

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION.

Youth Should Learn That the Most Capable Man is Always Liberally Educated.
In the days of slavery the youth of the south was wonderfully well educated for the subsequent life he intended to lead, which in most cases was to conduct a plantation. The schools he attended in the country were simple in their methods and surroundings, but they were wonderfully efficient. The work of the teacher was usually thorough and well done. The teaching was dignified and the rod was used in a well-fashioned way without the son of the fire-eating overseer that was no more spared than that of the overseer. If there was objection to the discipline by a few of the larger pupils they would organize a rebellion and they would go so far as to rebel against the teacher in the spring but in such cases these rebels always knew that such would only emphasize their support of the teacher and they would have to stand for their own and take chances as to the consequences.
These young fellows not only got schooling under a wholesome, sometimes even severe, discipline, but they served a magnificent apprenticeship, sometimes voluntary, sometimes involuntary, in plantation work. Nobody of ordinary sound mind and body reached maturity on a plantation without learning to plow, hoe, drive a mule, swing an axe and do every-thing else ever required to be done on a plantation. He learned all the duties of a mule and horse and not only knew the nature and peculiarity of each particular mule on the place, but knew negroes in general and their idiosyncrasies of particular negroes.
The skill and the practical knowledge acquired in the youth's apprenticeship gained in his ordinary home life and surroundings were invaluable to him in the subsequent management of a plantation with mule power and slave labor. It was an apprenticeship that developed the body as well as the mind and made the best development for the youth of his mind and body.
In these modern times, while the school part of education has been extended and improved, nothing has been incorporated into the modern system of education to take the place of that practical apprenticeship for plantation work, which laid the foundation in discipline and mind, not only for the best possible plantation manager, but for statesmen, lawyers and other professional men.
The chief need of the youth of today is training in manufacturing pursuits. The school and collegiate education of today is all right as far as it goes. The graduate of a school, however, is largely without practical knowledge or training in the lines of the work he wishes to undertake. If the young men of today knew as much about spindles, looms and steam engines as the cotton-belt young man knew about cotton, cotton growing and the like, they would be ample occupation for them at good pay in the cotton mills and other factories. Indeed we know in a condition where the manufacturing manufacturers are constantly in need of and seeking an educated and practical class of young men, while the country is at the same time full of education and impractical young fellows, occupying positions. Some of these young fellows, realizing their mistake, take steps to get the education and go to work to make themselves capable to do efficient work. These invariably succeed and become in due time successful managers, and owners. Many of them, however, are disappointed for a long time solely because they want of practical training in the apprenticeship in the practical part of the work they want to do.

FANATICISM.

The Result of a Narrow View of Life and Should be Avoided.
The man who is called a fanatic in one generation may be hailed as a pioneer in the next, but that circumstance does not prove that he was unjustly stigmatized at the time of his unreasonable activity. We have had instances in the history of our own country of unreasonable bigots violating the laws of the land and stirring up insurrection and strife, who were quite justly regarded as fanatics, and yet, under changed conditions, they have afterward appeared as men of advanced ideas and sometimes have been lauded for the acts for which they were at one time condemned.
One might suppose from such instances that there is no sure test of fanaticism; that any man who is unduly zealous and bigoted may be only a little in advance of time and entitled to honor rather than opprobrium. But men are to be judged not by what may be developed in the future, but by their conduct under the conditions which confront them. The fanatic who unreasonably presses his idea long before the world is ready to receive it, or at a time when it is opposed to law and morality, is not to be excused if long afterward, without influence from him, conditions so change as to make his views orthodox and in accordance with the law. Fanaticism is usually developed from a form of ignorance which may include a great amount of knowledge in a very narrow field. Its victim examines the world under a high-power microscope. He may know more than his fellowmen about some phase of social life, but his field of view is so limited that his observations are of little value to himself or to any one else.
The world learns something even from its fanatics, but they are not entitled to honor merely because events beyond their control or development of ideas which they combated may after the lapse of years have made their vagaries somewhat more reasonable. Fanaticism is usually associated, in our thoughts, with religious zeal, but it is a potent factor in politics, and the political fanatic, though altogether unreasonable and wrong during his lifetime, may come to be regarded in after years as a great prophet. The only way to get anything like a correct view of a man is to consider him in his environment. His views may now be regarded as reasonable and right, but were they either reasonable or right at the time they were promulgated? Under such a test some of the fathers of parties would appear as mere fanatics, not entitled to honor by later and wiser generations of men.
When a fanatic of our own time is denounced, the suggestion is sometimes made that we are doing him an injustice, and in proof thereof we are referred to philosophers who were misunderstood in their day and generation. But men must be judged by their fellow men by the standards of the time in which they live. The unreasonable zealot of today is a fanatic, because he is unreasonable, and the political changes of the future that may make his views more tolerable cannot change his present character. Fanaticism is to be avoided because it is the result of a narrow view of life, of an intolerance born of ignorance. The broad-minded man may not be as zealous as the fanatic, but he is more just to his fellowmen and is less likely to lead them astray.
Cleveland on Militarism.
Among the letters received by Bolton Hall, temporary secretary of the American League, recently organized to oppose militarism in the United States, is the following from Grover Cleveland:
BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., Oct. 8, 1899.
Your letter and the statement of the principles of the proposed American League have been forwarded to me. I think the statement is the best I have seen on the question of anti-expansion as it is at present exhibited to us.
The concluding paragraph comprises, in my opinion, the pith of the matter. The use of force in the extension of American institutions presents an inconsistency whose evil and dangerous tendency ought to be apparent to all who love these institutions and understand their motives and purposes.
I have no objection to being among those who subscribe to the statement you send me. If it is altered, however, I desire to be advised of the change before I am recorded as an adviser. Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
The paragraph which Mr. Cleveland refers to is the last one in the platform of the organization. It is as follows:
We are therefore opposed to the use of force in the extension of American institutions.
The young king of Spain is now fourteen years of age and growing very fast. Under the laws of Spain he comes of age at sixteen.

Yellow Diplomacy.

We understand that the New York World has sent a proposition to the governors of states of the United States, asking that they call immense mass meetings to protest against England making war upon the Boers. It seems to us that this is the most un-American performance we have ever known a newspaper in this country to engage in. In the first place, it is pure insolence, and in the second place, could it be carried out it would be an exhibition of such ingratitude as no nation was ever guilty of before. We do not suppose that there is one man in a thousand in America who has any clear understanding of the difficulty between Great Britain and the Boers. But waiving that, a year ago we were engaged in a war with Spain. All that kept us from being involved with four or five nations of Europe was the attitude of Great Britain. That country showed us the utmost friendliness, and showed it in a way to give continental Europe notice that if the United States was interfered with in the slightest by any of them they would have Great Britain to fight as well as the United States. Again, when preparations were ready for the attack on the city of Manila and the warships of other nations took up their positions in the harbor, the British squadron there got up steam, hauled in its anchors, and quietly and without noise took up its position between the squadron of Admiral Dewey and all the others. It was a quiet but effective notice to all the others that they must not interfere next day. That any paper in our country should ask such a thing is a dead clear proof that the man in control of that paper has not yet learned either the spirit of our institutions or the character of the American people. We do not believe that in all the states there will be one favorable response to the un-American request.—Salt Lake Tribune.

A Libel.

In a recent address delivered in Chicago by Col. James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, N. C., assistant attorney general of the United States, he took occasion to say that the Confederate soldier came back from the war "with the feeling of a wayward son to take his wonted place around the Union altar."
This is a libel on the Confederate soldier. There never was a doubt in his mind that the course which he pursued in taking up arms in defence of Southern rights was honorable and patriotic. He did not lay down his arms until he was compelled by overwhelming odds to do so. He surrendered under protest, and it was in no spirit of repentance that he "took his place around the Union altar."
He was as proud and as conscious of right when he came back as when he went out. He fought for a great principle, and he had no apologies to make. Nor has he been in an apologetic frame of mind since that time. He is true to the flag, true to the Union, and he gave abundant evidence of his loyalty, if such evidence were needed, when the war with Spain broke out. But he has never regarded himself in the light of a prodigal son returning home to ask forgiveness for an error committed. He came back with heart bowed down in sorrow, to be sure, but with head erect and with the proud consciousness of having discharged his duty like a man.
After the fight was over the opportunity was offered him to come back into the Union and he accepted the invitation in good faith. But if the condition had been that he should repent and recant and confess himself to have been a "wayward son," he would have remained outside the Union to his dying day. Col. James E. Boyd knows very little of the people with whom he was raised.—Richmond Times.

Croker Turns Hill Down.

At a meeting of the New York state Democratic committee in New York city last week the followers of ex-Senator Murphy and Richard Croker defeated ex-Senator David B. Hill in a struggle for supremacy. Just what the victory means the campaign alone will tell, for Senator Hill, in a strong speech on other matters, emphatically declared that while Croker had won the fight in the committee, he could not ride rough shod over the rights of up state Democrats at the polls, and followers of the senator declared that Croker's victory meant defeat for every member of the legislature above the New York city line.
Strong Bryan resolutions, seconded by Croker, were adopted, over the protest of Senator Hill, who could muster only ten votes against them.
A man's love is apt to be regulated by his digestion.

Answer Not a Fool.

Kansas Populists are playing in the hardest kind of luck. There was no drought this year, and the grasshoppers did not appear.—Easton Free Press.
It was McKinleyism, Dingleyism, imperialism and "sound money" that fixed the clock of the grasshoppers and changed God's plans and kept the drouth out of Kansas. Why, so blessed is McKinleyism, Dingleyism, imperialism and "sound money" that the factories of Europe are overwhelmed with orders and railroad building in China, Japan, Brazil and Russia is progressing as it never did before, thus giving American manufacturers a market for their surplus products. And it must also be borne in mind that while McKinleyism, Dingleyism, imperialism and "sound money" have resulted in keeping grasshoppers and the drouth out of Kansas, it slipped a cog in the operation and devastated crops and homes in Porto Rico and made thousands and thousands of paupers and hundreds and hundreds subjects for burial. McKinleyism, Dingleyism, imperialism and "sound money" made big wheat crops in this country, caused hens to lay more eggs and made richer and sweeter grass for cattle to fatten upon; but the pity of it is that under McKinleyism, Dingleyism, imperialism and "sound money" we have smallpox and typhoid fever in Pennsylvania, the bubonic plague in Paraguay and China and yellow fever in Florida and Cuba. Perhaps a slight amendment to the tariff and financial laws of the country would remedy these evils.—Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay county, W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by C. E. Holton, Druggist.

Thomas Jenning died at his home in Boon Station township one day last week. He was a native of England and about 50 years of age. He had been in the United States something over twenty years. A wife survives him.—Graham Tribune.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by C. E. Holton, Druggist.

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