lowe for alleged conspiracy to bribe a United States senator; Postmaster John S. Mitchell, of Alma, Neb., charging him with illegal sale of postage stamps; William M. Irwin, on a charge of acting as agent for Mitchell, and against R. M. Allen, president of the Standard Cattle Co., for the alleged illegal fencing of government lands. The other indictments were similar to that against Allen, but do not involve extensive tracts of land.

The jury reported it had further matters under consideration. The indictments against Senator Dietrich and State Senator Lowe are in addition to those returned against them a week ago.

Senator Dietrich is charged with the alleged violation of Section 3739 of the revised statutes, which provides that no member of congress shall "directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, on his account, undertake, execute, hold or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement made or entered into in behalf of the United States, by any officer or person authorized to make contracts on behalf of the United States."

The indictment charges that Senator Dietrich leased to the government on April 24, 1901, a building at Hastings, Neb., to be used for a postoffice at an annual rental of \$1,300. There is one count which covers the amount received for rental on the building from the date of its lease by the government up to the present time, equal to a sum slightly in excess of \$2,000.

The indictment against ex-State Senator Lowe charges him with alleged conspiracy to bribe a United States senator. Two counts each of \$500 are named in the bill. It is charged that these amounts were paid to Lowe by Postmaster John Mitchell in consideration of Lowe's indorsement of Mitchell's candidacy to Senator Dietrich for the appointment as postmaster at Alma.

POTTERS COMBINE.

Formed a Company to Control Prices and Regulate the Output.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 18.—It was learned here Thursday that the pottery selling company which was incorporated Wednesday has been formed as the result of an agreement among practically all of the sanitary potteries of the United States for the purpose of controlling prices and regulating the output of each pottery. Representatives of the different potteries have been in secret session here for three days, arranging details. The pottery selling company's headquarters will be in this city.

It was stated semi-officially that the reason for this arrangement is that a suit has just been decided in a way that will compel all the sanitary manufacturers to pay a royalty on a sanitary closet, the one that is generally manufactured. The patent is owned by a Boston concern. It is stated that owing to this royalty the price of these goods will be advanced about 50 per cent.

Formed a New Society.

New York, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of the interdenominational council of women for Christian and patriotic service held here Thursday a new union was formed "for the protection of the American home against the present menace of Mormonism and its teaching of polygamy; for an educative campaign throughout the country and to raise money for legal expenses in collecting evidence of the higher allegiance sworn by Reed Smoot to the Mormon church."

Three Men Cremated.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 18.—Martin Olson, John Rusk and Lars Anderson were suffocated to death in a fire in Peter Sundstrum's saloon yesterday. Mrs. Sundstrum suffered a broken leg by jumping from the second-story window. The three Swedes came into the saloon late Wednesday night and fell asleep, one on the floor, one in his chair and one on a couch. In these positions they were all found dead after the fire had been extinguished.

Shot His Wife and Suicided.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Pierce Purcell shot and probably fatally wounded his wife here last night and later sent a bullet through his brain. He also fired at two of his children, a boy and a girl. The girl was wounded in the leg. The bullet missed the boy. The couple had lived unhappily for some time.

A Presidential Proclamation.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president has issued a proclamation reciting the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill and declaring the Cuban reciprocity treaty to be effective ten days from yesterday.

Policeman Shot His Chief.

Adams, Mass., Dec. 18.—Enraged at the refusal of his chief to immediately restore him to duty from which he had been temporarily suspended for intoxication, Police Officer Gardner Northrup last night shot Chief of Police Dineen. One bullet entered Dineen's mouth, lodging in the neck; a second grazed the abdomen and a third passed through his right hand. His condition is critical. Overpowered as he attempted to fire again, Northrup turned the weapon upon himself and received a slight flesh wound.

GENERAL RAFAEL REYES.



Gen. Reyes, who was sent to Washington by the government of Colombia for the purpose of restoring order on the isthmus, is the most prominent soldier and statesman of the turbulent South American republic. Gen. Reyes is determined to compel the people of Panama to return to the Colombian fold, and threatens to compel them to do so by force, if all peaceful means should happen to fail. He received very little encouragement at Washington, and it would not be surprising if he would attempt to lead an army against Panama on the long land trail between Bogota, the Colombian capital, and the cities of the isthmus.

In order to study the American system of locomotive building have proved, because of their simplicity, their originality of construction and their remarkable locomotion for fast and freight trains, most acceptable, especially as to durability and efficiency, and that up to this time nothing has been discovered to warrant a statement that, with the same care bestowed upon them as upon the Bavarian locomotives, the American locomotives would prove less durable than those built abroad. Indeed, many of the parts of construction have been found so simple and practical that they will be adopted in the construction of Bavarian locomotives.

Honored Lord Kelvin.

The University of Wales has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science upon Lord Kelvin in consideration of his eminent services to science.

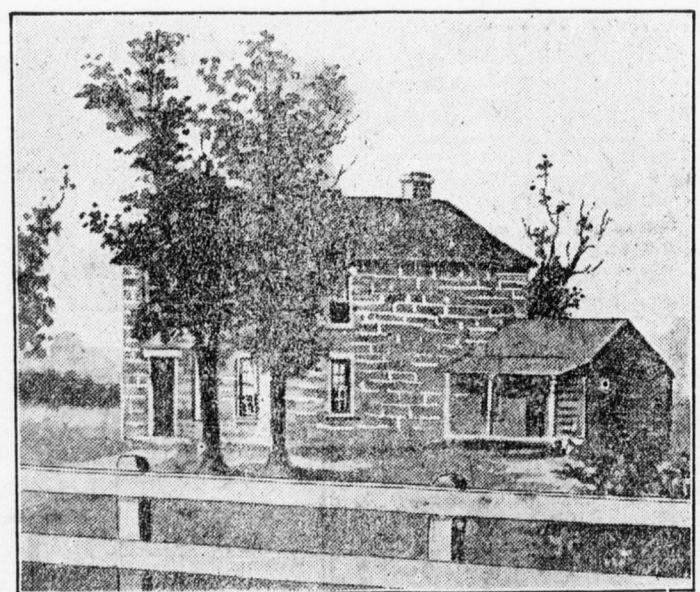
Irrigation in Dakota.

By means of irrigation something like 3,500,000 acres of land in Dakota have been increased in value over \$230,000,000.

New Paper Product.

Waste paper is used as the basis of a new composition which is said to be harder than many kinds of stone. The secret is that of a Yonkers (N. Y.) man, who has given it the name of pollardite. As a thin veneer placed on iron, wood, stone or brick, it is said to offer protection against fire, water, acids or rust, resisting the effects of extremes of high and low temperatures. It is composed chiefly of waste paper pulped and molded into form, and presents the appearance of stone in color and consistency.

OLD JAIL AT CARTHAGE, ILL.



The old jail at Carthage, Ill., in which the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother Hiram were killed by a mob in June, 1844, has just been sold to the Mormons. The price paid was \$4,990—about \$1,000 under its real value. The structure is built of sandstone and is well preserved. In the '40's it was the sheriff's residence, one room being used for a jail, and it has always been occupied as a residence. It stands on an acre of well-improved ground. It is reported that the building will be removed to Salt Lake City, to be set up there as a memorial to the great prophet of Mormonism.