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THE MATTER WITH TEACHERS.

Several weeks ago reference was made in these columns to an article in the World's Work in which a teacher confessed to an intense dislike for her calling and declared this to be the common feeling among the members of the profession. In the February number of the same magazine editorial statement is made that many letters have been received from teachers in response to the article and disputing its assertions, but that most of them really prove the contention they criticise. One is published which seemed most fairly to represent the protestants, because it is almost the only one that has the quality of enthusiasm and inspiration. The writer of it professes to love her work and to be contented with it. She finds her reward in the progress of her pupils and their recognition, sooner or later of her efforts in their behalf. It will probably not be very convincing to teachers who are not contented.

Another contributor, this one a man, who is a principal of a high school, after frankly acknowledging that a large number of teachers are low spirited and hate their job, discusses the causes of this attitude, and his views are interesting. He blames the public, for one thing, saying:

The public might treat the teachers better. It tells the min ceremonial addresses that they are performing the highest kind of work on earth—and it tells them on the pay rolls that they are doing the cheapest public service known. It ridicules them in literature, on the stage and in the newspapers. Every cartoon picturing a schoolma'am shows her to be "a fright." The town is cheating itself out of a good part of its school taxes by failing to take off his hat to the girl behind the desk. The happiness of a teacher is like the sweetness of the water supply. There is no other public servant whose state of mind matters very much.

Superintendents, of whom he has been one, are also to blame, he says. They lose their human side and the question of how it feels to be a teacher and receive directions does not find room in their minds. They are too much a part of the machine, and "the perfection of the machine," says the writer, frankly, has impaired education. The teachers are themselves largely at fault for their lack of joy, the principal thinks. They forget that happiness does not come of itself, like the gas man with his bill. A teacher must go and see it. "It is wicked," he declares, "to spend so much time and energy putting red marks on answer papers if one has no leisure left for fun."

The teacher must do more than this, according to this principal, if she would really enjoy life. She must not only seek society, he says, she must put herself on the path to matrimony, adding in this connection:

It is a subject of common remark how many teachers have missed the boat, but when you come to investigate you find they did not even take the trouble to go down to the dock. Husbands, homes and households, like other happiness, must be prospected for. Balls and dances notably increase marriages, so the sociologists demonstrate. They also record that men in search of mates do not visit schoolrooms.

This rather remarkable advice from a masculine source will probably be taken due not of by women who have been taught from childhood that it is unfeminine and improper to "prospect" for husbands, and especially so for women engaged in the sacred calling of instructing youth. At all events it suggests an interesting means of escaping from the deadly monotony of teaching. Yet after all this principal does not seem to get at the gist of the matter. He suggests various mitigations of teachers' misery and urges activities that might end in taking them out of teaching into matrimony, but he does not explain why they so uniformly hate their jobs.—Muncie Star.

AN EGC IS AN EGG.

The old adage that "many a true word is spoken in jest," is given fresh proof in the form of a dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa. Everybody knows that eggs are high. Indeed the famous goose that laid the golden eggs in the good old days of Mother Goose and the auriferous hen that Jack found at the top of the bean stalk were not extraordinary creatures compared with an industrious fowl of the present day. Neither of the precious birds of mythology just mentioned would have much on Lady Washington, whose value is placed at $12,000 and whose eggs are worth $25 apiece. Lady Washington is owned by Mr. Megaree of Wilkesbarre, who is to be rated among the plutocrats. His prize bird has been on exhibition lately at Scranton. Having no foolish notions about society, Lady Washington has kept right on with her work during the show and the other day laid an egg, just as though she was in her own coop or hen yard, with the admiring public a hundred miles away. So precious are her eggs that a special policeman was placed on guard, but somehow his attention was distracted and an egg was taken. Now a large reward is offered for its return, but there is no assurance that the right egg will be recovered. Probably there are some peculiar qualities about Lady Washington's eggs that appeal to the fancier of poultry, but to a hungry man that twenty-five dollar egg would taste just as well in an omelet as any other. At any rate, let not the jesters longer scoff at the aviating tendencies of the hen's products. This Scranton episode puts the hen in the Paulhan's class.—Washington Star.

Items Gathered in From Far and Near

Walsh and Morse.

Washington Star.

With John R. Walsh following Charles W. Morse to prison, there is another impressive disproof of the assertion that stripes are not for evil doers of wealth. The Chicago banker, like the New York banker, ran a long course. He piled up millions of dollars. He figured in many public enterprises. He gave to charity. His name was prominent on the list of those who in his section of the country were "doing things." But the end came, and with it not only the downfall of many who had trusted him, but his own downfall. Although he acted without regard to it, there was a limit, and he reached it.

Both Mr. Walsh and Mr. Morse are victims of money craze. Possessed of a talent for business and combinations, and thrown upon prosperous times in fields of large opportunity, they reached out in many directions and ciphered in round numbers. Success begot intoxication. Small things lost their charm. Big things alone became worth while, and big things call for risks. They threw off restraint, plunged into the flood, and at last were engulfed by it. They are not the first of their kind to meet that fate, and will not be the last.

It may be that both men as they prospered by dubious means and methods came to believe with the complaining public that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. In many things they had legal counsel. They steered by charts for which they had paid goodly sums. How could prison doors yearn for those with millions at their back and trained lawyers for guides? With possessions so large and credit almost unlimited, how could they fall and pull up as malefactors?

They have their answer. It has not been an easy thing for the law to assert itself. Every delay possible in their behalf was invoked. They went from court to court, upon technicalities and what not. Years were consumed. Public sympathy was appended to, and there was some response. It is a moving spectacle to see a man of power and reputation, advanced in years, brought down and on the eve of destruction. But both men were so clearly guilty of the grave offenses charged that not all of wealth, or legal ingenuity, or sympathy could save them. Justice pointed to prison, and there they have gone.

The politicians seeking office have been saying for some years, "Show us one millionaire in prison for a betrayal of trust and an injury to the public, and we'll abandon the charge that predatory wealth is supreme in the United States." Well, here are two. And as these two convictions are certain to spur and encourage officers of the law everywhere, there soon may be others.

For George Washington.

From the Anaconda Standard.

If the people who have undertaken the task can do it, there will presently be built in the city of Washington a George Washington memorial hall to cost at least two and one-half million dollars. The promoters of the movement are sending their campaign literature to the newspaper offices. They issue a glowing prospectus; as they tell it, the thing will be done this very year—wherein the money is concerned—and done in the highest style of the art of getting popular subscriptions.

It appears that everybody is going to help. The boys in blue, the boys in gray, the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the societits of this and that, the school children, everybody is going to chip in, with subscriptions from the price of a pressed brick up. This memorial hall will be a place for assembling all the Washington relics, or as many of them as can be secured; it will make a rendezvous for societies of the Washingtonian sort; it will include a great audience room for public assemblies. The literature of the promoters solicits contributions, of course, and it assumes that the scheme can't fail. The plan for this memorial may be progressed as speedily as is anticipated by those who started it; success attend them. Usually undertakings of the sort lag.

Change the Date.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

As the inauguration of a president is an important public function and attracts many thousands of visitors to Washington, it is important that the date should be fixed for a more propitious time, as far as weather is concerned, than March 4, nearly always a period of execrable weather. But seldom in past years has a new president been greeted on his induction into offic with fair weather. On some occasions the weather has been so execrable that the new president and the thousands of visitors have been exposed to serious risks through the inclemency of the elements. Last inauguration day was certainly a case in point, as probably no previous inauguration was ushered in with quite as bad a day as that way.

TWINKLES

(By Philander Johnson.)

Delicate Considerations.

"I understand your constituents are criticising you."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "For the first time in years my enemies have found a weak point in my popularity. They are saying that the brass band I hired for the last campaign wasn't as good as usual."

Multiplication.

A controversy is a thing
Which has of lives a score,
For when you try to settle one,
You start a whole lot more.

The Touch of Art.

"So you got a new hard luck story," said Meandering Mike.

"Yep," answered Plodding Pete. "I took me tip from dese historical novels. Dis one is founded on fact."

An Impressive Appraisement.

"Time is money," said the ready-made philosopher. "Every minute is precious."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I went out after luncheon to the links and played nearly a million dollars' worth of golf. And yet people say I am not liberal!"

Pleasures of Wisdom.

"Your boy likes to go to school better than he used to," said the relative.

"Yes," answered Mr. Bliggins. "He's getting old enough to enjoy learning a lot of things so that he can come home and dazzle me with his superior knowledge."

A Discouraged Optimist.

"Never mind the weather!"
"Let us not complain!"
After it has snowed a while
We'll have a little rain.

Then the ice will cluster
On the bending trees;
Next we'll have a little thaw
And then another freeze.

How mysterious are its ways
As our grief we nurse—
Every time it makes a change
It goes from bad to worse.

WHO WILL AID TAFT?

President Taft is urging congress to act upon his legislative program, giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission broader power in the supervision of interstate commerce, particularly in regard to the regulation of rates.

Mr. Taft is having difficulty in finding a leader in congress who is willing to stand sponsor for the bill. It may seem strange to the President that the men who voted for the tariff bill; the men who aided the administration to live up to its pledges on tariff revision, according to Taft in his Winona speech, are not fighting for the opportunity to introduce this bill in congress. Mr. Taft must surely begin to realize that the real friends of his policies; the only men in congress who are willing to carry out the platform pledges of the administration, are the "Insurgents."

The "regulars" have been playing a smooth game and so far Mr. Taft has been lending a willing ear to their misrepresentations. They have misled the president into believing that they were in sympathy with his policies. Now that the time has arrived to act and prove that they are sincere, not a leader of sufficient ability can be induced to sponsor the President's ideas in progressive legislation. While on the other hand the "Insurgents," almost to a man, are in favor of acting upon all bills which will aid the party in living up to its platform pledges.

In the senate statehood legislation will be advocated by Senator Beveridge ,and Mr. Beveridge is an "insurgent." However, this bill could not be compared to the change proposed by Mr. Taft in the inter-state commerce legislation, in the way of magnitude.

The bills of a progressive nature already up in congress are being delayed by the committees dominated by the regulars. Their plan is to delay action until congress is congested with the appropriation bills, then the word will be passed that there is not enough time to consider such important measures during the present session. Taft would do well if he would listen to the desires of the people and work with the "Insurgent" members in congress. The insurgents are the only ones who will be able to place the confidence of the people behind the president.

REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA NOW IN PERFECT HARMONY

(Continued From Page One.)

out in the state, the one question which is going to cause more trouble in the formation of local organizations among the democrats than any other is the liquor question. It is a strange situation that with respect to the liquor quesion the republican party to all appearances is as placid as a painted ship upon a painted ocean and that apparently all of the strife has been transferred to the other side.

It is generally understood that the plan of the republicans will be to point with pride to their record on all moral questions and let it go at that. It seems that there is no objection to this plan from the republican politicians either big or little. But it is entirely different on the democratic side. Every democrat who drifts into Indianapolis these days from the out counties has his own individual ideas as to how the liquor question is to be settled. This was pretty well shown the other day when it developed that even the democratic editors of the state can not get within one thousand miles of each other on this question.

Leaders Are at Odds.

The same is true among the leaders of the party, the ideas of Governor Marshall on the question differing materially from the views of Thomas Taggart and some of his followers. But it is out among the rank and file that the question is causing the most trouble and according to reports that are common the county organization is having rough sailing in many sections of the state.

As a concrete example some of the democrats of Fountain county have been down to Indianapolis in the last few days to confer with the democratic powers that be, about an aggravating situation among the democrats in Fountain county. Representative Madigan of Fountain county is thinking about being a candidate for re-election to the legislature. It is a well known fact that Representative Madigan, although a democrat stood by the county option law in the last legislature. And as a matter of fact all of his home democrats have not denounced him for it. Some of them are with him and some are against him and the differences of opinion about the liquor question are getting into the county organization to such an extent that the democrats up there are greatly alarmed. Some believe the democrats should stand against the repeal of the county option law.

It Shows a Division.

This example is given merely to show how the division on the liquor question is getting down into the county organizations of the democrats. Of course among the leaders it is a question of whether the democrats in their platform shall indorse all liquor laws, now on the books, shall declare against the county option law and for ward and township option, shall remain silent on the liquor question or shall as Governor Marshall desires, declare that the liquor question shall be left entirely with the legislature. It is probable that about three fourths of the active democrats of the state are now in favor of he plans advocated by the governor. The argument for this plan is that the legislature according to the constitution is the law-making body of the state and that therefore the question of drafting the liquor laws should remain with that body.

Brady Enters the Field.

Word has reached Indianapolis that John W. Brady of Princeton has announced that he will be a republican candidate for the congressional nomination in the first district. This simplifies to an extent the probable contest for the nomination for attorney general. It has been thought that Mr. Brady would get into the attorney generalship fight. The probable candidates for attorney general now, however are A. G. Cavins, assistant attorney general and A. J. Hickey of Laporte, chairman of the Tenth district. William Bosson of Indianapolis has already announced his candidacy.

It is understood that Phelps Darby of Evansville also will be a candidate for the congressional nomination. Mr. Darby also had been talked of for the nomination for attorney general. Judging from the clamor for nominations down in the first district, the republicans believe they can wrest that district from democratic control on the next election.

The Sitting Hen.

A hen left to herself will get off her nest very early in the morning, when the air is cool. She has the eggs heated to 10? or 104 degrees. She gets off the nest, and the cool air, coming in contact with the warm eggs, causes the moisture to precipitate, and this moistens them sufficiently without any additional moisture.

GOVERNMENT WILL OPEN RICH FARMS

Each Farm Is Approximately 40 Acres and in the Yuma Reservation.

THE LAND IS IN CALIFORNIA

AND LOCATED ALONG THE COLORADO RIVER—THE TERMS OFFERED BY UNCLE SAM ARE VERY REASONABLE.

(American News Service)

Washington, Jan. 24.—At 9 a. m., March 1, 1910, the secretary of the interior will open to entry in the local land office at Los Angeles, California, 173 farms approximately of 40 acres each in the Yuma reclamation project, Arizona-California. The lands available for homestead entry in this unit are a part of the Yuma Indian reservation, and are located on the California side of the Colorado river near Yuma.

Under the terms of the public notice just issued, the charges which shall be made per acre of irrigable land are in three parts as follows:

The Charges Per Acre.

(a) The value of the lands before reclamation, $10 per acre for the total area in each entry, as required by section 25 of said Act of April 21, 1904, payable in not more than 18 annual installments, the first of which shall be $1 per acre, and the remaining installments at the rate of $1 per acre per annum until fully paid.

(b) The building of the irrigation system $55 per acre of irrigable land, payable in not more than 10 annual installments, the first of which shall be $5.50 per acre and the remaining installments at the rate of $5.50 or some multiple thereof per acre. Full payment may be made at any time of any balance of the building charge remaining due after certification by the commissioner of the general land office that fully and satisfactory compliance has been shown with all the requirements of the law as to residence, cultivation and reclamation.

(c) For operation and maintenance for the irrigation season of 1910, and annually thereafter until further notice $1 per acre of irrigable land, whether water is used thereon or not. As soon as the data are available, the operation and maintenance charge will be fixed in proportion to the amount of water used with a minimum charge per acre of irrigable land whether water is used thereon or not.

All entries must be accompanied by application for water right in due form, and by the first instalment of the charges for the Indian lands and for building, operation and maintenance, not less than $7.50 per acre for irrigable land, plus $1 per acre for the non-irrigable land, if any, included within the entry. A second installment will become due on December 1, 1910, and subsequent installments on December 1 of each year thereafter until fully paid.

Very Much Like Egypt.

The lower Colorado river valley, in climate, soil and products, resemble the famous valley of Egypt, and this stream has often been called the Nile of America. With a growing season of approximately 365 days in the year, crops are brought on the market when the prices are best, and several crops a year are produced on the same land. On the well cultivated ranches in this valley crop returns in 1909 showed an average above $50 per acre in cereals and forage. Lands in truck and fruits gave returns of $150 to $500 per acre.

Transportation facilities in this valley are excellent. A branch line of the Southern Pacific extends through the reservation, connecting with the main line at Yuma. The principal markets will be Southern California points and the mining camps on the Colorado River.

Mustard Seed.

All mustard seeds contain a ferment, myrosine, and a glucoside called sinalbine. This ferment acts upon the sinalbine in the presence of water, producing the essence of mustard in which is found the characteristic excitant.

GREAT LOVE STORIES of HISTORY

By Albert Payson Terhune

LEICESTER AND AMY ROBSART

(Copyright, by the Author.)

Amy Robsart was a pretty country girl, daughter of a wealthy old knight who lived in Berkshire, England. While a mere child she was betrothed to Robert Dudley, one of the many sons of the crafty duke of Northumberland. The duke worked hard for his own family's advancement. He arranged a marriage between one of his sons, Guilford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, cousin to King Edward VI. of England. In this series the story of Lady Jane Grey has been told. As a result Jane, Guilford and Northumberland were all three beheaded. Northumberland's father had already been beheaded by Henry VIII. for unlawful use of power.

It was while trying to arrange for his family's welfare that the duke arranged the marriage between his handsomest, cleverest son, Robert, and rich Sir John Robsart's daughter, Amy. It seemed at the time a good match, for Robert did not then dream of the rank that was later to be his. Amy loved him devotedly, and he seems to have been fond of her in his own selfish way. The early years of their married life—they were scarcely more than boy and girl—were passed happily in quiet Berkshire. Amy was more than content to lead a simple country existence with her handsome young husband. But political temptations soon drew them apart.

A Boy and Girl Love Affair.

Robert received an office at court under Queen Mary. Then Mary died, and her sister, Elizabeth, came to the English throne. Elizabeth, though she never married, had an eye for handsome, clever men, and often gave them higher positions at court than she bestowed on persons of real merit. Dudley knew this trait of the queen's and resolved to profit by it. Leaving his lonely little wife at Cumnor Hall in Berkshire, he took up his residence at London and devoted himself to winning fickle Elizabeth's favor. He succeeded. She loaded him with wealth and titles, and undoubtedly fell deeply in love with him. Then it was that Robert's ambition took a new and audaciously high flight.

Elizabeth was unmarried. She loved Robert, and he had more influence over her than any other living man. Why not marry her and rise at a bound to the dazzling rank of prince consort? The idea was daring, yet it seemed plausible. Only one obstacle appeared to block Robert's path to greatness. He already had a wife.

Amy meanwhile lived on, lonely and neglected, at Cumnor Hall, hoping ever that her adored husband would tire of court life and come back to her. She suspected nothing of his new plans, not even when one or two unsuccessful attempts were made to poison her. These attempts failing, it was necessary to use surer means. Such means were employed, and the finger of suspicion points strongly to Robert as instigator of the whole crime.

One morning in 1560 Amy was found dead, her neck broken. The report was given out that she had fallen down a flight of stairs. A story that is more generally believed is that she was told her husband was at last coming to see her, and that as she ran delightedly to the stairway to greet him a trap door (previously loosened by some of Robert's servants) gave way under her feet, hurling her to the floor below and killing her. In any case the faithful, trusting girl was dead, and Robert was left free to marry Elizabeth—if he could.

But often the best laid plans meet with an unexpected hitch. For some reason Elizabeth refused to wed this man she professed to love above all the world. Strong as was her affection for Robert, her selfishness was probably stronger, and she did not relish the idea of sharing her royal power with any one. At any rate, she remained single, and Amy Robsart's vile murder was all in vain. Yet Elizabeth continued to shower favors on Robert. She made him a Knight of the Garter, gave him the great castle of Kenilworth, and in 1564 created him earl of Leicester. As years went on she raised him continually to higher and higher posts of honor. Robert had ambition without ability. Therefore he made more or less of a failure of every enterprise or diplomatic task allotted to him and was hated by the people. All of which did not dim Elizabeth's affection nor open her eyes to the man's true character. In 1576 the earl of Leicester secretly married a widow whose husband he was said to have poisoned. Elizabeth at last was aroused against her favorite. She threatened to have him cast into prison—not on suspicion of poisoning, but for daring to prefer another woman to herself. Yet she later forgave him, and he remained one of her foremost advisers until his death in 1587.

A Crime That Was Useless.

In Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Kenilworth," Amy Robsart is represented as confronting Elizabeth at Leicester's castle in 1575. The chief flaw in Scott's version is that Amy had been killed 15 years earlier, and that Elizabeth in all probability never saw the unlucky girl.

Forest Area of the South.

The south, with 27 per cent. of the total area of the United States, contains about 42 per cent. of the total forest area of the country.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Monday, Jan. 24—Richmond Commandery No. 8, K. T. Work in Templar degree.

Tuesday, Jan. 25—Richmond Lodge No. 196 F. & A. M., called meeting, work in Master Mason degree.

Sleeping Sickness.

Sleeping sickness has been known in West Africa for 100 years and is said to be always fatal.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOINT SENATOR.

WALTER S. COMMONS—Candidate for Joint Senator from Wayne and Union counties, subject to Republican nomination.

CHARLES W. STIVERS, of Union county, is a candidate for joint senator from Wayne and Union counties, subject to the Republican primary election.

REPRESENTATIVE

ELMER S. LAYMON—Candidate for Representative of Wayne County, subject to the Republican nomination.

LEE J. REYNOLDS, of Hagerstown, candidate for Representative of Wayne County, subject to the Republican nomination.

WALTER S. RATLIFF—Candidate for Representative of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.

JOHN C. HARVEY—Candidate for Joint Representative, from Wayne and Fayette counties, subject to the Republican Nomination.

TREASURER.

ALBERT R. ALBERTSON—Candidate for Treasurer of Wayne County, subject to Republican nomination.

COUNTY SHERIFF

JESSE A. BAILEY—Candidate for sheriff of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

EZRA N. THOMPSON—Candidate for sheriff of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

LAFAYETTE LARSH—Candidate for sheriff of Wayne county subject to the Republican nomination. One term of two years only.

OSCAR E. MASHMEYER—Candidate for sheriff of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

COUNTY CLERK.

FRANK M. WHITESELL—Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the Republican nomination.

GEO. MATTHEWS—Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the Republican nomination.

WM. K. CHEESMAN—Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the Republican nomination.

F. F. RIGGS—Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the Republican nomination.

W. E. EIKENBERRY—Candidate for County Clerk, subject to the Republican nomination.

THOMAS R. JESSUP—Candidate for Clerk of Wayne County, subject to the Republican nomination.

COUNTY CORONER.

DR. R. J. PIERCE—Candidate for Coroner of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

DR. MORA S. BULLA—Candidate for Coroner of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

L. S. BOWMAN—Of Hagerstown, candidate for Auditor of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

ALBERT E. MOREL—Candidate for Auditor of Wayne County, subject to the Republican nomination.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

ALBERT OLER—Candidate for Assessor of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

THOS. F. SWAIN—Candidate for Assessor of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination.

WILLIAM MATHEWS—Candidate for Assessor of Wayne County, subject to the Republican Nomination.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT N. BEESON—Candidate for Commissioner of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination for the second term from the Western District.

B. H. LINDERMAN—Candidate for Commissioner of Wayne county, subject to the Republican nomination from the Middle District.

THEODORE P. CRIST is a candidate for County Commissioner (Western District). Subject to the Republican Nomination.