

forming public opinion. This used to be done by courts of law and by political assemblies; but the modern newspaper has supplanted them, both as a form of public discussion and as a means of public education.

JURY SERVICE.
Most of this change has taken place in the nineteenth century. A hundred years ago intelligent men used to learn about the workings of the law either by serving on juries or by reading decisions of the judges; but the jury service to-day managed so badly that in most of the states no intelligent man wishes to serve on a jury if he can help it.

PUBLIC SPEECH.
Nor do people get the instruction from political speeches which they did in the days of the past. Every one knows of the great debate between Webster and Hayne in Washington, or the yet greater debate between Lincoln and Douglas before the people themselves.

Such debates nowadays do not exist. Political speakers may address enthusiastic meetings, but their addresses appeal to the emotions of men who have already formed their views, rather than to deliberate discussions with a view to their formation.

JUST HAVE RESPONSIBLE NEWSPAPERS.
If we want responsible government we must have responsible newspapers. The two previous points are proved, as one follows logically as a matter of course. If we are governed by public opinion, and the newspapers make public opinion, our government will necessarily be good or bad, according to the newspapers are good or bad. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

THE PUBLIC RESPONSIBLE.
One of the most discouraging things that whole war was that people read so much for sensations and so little for evidence that they would keep buying such extras. "If a man buys me once, shame on him; if he buys me twice, shame on me." The public is responsible for the first offense; the public is responsible for encouraging him to repeat it.

If the public cares more for sensations than it does for facts, more for excitement than it does for evidence, it is obvious that its opinion will be based on wrong data and often on dangerous ones, and that its conclusions will be unwise and irresponsible. As long as public opinion is unwise or irresponsible, the government of the country will be bad.

But what can we do about it? In the first place, we can demand that the newspapers give facts rather than sensations. This is part of our public duty. Each one of us is given a share in governing the country because it is supposed that he will take intelligent interest in facts which affect its management. If he reads a newspaper primarily for the sake of murders and prize fights, and only looks at the columns of public news when they are made as much like reports of murders and prize fights as possible, he fails to do his duty as a citizen. Here is an opportunity for young men to make the standards of the next generation better than those of the past.

WHAT THE READER CAN DO.
If a leading group of people in a town can regard it as a public duty to inform themselves on important facts, instead of reading sensational stories, they may exert an influence extending outside of their own ranks. For everybody wants to know and talk about things which their leaders know and talk about; and if it is a badge of superiority to know more about the relative merits of the candidates for public honors than about the relative merits of candidates for mayor, we shall do more permanent work in behalf of intelligent government than can be accomplished in any other way.

There is one group of men who, whenever they see a statement of fact, inquire carefully whether it is true. There is another group of men who inquire whether it is agreeable. One set accepts or rejects a fact according to its evidence. The other accepts or rejects it according to their own prejudices. The former class includes the men who succeed; the latter includes the men who fail, and then wonder why.

BUYING A PAPER.
It is, unfortunately, the case that the newspapers are chiefly run for the profit of the latter class. A man of this sort buys a newspaper that tells him things that he likes; he refuses to buy a newspaper which tells him things that he does not like, even though they may be true.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace With Japan Assured.
All the world is pleased with the agreement between Japan and this country which puts an end to the strained conditions which, it was feared, might lead to serious complications, involving not only the United States but also Great Britain and perhaps other powers.

The English papers are jubilant over the result and the French press also is much pleased and says it does honor to the political wisdom of Washington and Tokio.

The entire outlook has greatly improved for a world's peace in the course of the past few days.

COUNTRY HAS FEW RICH MEN.
They Are as Scarce in Bulgaria as Black Swans.
Bulgaria is the nearest approach to a peasant commonwealth which the world has known in modern times. There is not a Bulgarian Slav who is not the owner of a plot of land upon which he lives and out of which he gets his own livelihood by his own labor.

Large landowners are almost unknown, says the London Illustrated News. The few men of wealth in the country are mostly of foreign birth or descent; and even they would not be counted as wealthy according to the standard of other European countries.

The small landowners, who form the vast majority of the population, are peasant born and peasant bred. They are extremely thrifty. They are content with very plain food; they wear the same sheepskin garments from year to year, only turning their coats inside out with the changes of the season.

Whole families, even of well to do peasants, sleep in the same room upon mats stretched out on the floor. They live under conditions of dirt and discomfort which no British or German or French laborer would tolerate for a week. Yet notwithstanding their disregard of the simplest sanitary arrangements they grow up singularly strong and healthy.

Moreover, they are free from the irritation caused among other laborers, overworked if not underpaid, by the spectacle of neighbors living in affluence and ease without any necessity to curtail their expenditure. Rich men are black swans in Bulgaria. I was told by a foreign banker in Sofia who had traded for many years in the country that he doubted greatly whether there were 50 men in all the rural districts who had net incomes of \$5,000 a year.

A Study in Green.
He got off the Pullman, lit a perfumed cigarette and began to walk the platform. He was a tall young man, and a little too thin in the legs for his height, but his shoulders were wide enough; his tailor had seen to that.

As he swung along the platform with a studied stride imported from

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Pall Mall, he was a picture for a clothier's artist. His cap was green, not a vivid green, but a subdued sort of autumn green. His clothes matched his cap. His green trousers were rolled up displaying a pair of billiard-table-green silk socks. There were green laces in his shoes, and his necktie was green, with a green stickpin in it, and on the hand with which he carried his perfumigator so gracefully was a large green set ring.

He was a beauty, all right. The only thing we would have changed about him was the self-conscious look on his proud young face. As the conductor shouted "Aboard!" we were sorry to see the young man fall on his hands and knees in his haste to get up the steps and out of our vulgar midst.—Newark (N. J.) News.

Secret of Style.

Style is in a very small degree the deliberate and designed creation of the man who therein expresses himself. The self that he thus expresses is a bundle of inherited tendencies that came, the man himself can never entirely know whence. It is by the instinctive stress of a highly sensitive or slightly abnormal constitution that he is impelled to distill these tendencies into the alien magic of words. The stylus wherewith he strives to write himself on the yet blank pages of the world may have the obstinate vigor of a metal rod, or the wild and quivering waywardness of an insect's wing, but behind it lie forces that extend into infinity. It moves us because it is itself moved by pulses which, in varying measure, we also have inherited.—Atlantic.

Looking Forward.

"Some day we'll be taking midnight joy rides in the air."
"Not 'some day.' You mean 'some night.'"
"Oh, very well. What I was going on to say was that if the son of a millionaire should fall out with a chorus girl on a trip like that it would be a serious matter."

A Modern Instance.

"Now, Mary," asked the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what King Solomon did when both women claimed the baby?"
"Yessum," responded the little girl whose home the stork had recently come with a double burden, "he made twins of it."

Inconsistent.

"I actually felt sorry for you when you proposed to me."
"Your actions and your statements don't seem to show that you care much for the truth."
"I'd like to know why? I did feel sorry for you."
"Yet you married me."—Houston Post.

"What you see is but the smallest part and least proportion of humanity."
—Shakespeare.

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