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THE SCHOOL BOARD.
In discussing through the columns of the Teachers' Journal the organization of the board of education, Mr. Hackett of the Hillhouse High school, says some things of importance and some things of no importance at all, which is perhaps the inevitable consequence of tackling the subject at all.

THE NEGRO VOTE.
The threatened negro revolt from the republican party has assumed such proportions that it cannot well be longer overlooked. It is no light matter, when a man like ex-Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, tells a negro audience in Washington that the reason why the race has been oppressed is that it has too consistently supported the republican party; when, as last Sunday night in Chicago, all of the negro churches were crowded to the doors and the same idea was preached from the pulpit in concerted action; and when a petition with 5,000 negro signers, demanding certain promises of the republican party, is being prepared by a Chicago negro organization to be presented at the coming convention next week. We have long been used to the protests of the negroes of the south against the denial there of their rights under the constitution, but it is a new situation when the negroes of the north, who have free access to the voting booth and the secret ballot, make a protest against the denial of their political rights under the republican party, which has long been their protector.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.
Still another illustration is at hand of the commanding importance of a morning newspaper, which is a newspaper in fact as well as in name, to the community in which it is published as compared with a morning newspaper published at a distance. In this connection it is the New York morning newspaper which again suffers in comparison with The Morning Journal-Courier.

AN ABSURD PROPOSAL.
When the democrats of the country see that the name of George B. Cortelyou, the present secretary of the treasury, is seriously mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for vice-president, they must more desperately than ever regret the conduct on their part which has made the party in power so sure of its ascendancy, that it feels that it can nominate any old thing for the second place and stand him on any old platform.

AN ACT OF DUTY.
Governor Hughes' latest victory, that at Albany yesterday, when the anti-gambling bills were put through in spite of the most determined opposition, should be another feather in his cap. But, much as did the governor's personality and the governor's personal efforts dominate the fight against the advocates of race track betting, the gratitude that the state should feel for Senator Foelker, who really risked his life to vote in favor of the bills, should be recognized. The incident is one of those bright spots that come at times into the political history of this country to give those who think seriously about the future a renewed belief that at bottom the structure of this government is staunchly founded upon the basic principles of true democracy.

THE COUNTRY PASTOR.
The most suggestive statement made at the closing session of the General Association of Congregational churches, held in this city, was made by a country pastor, the Rev. Mr. Holden of Huntington. He sharply dissented from the view expressed by the Rev. J. E. Ives, the secretary of the Home Missionary society, who had stated that the country pastors looked more and more on the bright side of life in spite of their small salaries. From what Mr. Holden said in reply, it begins to look as if Mr. Ives catches the country pastor when he is in an amiable mood and not when he is hard at it.

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If Japan ought to hold this little man in all esteem for the faithful and efficient service he has rendered the Land of the Rising Sun, it is not less true that the United States can also appreciate the rare sagacity and the high order of diplomacy he has shown to the mutual advantage of both countries. The east, in its short day of advancement since the dawn of the better civilization from the west came to it, has produced a number of men of fine judgment. That very fact has served for many as a sure promise of latent ability of a rare type among the civilizations of the Orient that needs but the opportunities of a better and broader horizon to develop it. These diplomats have come from China as well as Japan. The common custom in this country of thinking the latter country has far and away the brighter future of the two often seems too prevalent. China has the potential ability to become a great nation; it may even be said to be greater than that of Japan. Oriental diplomacy at Washington may be said to date from the life and accomplishments of a Chinaman, the late lamented Li Hung Chang. The present Chinese minister at Washington, Mr. Wu, has abilities that are of the rarest. But among these diplomatic forerunners of that bright future that is coming to both the great nations of the east, the man whom Princeton has honored stands out alone by none. His characteristic little speech at the time the degree was conferred again showed him to have that becoming modesty that all his countrymen have and that masterly and thoughtful mind that alone is capable of laying well the foundations for international relationships between two countries such as the United States and Japan for all time to come. He speaks of "the years of adversity and perplexity which made the United States and Japan inseparable companions and friends in walking through the thorny paths of that undeveloped country (the Far East)." He sees nothing but friendship for the two countries, to the mutual advantage of each, in the days to come. There may be those who doubt the wisdom of the open-door policy he urges, but there can be none to doubt the high abilities of the baron, abilities typical of the Orient to come, or that he has deserved the honor bestowed upon him. Yale may well envy Princeton's good judgment in selecting him for one of her adopted sons.

Thirty years ago the reunion of Confederate veterans now in progress in Birmingham, Alabama, would have been considered questionable. Today it is known to be a means of producing and preserving a spirit of true patriotism for the union, and rightly so. In the same way "Dixie" now gets as much applause as "John Brown's Body."

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It is getting so it would take a good-sized sheet to contain all the names of the gentlemen self-suggested or proposed by others for nomination next to the top of the two tickets. Are they all in? If so, let's begin and weed.

Princeton university held its 161st commencement exercises on Wednesday. At that time only four honorary degrees were conferred. Says the Boston Globe, "the leading universities have quit splashing honorary degrees around the way they used to." Such seems to be the case at Princeton at any rate. The desire of any university to have many sons-by-adoption of this kind is a legitimate and creditable aim, if the men selected are worthy of the honorary degrees thrust upon them; but few universities have shown better judgment in this regard than did Princeton when conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador to the United States. One honorary son of that call is often worth a number of others.

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THE WHITE BELL-MARE.
(Suggested by a picture by Frederic Remington.)
Against the plains I see them sweep, Against the ebbing light, The pace they keep they still will keep At what noon of time the judgment of the board 'It is high time that the New England states get together in an earnest attempt to do something for New England. The cavalier treatment given the White Mountain forest reserve bill in congress at its recent session justifies this view of the situation, and there are many matters concerning which a solidarity of New England sentiment and activity to corresponding might produce results now conspicuous by their absence.

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