

Education and Crime.

From the Universalist. Is crime as well as insanity a disease of civilization? It is certainly on the increase among the most highly civilized and progressive nations. This fact shows that it is not the child of ignorance. Its cause is not to be found in the absence of intellectual culture alone. The want of mental cultivation will not account for its existence and rapid increase in highly cultured communities. Its natural and only habitat is not ignorance, poverty, filth and rags. It is found in the homes of wealth as well as in the hovels of the poor. The educated and refined are often found among criminals as well as the ignorant and coarse. It is not confined to the poor and illiterate. We find it among all classes of society and in all conditions of life. It is not peculiar to any one race or confined to any one social station. It is universal. It has no geographical limitations. Like some diseases it is found in all climes, and common to all nations. It thrives among all people and grows under all laws. It speaks all languages, and assumes all forms. It breathes all airs and warms in all suns.

The general prevalence of crime shows that the elements from which it is evolved are common to man's dual and complex nature. Criminal conduct results from the fact that man voluntarily chooses to be controlled by appetite and passion instead of reason and conscience. The natural and animal governs, when the moral and spiritual should be supreme. By this choice and the action resulting from it man's moral nature is degraded, and his moral sensibilities are blunted. His conscience is seared, his heart is hardened and his moral energy dissipated. This degradation of man's higher nature leaves the physical and animal in control and opens wide the door to the practice of vice and crime.

It may be asked, what has education to do with this? The answer is, very much every way. The modern specialism in culture is largely responsible for the one-sided development of man's nature that has resulted in degrading his higher faculties by placing them under the control of his animal instincts, passions and appetites. This is a fact of history and experience.

Specialism in education has been largely directed to the physical sciences, and to the study of matter, life and mind in their vital and practical relations, dependencies and activities. This has resulted in producing among the cultured classes widespread skepticism as to the existence, function, and usefulness of the higher faculties of man. It has given to materialism, atheism, pantheism, monism, agnosticism, and pessimism, a new impetus and a wider and more distinctive influence. The result is, moral ideals are destroyed; moral restraints are removed; moral motives are taken away; moral convictions are weakened, and moral character is arrested in its development. What else but an increase of crime could result from the teaching and acceptance of a philosophy that dethrones God, proclaims that man is only an animal, that the only principle of human action is selfishness, and that there is not rational good in the universe? This is the outcome of much of the educational specialism of the day.

Education to prevent crime and reform criminals must be addressed to man's whole nature. The body and mind, the reason and conscience, the head and heart, the intellectual and moral faculties, must all come under its influence. The culture must be many sided. The development must have unity, symmetry, harmony and strength. The higher nature of man must be reached. The moral elements in humanity must be quickened into life, called into action, and trained for use. Culture must not only be intense, but broad, deep and pure. Not alone the lower, but the higher motives for right action must be placed before man. The failure on the part of educators to do this is the source of much of the crime which we find in highly civilized communities. Man's whole nature is not developed in

harmony. The moral unity of human nature, life and character is not preserved, but destroyed by much of our modern culture.

The prevalent theory of the function of education has something to do with this. The true function of education is not only scholarship, as is generally supposed, but manhood as well. It is not only the attainment of knowledge, but the development of character, that should be sought in education. In it we should seek to make men pure and strong, as well as wise. We should not be satisfied with imparting ideas, but seek to develop principles in men. In other words all true education aims at making not only wiser, but better, happier, and more useful.

Specialism in culture will not and cannot do this. A knowledge of mathematics will not cause men to speak the truth. To understand physics does not teach benevolence, justice, equity and honesty. A wise head does not always make a pure heart, or a noble life. A strong man does not guarantee a strong will, and righteous conduct. If it did we would not see in the prisons of Europe and America hundreds of graduates from colleges and universities. Education should seek to develop wise, strong, righteous, useful men and women.

CHAIRMAN Baker of the popocrat state committee is entitled to wear the belt as champion juggler with election figures. In an address "to the men of Michigan who voted for Bryan electors," after whining about the defeat of popocracy in Michigan, which he falsely alleges to be due to "the open and barefaced intimidation that was practiced" in some localities, and which he professes to be able to demonstrate from the returns, and after claiming that "in other portions of the state the results are inexplicable except upon the theory that some mysterious force was at work to defeat the real will of the people," Mr. Baker enumerates a list of fifteen counties—Branch, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Montcalm, Van Buren, Barry, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph—in which he alleges there was an aggregate democratic gain of 13,864. His method of arriving at this astonishing result is by making a comparison of the McKinley and the Bryan votes of 1896 with the Harrison and the Cleveland votes of 1892, wholly ignoring the fact that in 1892 it was the democrat vote only that was cast for Cleveland, the populist vote going to Weaver, while in 1896 the demo-popo-union-free-silver vote was all united and was all cast for Mr. Bryan. If Mr. Baker had desired to make an honest, fair comparison of the presidential votes of '92 and '96—which he did not—he would have found that in seven of the counties enumerated in his list, the republican vote, as compared with the entire opposition vote, shows an actual republican gain of 1,605, while the remaining eight counties show a popocrat gain of 2,230, a net popocrat gain in the entire fifteen counties of but 625, instead of 13,834 as claimed by Rain-pow Baker. And notwithstanding the fact that every voter marks his ballot in the secrecy of the booth where he cannot possibly be interfered with, Mr. Baker is sure that because in some localities there was an increased republican vote there must have been republican intimidation. As well might republicans claim that in localities where there was an increased popocrat vote—there were a few such places—there must have been popocrat intimidation. Because McKinley carried the state by a plurality 56,076 in a total vote of 544,285, while Harrison, four years before, only had a plurality of 20,412, in a total vote of 466,717, and because, while in 1892, all other electoral tickets in Michigan received 21,301 more votes than the republican, in 1896 McKinley had a clear majority over all opposition of 42,369 in the state, therefore there has been intimidation of voters. The great trouble with Mr. Baker's argument is in the "therefore." In 1894, when the total vote of the state was but 416,988, Gov. Rich had a plurality of 106,392. At the recent election when there were 103,053 more votes cast for governor than there were two years ago, Pingree, the great vote-getter, has a plurality

of only 83,400, a decrease of 22,983 as compared with Rich's plurality in '94. Was this decrease owing to popocrat intimidation? Certainly not, and nobody is silly enough to make any such claim, and yet it would be just as sensible as the popocrat claim of republican intimidation in 1896. The fact is, all talk of intimidation is rot, and nothing more; the people realized in '94 that they had made a great mistake when they voted for a change in '92 and they have only been anxiously waiting to change back from free trade and bond issues to protection and reciprocity; they had no confidence in Bryan and free silver, but were firmly resolved to try McKinley and sound money; they have had four years of democracy and adversity and were glad of the opportunity to return to republicanism and prosperity. This was "the mysterious force" that puzzled Chairman Baker, and it was exerted, not to "defeat the will of the people," as he alleges, but to register that will, which it succeeded in doing most admirably by a popular majority never before equaled in the history of the country and a majority in the electoral college that has seldom been approached.

John Bull's Medicine.



A DOSE HE LIKES.



A BITTER TONIC.

Home Honors Awarded. One thing the American people may bank on—when the next tariff bill is passed by congress and signed by President McKinley the chairman of the ways and means committee will no hasten over to London to receive the reward of his labors, to be banqueted and toasted, to be petted and made much of by our commercial rivals, as did the framer of the original of the tariff bill now in force. He will not turn to Englishmen as his friends, but to the American people, whose interests a protective tariff considers first and always.

Where's the Man? Wanted—By the free trade party, a hypnotist who can make the American people believe that under this free trade administration they have had plenty of work, good wages and a surplus in the national treasury. In short, to make them believe that they have had the prosperity and the good times they actually did have in 1891 and 1892 under the McKinley law. To a man with hypnotic power sufficient to accomplish this big wages (in silver) will be paid, as this is the only thing that will save the free trade party from ruin. Apply to New York Tariff Reform club.

A Workman's Advice to Billy Bryan. Well, Billy Bryan, did yer hear the roar that week. When with our ballots we jest got the chance to speak? Yer bet yer did. A good loud noise, we made Against yer English racket called free trade. Yer heard it from the east, north, south and west. And we don't know which give the answer best. Five southern states agin yer, Lord be praised. The blockade of the solid south is raised. Yer thought, too, that the west was all yer own. Not much. The lab'ring man can't live on stone. He needs some bread jest onest or twice a year. But ye don't want us earning wages here. Yer want to give the work across the sea. And that's how we and yer must disagree. We want the work, we want it all alone. We asked for bread, but yer gave us a stone. But, thank the Lord, our turn has come at last. And in we rolled the ballots pretty fast. All solid, too, for Bill McKinley, who Yer free trade tariff bill will soon undo. Worse luck, we've yet got several months to wait. Before we shat them out and bar protection's gate. But factry whistles sounding loud each day Show some of us already earning pay. Look here, young Billy Bryan, we won't be hard. Because free trade was not the winning card. Yer've bin well licked, so now stay home and learn. That workmen here must have the chance to earn. Enough to keep their families in honest way. And set a bit aside ag'inst a rainy day. Jest put this in yer pipe and smoke it, Bill. We won't hurt yer a little bit—if yer keep still. —C. H. B.

HE WANTS IT QUICKLY

President Elect McKinley on the Tariff.

HOPES FOR A LAW BY JULY 1.

He Does Not Favor the Dingley Bill, Nor Does He Favor His Own Former Tariff Law—High Duties Not Needed at Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Senators and representatives are now arriving in great numbers for the winter session which begins next Monday. Interest in the president's message and in the work of congress previous to March 4 is confined almost entirely to the Cuban question. No one of good information expects anything to be done with the tariff at the regular session. It is already settled that one of the first acts of President McKinley will be to issue a call for a special session of the new congress, to meet within 80 days after inauguration. Unless something unusual and unforeseen arises to induce the president elect to change his mind, he will press upon congress at this special session the urgency of passing a tariff bill that will provide the government with a much needed increase of revenue.

Major McKinley believes it to be the duty of the Republican party to revise the tariff at the earliest opportunity. He believes such revision is needed, not alone for the purpose of providing the treasury with more income with which to meet the expenditures of the government, but to add to the prosperity of the country. He believes and says to his friends with the utmost frankness that the country will never be fully prosperous till it gets a tariff that will shut out a part, at least, of the flood of goods that comes hither from foreign countries. In other words, Major McKinley is as much a protectionist as he always was, and he does not propose to take any backward step.

The New Tariff Bill.

Your correspondent is able to say, however, upon the highest authority that the incoming president does not propose to reenact the McKinley tariff. While he has never changed his opinion that that was the best tariff ever passed, and exactly adaptable to the conditions as they then existed, he recognizes the fact that conditions have changed and that the tariff schedules must change with them. The most conspicuous of Major McKinley's political managers and his intimate friend and adviser said to me last week that as a business man he knew the conditions of manufacturing and business, and that there was not to his knowledge a single interest which now required as high a tariff as it required in 1890, when the McKinley bill was framed. The new tariff bill, therefore, will be a compromise between the Wilson-Gorman measure, which it is generally admitted was not a symmetrical or scientific scheme, and the McKinley bill of six years ago. The new law will not advance many rates at all and others only slightly. The chief effort will be to produce a more harmonious bill, equalizing upon a scientific basis the rates upon articles which bear intimate relation one to another in manufacturing and commerce.

As might be expected from a public man of Mr. McKinley's training and predilections, he proposes as president of the United States to have something to say about the tariff bill to be passed by the next congress. He does not wish to prepare it himself, of course, nor to dictate as to its details, but he does wish and intend to inspire its general policy. Consideration of this fact will instantly bring to the mind of the thoughtful reader what may be considered the greatest romance of modern politics. Six years ago Major McKinley was defeated for the speakership by Thomas B. Reed and was then made chairman of the ways and means committee, and in that capacity prepared the tariff law which bore his name. That law plunged his party into defeat and apparent ruin. The effects of it continued till 1892 and enabled the Democrats to obtain possession of all branches of the government. Men said McKinley's career as a public man was at an end. Many of his own party blamed him more or less openly for having brought ruin upon them.

Time's Whirligig.

Now the despised and ridiculed McKinley of only a half dozen years ago is president elect. He comes into power with both branches of congress in political sympathy with him. He comes to make another tariff bill, and if he cares to exercise his power to its full he can make any sort of a tariff measure he likes. If that is not a remarkable example of the peculiar effect of the whirligig of time, I do not know where to find one in the history of American politics.

The president elect proposes to choose for his secretary of the treasury a man who can make a tariff bill for him under his inspiration and guidance. That man is Nelson Dingley of Maine, now chairman of the ways and means committee of the house. Mr. Dingley is this week a visitor at Canton, and when he comes to Washington to take up his winter's work his chief task in all probability will be the framing of a tariff to be presented to the special session of the new congress within a few weeks after McKinley becomes president and he himself has left congress for the treasury department. If Mr. Dingley were not now chairman of ways and means, there might be some impropriety in the president elect asking him to prepare a tariff bill during the winter. That would make it an administrative and not a congress measure. But under the circumstances it is eminently appropriate, and no one can criticize the method which the incoming president has sagaciously adopted for expediting the enactment of a new tariff law.

The Dead Dingley Bill.

President Elect McKinley not only wants a new Republican tariff, but he wants it quickly. He believes such a measure can be put on the statute books by the end of the current fiscal year, which will be July 1. He also hopes to secure the enactment of a tariff so satisfactory to the country that it will be permitted to stand without general revision for years to come, thus taking the tariff, for a time at least, out of politics. The president elect is not in favor of the Dingley bill, and Mr. Dingley himself is not in favor of it now. It could be of but temporary use at best, and at the earliest it could not be placed on the statutes much before March. Four months later it is hoped to have a general new tariff law in force.

I am able to make the important announcement, on high authority, that the new administration hopes to frame a tariff bill of such moderate character that it will have the support of at least five Democratic senators. WALTER WELLMAN.

Broken Chain. The family circle is never so happy after the chain is broken and a link taken. Some family chains are strong, others weak. Have you a good family history? Or is there a tendency to coughs, throat or bronchial troubles, weak lungs? Has a brother, sister, parent or near relative had consumption? Then your family chain is weak. Strengthen it. Take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It makes rich blood, gives strength and vigor to weak lungs and run-down constitutions. With its aid the system throws off acute coughs and colds. It prevents the chain from breaking. Shall we send you a book about this, free? For sale by all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

MILLER, Fashionable TAILOR, TEACHES DEMARGO'S French Tailor Method —OF— DRESS CUTTING, Requiring but three Measures. Ladies, we beg to call your attention to our French tailor method of dress cutting. It is absolutely the latest and best now in use. We take but three measures and guarantee a perfect fit. Can be learned in a few lessons, is simple and accurate, easy to learn and impossible to forget. We have just what the people have been wanting for years, viz: a method that is simple, accurate and cheap. We urge the necessity of every lady learning to cut her own dresses, regardless of present conditions. We claim it an accomplishment. We will demonstrate the merits of our method by cutting test linings free of charge. Seamless waists a specialty. We would kindly invite you to investigate the merits of our method at my place of business in Longwell block. Gentlemen's Tailoring in all Branches. SUITS, \$16 and UP. PANTS, \$4, UP MILLER, The Fashionable Tailor.

C. R. Avery. At the front with a complete line in every department. "Up-to-Date" goods at "Up-to-Date" prices is our motto. Felt Window Shades, best spring fixtures, 15c. Opaque Window Shades, best spring fixtures, 25c. Curtain Poles, complete, 19c. 50c Table Linen, 36c. \$2.00 Napkins, \$1.45 doz. A good Linen Toweling 5c. \$1.00 Corsets 58c. Double fold Suitings 12 1/2c. Illuminated Suitings 12 1/2c. 50 inch All Wool Dress Flannels 29c. 46 inch All Wool Imported Serge 39c. 36 inch All Wool Imported Serge 22c. Ladies' 15c Seamless Hose 8c. Child's 10c assorted Hose 4c. Ladies' latest Capes and Jackets \$2.75 and up. Ladies' out of date Cloaks 98c and up. Ladies' Shoes 98c and up. Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes \$1.98. Gold framed Spectacles 48c. Nickel " 10c. Butter Milk Toilet Soap 3c. Best Tar " 5c. 3 bars Lenox Soap for 10c. 2 bars Red Star Soap for 5c. Very best 50c Tea 39c. 2400 best Parlor Matches 10c. Best Cooking Soda 4c. 2lb pack'g best Rolled Oats 5c. Cork lined wood Faucets 4c. Best Ginged Snaps 6c. 50 extra good Cigars 90c. 5c Pencil Tablets 2c. 10c Ink Tablets 4c. 1 bottle Ink or Mucilage 3c. Rubber Tip Lead Pencils 1c. Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, special values, 25c and up. Unapproachable bargains in all departments. Millinery department is turning out Tam O'Shanter's at 35c and up. We Have Too Many Cloaks! Tempted by the low prices, the stylish shapes and the pretty styles, we have bought too many cloaks, capes and wraps of all kinds. In order to get rid of them we are willing to make now the low prices that we usually make after New Years. You can buy your wrap now and enjoy the benefit of it instead of waiting until winter is half over. Many of our wraps have been sent to us within the past ten days—they are the latest creations of the best cloak makers. If you find a garment in any catalogue that you like better than those we have in stock we will get it for you and save you express charges and other expenses besides the risk of doing business with strangers. We have done this a number of times this season. Do you remember the Columbian half-dollars issued during the World's Fair and sold at a dollar each? We have a quantity of them. We pass them out in change at fifty cents each. If you want one as a souvenir, ask for it. Broughton.