Curious Fights and Rivairies of the Huge Beasts-Keeper Conkim's Hard Ride to Escape a Mad One-Queer Friendship for a Child,

danger is much greater than at others, at of a gland on either side of the animal's head, about six inches back of the eyes. All pride male elephants have small holes at these two points leading into the head, and in no way connected with the ear. These holes are al-most invisible at ordinary times, being concealed in the wrinkled flesh, but at the dan gerous period they become apparent and emit a watery discharge of unpleasant odor. This is a signal well recognized among elephant men that all who go near the snimal must take heed to themselves. And at such times

the elephant is apt to single out some one person as the special object of his animosity. This period of danger lasts three or four weeks, and during this whole time the keepers must be extraordinarily careful. The well known trainer, George Conklin, has had his life attempted every day for three weeks. but so skillful has he become in avoiding an elephant's attack with trunk or tusks, and so

A REEPER HOTLY CHASED.

The most critical experience that ever bewas inside the lion's cage, where he had her quarters. only one of the most experienced elephant trainers in the world, but he is a tamer of going to have a close call for his life. does By great good luck he managed to undo the | Conklin declares that there is a wide mis

THE ELEPHANT IN A RAGE smong the males of the herd, each one having his special antagonist with whom he would fight if the occasion offered. Thus Tip and Fritz, and Don and Nick, in the Boldest Keeper.

Barnum show, are slways watching for an opportunity to have a brush, and often in the procession, or when passing into their quarters, find an opportunity to strike at each other. More than once it has happened that an elephant has had a good "piece of bark" taken off in such a chance encounter.

Usually the females in the hord are peace. Barnum show, are slways watching for at

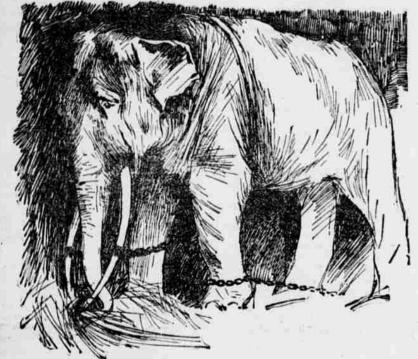
fully disposed and care is exercised to place several of them as buffers between each pair of the more aggressive males. Od Gyp however, is a striking exception to this rule, she being as great sighter as there is, and willing to try conclusions with the best of the tuskers. Indeed, on one or two occa-sions, Gyp has managed to free herself from (Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.)

There is at all times danger to keepers from the uncertain nature of an elephant, but there recurs a period every year when this several of the keepers maintain that several of the keepe she could thrash any of them. This, how-ever, is a question, for Gyp, with all her least with the male elephants. The approach of this period is announced by the swelling course no tusks to fight with. It is a fact, however, as the keepers call to mind with pride, that on one occasion, having been re-peatedly punched by Don, she turned defiant y upon him and butted him into abject sur-render.

CURIOUS FRIENDSHIP FOR A CHILD. Plucky as she is and experienced in fighting, the old clephant Gypsy is usually one of the gentlest and most obedient of elephants. She is especially fond of children. as was shown several years ago when she made great friends with the little son of one of the circus performers. So fond did Gyp become of the little fellow that she would tease and plead in elephant language to see him every day and not infrequently Mr. Balley used to gratify her whim by letting her go into the dressing room tent, where placing the child with a tender push her trunk between her huge front legs thoroughly is he versed in the elephant's she nodded her great head up and down as treacherous ways, that he has never yet sustained serious injury.

She would sometimes stand in this way for ten minutes, the boy apparently being per-fectly at home and having no idea of fear. And no one dared take the boy away unless fell Conklin came several years ago, when he was traveling through Idaho. The show was in a little town called Haley, and the morning procession was just over, when the six-ton elephant, Samson, burst the chains of the Jacket would lead him back to his by which he had been staked and made a father, and then nodding her head as if in rdsh for his keeper. At the time Conklin farewell, would march away contentedly to

been riding in the procession, for he is not AGE AND AILMENTS OF ELEPHANTS Gypsy is the oldest elephant in the circus trainers in the world, but he is a tamer of and probably the oldest in the country tigers and lions as well. As he saw the elephant rush at the cage, he realized that he George Conklin, who is a better authority. not think she is over 50. Indeed Mr



THE ELEPHANT TIP.

was a child's cardwild animals were overturned by the infuriated monster. Then Conklin succeeded in getting on a horse. Throwing himself into the saddle, he dug his heels into the horse's flanks and made for the open prairie, Samson meanwhile trumpeting behind and running at full speed. Now, a large elephant, when his rage is up, can run as fast as a fleet horse, and Conklin soon found this out to his cost. Ride as he would, Samson kept gaining on him, the speed being so great that the red and gilt caparison with which Sam-son had been clothed for the parade stood out in the wind at each side like a pair of

"Make for the railroad," some one shouted the flying showman. Like a flash Conklin caught the idea and swerving his horse to the left crossed the tracks that ran across the prairie to a long ridge. In a moment his horse was over the railroad and out on the open ground on the other side. But the track caused Samson some delay in scrambling over, and thus Conklin and his horse made a little gain. But once across the elephant only ran the faster, and once more began to close up the space between them. By this time the news had spread through the community that a mad elephant was chasing Conklin to kill im and a company of cowboys, armed with rifles, revolvers and lassoes, came galloping to the rescue. A fusillade of shots was fired into the elephant, but paying not the slightest attention to the attack he kept straight

Again and again the showman was obliged to cross the track to make a gain. speed seemed only to increase while the horse was steadily getting fagged

About three miles from the show ground a cowboy gave Conklin a shotgun and a bag of buckshot, and turning on his horse the showman began to fire into Samson's trunk Fifteen times he emptied the gun, the bullets striking him every time. Soon the elephan bleeding profusely, but he kept on ur flinchingly in his hatred. At the sixteenth however, he turned tail and fled. He was conquered at last, and complete victory was assured later that day when Conklin chained him down and had him whipped by assistants until he squealed and begged for mercy. In spite of his many wounds Samson recovered many wounds Samson recovered entirely, and remained with the show three years, his death not coming until the fire which swept through the Barnum show when

FIGHTS BETWEEN ELEPHANTS One of the most important duties of the elephant men is to keep the animals from indulging in a constant tendency to fight with each other. The male elephants are particularly aggressive, and unless kept under constant surveillance and restraint, would plunge other with tusks and trunks, serious injury, if not the death, of one or

winter quarters at Bridgeport

Many men in Barnum's show remember the fight between Dick and Dunk, two big elephants, who got into an engagement some six years ago in the old Madison Square Garden. Dunk went mad with almost no warning, and tearing loose from his fasten-ings started at his old enemy, Dick. Both elephants stood game, and with shricks of rage dashed at each other again and again, swinging their trunks with the force of falling trees, and digging their tusks into each other's flanks. For half an bour the keepers were unable to get them apart, for prods and hooks were unavailing against their blind rage, and it would have meant certain death for an attendant to have ventured between them. Those who saw the fight say that the elephants charged at each other like buils, rush-striking with a shock that was felt throughstriking with a shock that was felt through out the building. Dunk knocked his addown several times, and it was only when he had gained a decisive advantage in e struggle that the keepers were able to ad away the discomfited and badly injured Dick. Then, with much difficulty, the mad elephant was secured with chains, and later transferred to the Smithsonian Zoological Garden, his temper being too violent to allow

with the circus, Curious rivalries establish themselves straw.

bars and get out before the shock came, but apprehension in regard to the ages of ele-Samson was after him, with trunk waving, and with shrieks of rage. Conklin dedged behind another cage of animals, which Samson butted over as if it was a child's card-than 150 years. It is very difficult to deterson butted over as if it was a child's cardhouse, the leopards inside squealing in terror.
Again Conklin dodged for his life, while
Samson butted over the cage that came next
In his way. Thus in succession six cages of
wild animals were overturned by the infuriwild animals were overturned by the infurimovements and less useful for tricks in the ring. At 50 they show stiffness in the joints and a rheumatic tendency, while in intelliand quickness they show a distinct gence and falling off.

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight. Many times for my edification Keeper Conklin, with prol-ding spear or word of command, forced an elephant to curl back his trunk over his head and open up the great pink cavern between his taws. Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have two above and two below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand and a couple of inches thick. Over these hay or fodder is shifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom, a ongue that is literally hung at both ends having no power of movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from side to side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like an immense wrinkling pink serpent. There is nothing stranger that working of an elephant's tongue, u it be the working of his breathing apparatus

when he sleeps.
Elephants, like human beings, have two sets of teeth, the milk teeth, which are smaller than the permanent molars, falling out when the animals are about 14 years old These baby teeth, which are nevertheless enormous, are occasionally picked up by circus men among the fodder and preserved as curlosities. Such a thing as an elephant having the toothache or a decayed molar is absolutely unknown, Mr. Conklin assuring me that in his whole experience of thirty



AN ELEPHANT'S MOUTH years as an elephant trainer he has never known a single instance of the sort. is fortunate that elephants have this im-munity from a form of suffering that sometimes affects other wild animals, for it is difficult to see how a dentist would set abou extracting an elephant's molar.

Elephants are very rarely the victims of serious tilness. On the rare occasions when something is wrong with them there seems to be little that can be done for their relief except to allow them absolute rest. On one occasion, when old Gyp was looking worn and tired after a hard season's work carrying the saddle every day, Conklin gave her two quarts of pure whisky with the best results. The stimulant seemed to brace her up immediately, and has been used with similar

success in other instances. A queer misadventure befell an elephant named Lala Rookh during the summer of 1894. It seems that there was a loose board in the partition that separated the elephants' quarters on the elephant car from the little room at the end where the keepers slept. The floor of the little room was covered with straw mattresses, and one Sunday, while the men were away, Lala Rookh reached her trunk through the hole in the partition and before she was detected ate up an entire mattress. The next day the animal was taken violently ill, going into convulsions and making a terrible disturb-

ETCHINGS OF CAPITAL LIFE

Gimpses of the Passing and Surpassing Show in Washington.

SOME SOBER AND SOMBRE SCENES

Notable Women in Council and Notable Men in the Capitol-The White House Lisappointing-Gailery Wiseacres-Other Items.

The following article on Washington was

written for the benefit of the Ladies' Society of Knox Presbyterian church by one of its members, and was read at a recent meeting: "It was my pleasure to visit Washington during the Lenten season, a time of compartive social quiet and a grateful relief to the devotees of society to whom the pretended ommemoration of our Lord's fast in the wilderness is merely a social permit to retire temporarily after the excessive dissipations of the winter. This is usually the season selected for conventions of various kinds for which Washington is so noted. February 1895 probably witnessed the largest Woman's Christian Temperance union gathering ever assembled in the city. It was an occasion of great rejoicing to the white ribboners. The mammoth polyglot petition addressed to the rulers of all countries and signed in fifty different languages had empleted its tour of the world and returned to the organization which gave it birth. The mass meeting was held in Convention hall, an auditorium well finished and fitted up over the K street market and seating 15,000 people. The petition was mounted on white muslin, the edges being bound in blue and red, our own Columbian colors. The hall was decorated with very artistic effect with the seeming endless array of signatures and yet there were yards upon yards rolled carpet fashion on the platform and along the sides of the hall. It was a red letter day in the history of the Woman's Chris-tian Temperance union. This meeting was followed by several of a similar character, it being an exceptional opportunity to fire a few bombs into the camp of the enemy, and with such brave and determined veterans as Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset in the lead you may be sure there noisy greeting from the crowds. Frances Willard is so well known that a description of her is unnecessary. Lady Somerset is be-coming almost as familiar to us through her work in this country. She is a woman of apparently great endurance, strong, robust English physique, full face, rather good looking, dark brown eyes and hair and a very sweet, magnetic voice. Her language is well chosen and to the point. A southern woman, chosen and to the point. A southern woman, Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi, an enthu-siastic and gifted temperance worker, is rap-idly stepping to the front and is predicted to be Frances Willard's successor. These two types of women are as widely different as a mild June zephyr is from a cyclone. Both are eloquent, earnest, able; but the young Mississippian would hardly win the hearts of the people as easily as Frances. Willard has done. Her manner tends to irritate rather than create repentence in those she most desires to help. She is now mak-ing herself heard at the World's Woman's Christian Temperance convention in London and we shall undoubtedly hear more of this oung woman along these lines as the years NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Simultaneously with the meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance union came the third annual convention of the National Council of Women, a gathering of represen-tatives of over fifty national women's organizations along the lines of moral, social, political and religious reform. Miss May Wright Sewall, a western woman, well known in connection with the suffrage movement discharged the duties of her office as prest ient with marked ability and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules. Her bear-ing is painfully dignified and she is unortunate in having a thin voice, pitched in a high minor key, suggestive of great physical effort. Susan B. Anthony, like whom there is no other in the ranks, sat rocking in her mfortable chair on the platform, the cente of attraction, even in a bevy of such dis-tinguished women as Julia Ward Howe, Rev Anna H. Shaw, Frances Willard, Lady Somerset, Rachel Foster Avery and one lone man, Mr. Lunn of England. The addresses were of a high order, and, though the audinces were made up largely of women, there was always a fair sprinkling of men. The gray, curly head of Fred Douglass could nearly always be seen during the first few days of the congress. Death claimed him not an hour after leaving one of their after toon sessions and the suffrage cause jost one of its strong supports. By the way, the leath of Fred Douglass caused a gloom to settle down upon Washington as dark as his own African face and as sincere as his own heart. Probably no public character in the city was more universally respected. His funeral from a fashionable northwest colored thurch was attended by thousands of his own race, many of whom could not get even near the doors. Seats were reserved for several distinguished whites, who, with the white wife of the deceased, were noticeably promi-nent in the midst of such a sea of color. The floral offerings were as exquisite as ever lay upon a white man's breast and many a ear from Caucasian eyes told silently that n spite of race or color hearts are hearts. On the Sabbaths included in the two weeks' session of the Council of Women the Wash

ngton clergy seized the opportunity for rest, filling their pulpits with available woman speakers. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, to me the nost attractive woman upon the American platform today, with the single exception of Frances Willard, preached in a modest little of her own denomination. Methodist Protestant. Eloquent, forcible, per sonally attractive and always womanly she exerts a most magnetic influence upon her audiences and carries them wherever she will with marvelous ease. "Whereupon, O King Agrippa, I Was Not Disobedient to the Heavenly Vision." This was her text, and, of course, being a devoted woman suffragist, she twisted it into a shape which the common man might not have thought of doing, yet it was done in a manner so inoffensive that not even the dignified preacher who sat beside her could have objected. She work a black robe, loosely belted, large flowing sleeves, with white lace undersleeves and a band of delicate white lace at the throat. Her dress, though severely plain, was very becoming.

THE WHITE HOUSE. The white house this winter looked-ex-cuse this vulgar but most expressive word-"tough." There is evidently something wrong with the domestic management of this painfully plain old mansion and this painfully plain old mansion and Americans have nothing to feel proud of in their residence for the head of the nation. The east room has been brightened up with new window draperies of rich texture and design and a few odd pieces of furniture about the room. The green, red and blue rooms show signs of wear and tear incident spon crowded receptions and other enter-tainments and the halls and corridors sadly need regeneration and improvement. Undoubtedly the next administration will to sweep out the democratic dust that now nestles so beautifully in the white house corners; in other words a clean sweep

February 21 Mrs. Cleveland held her last public reception which was the most orderly of any similar events that have occurred in recent years in spite of the immense throng that attended. Mrs. Cleveland, beautiful as a girl, as a woman is superb. She has a sweet screnity of expression born possibly of sorrow, even though worldly honors are so

generously bestowed upon her.
One, yes, two, three, four days I spent beneath the dome of the capitol. The smooth, cleanly kept walls, bordered with shubbery, still green in spite of winter's frost, were tempting to the pedestrian. The crocuses thrust their little yellow heads above the ivy-covered earth to tell us of the coming spring and, by the way, some have whispered that the grass has been growing all winter between the patent leather pedals of our congressmen. At no season of the year are so many visitors to be seen in Washington as in the month of February. Its street cars, its herdics, its broad thoroughfares, its

compound rarely seen outside of Washing-

I entered the rotunda one morning and sat down to watch the tide of humanity which flooded the various doorways. In and out, north and south, east and west, the people were hurriedly moving. Noticity seemed to care a fig for "The Baptism of Pocahontas," "The Landing of Columbus," nor even the goodbye scene of the Pilgrims, canvas reproductions of which adorn the walls of the

HUMANITY IN THE ROTUNDA

assing into Statuary hall-the old house of representatives—I paused to do reverence once more to the circle of America's noble sons. In the southeast corner, now fitted up and reserved as a reception room, sat a group of men and women. There was the ubiquitous widow in sacheboth, the dashing young matron, the female lobbyist and women of various denominations and profes-sions. A little farther on in the corridor I looked in vain for an eccentric old lady who for more than thirty years kept a curio stand and accumulated a small fortune selling pho-tographs of public men and women, souve-nir pin cushions, purses and other

nir pin cushions, purses and other knick-knacks of more or less value. Still farther on in a dark, obscure corner, once stood a smiling, rosk-cheeked young woman behind an array of pies and sweet cakes of various shapes and dimensions, with which to tempt the hungry passer-by. Many a time have I passed that identical niche and seen in its dusky recesses a famishing member of congress, munching a quarter so-called, or destroying the buxom beauty of a baker's doughnut. Really I don't know as he would tell of it at home, but congressmen even are not always what they seem and ple is higher the lower you go down-in the

Later I found myself in the gallery of the louse. Such a bedlam! I would rather be a untry schoolmaster with a good supply of willow switches and a strong right arm to be speaker of the house of representatives, for then I could thrash the boys when they deserved it, but he can't. I believe the line of discipline is drawn at corporal punishment, although the members occasionally forget themselves and try it on each other. No wonder that so many members who go to Washington, confidently expecting to write their names at the top of the ladder of fame, are swallowed up in the maelstrom of tumuli and disorder and never come to the surface. Only the man with iron lungs can be heard above the roaring waters and even he is likely to emerge like a very wet rat after such a prodigious effort. NOTABLES IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman Reed, who now looms up as a very plump presidential possibility, is prob ably the most successful man in stilling the tempest. Time was when Breckinridge of Kentucky could command perfect silence as he arose to speak. I rather think he is quite was a great volley of shots intelligently as much of an attraction now as a fat aimed. The two women mentioned always appeared together and invariably received a behind me say: behind me say:
"Is Breckinridge here?"
"Yes, that white-haired in

"Yes, that white-haired man sitting near the center of the democratic side is Breckinridge."
"O-h, y-e-s," said she. And there was a

whole volume in it. It is said that more than one fellow congressman had his pocket full of rocks to throw at "Willie" at the time of that famous, or rather infamous, trial, but they were afraid he would hit back and crack their

I watched and waited for a glimpse of Congressman English, to whose sweet song, "Ben Bolt," Du Maurier has given a fresh boom. But his chair was vacant, so I examined that and thought of another little rhyme, also quoted in Trilby:

A dirty bit of orange peel, The stump of a cigar, Once trod on by a princely heel, How beautiful they are! It is always restful to visit the senate after

listening for an hour or two in the house and understanding little, if anything. The galleries are nearly always crowded. There is the man who always insists on sitting in the end of the seat, obliging everybody to climb over him to get to the seats beyond. He is there, like Mason's give, to stick, and nothing moves him till, encouraged by the strong arm of the trate doorkeeper, he concludes that "it is better farther on" to stick. he concludes that "it is better farther on" and moves along to one of the dozen sittings which have been successively occupied and vacated about seventeen times since he pre-empted the corner seat. Stick-to-it-iveness is a valuable characteristic, but don't be too stubborn if you have any dealings with a senate doorkeeper. Say anything you please to the senators, but beware of the dcorkeeper as you would a vicious bull dog.

The gallery wiseacre is always close at hand and anything you would like to know from the shape of Thomas Jefferson's nose down to John Sherman's ruffled shirt bosom, ask him. He will tell you that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a poor man to get into the United States senate, the highest legislative body of our liberty loving republic That the veteran assistant doorkeeper, Captain Bassett, was appointed a page by Danie Webster and has been there continually ever since and that incidentally he has slapped

Gorman's jaws many a time. That the bald-headed gentleman sitting in the rear thoughtfully twirling his well-trained mustache is John M. Thurston, the enator elect from Nebraska.

That Senator Hill is not going to marry That Allen of Nebraska talked fourteer long hours on the silver bill and that when he had exhausted himself and the subject all the people said amen. That Vice President Stephenson and Gal-

inger of New Hampshire look like twins. That the oldest inhabitant cannot remem beard of such marvelous length, breadth and thickness as that which adorns the physiognomy of Senator Peffer of Kan-

That a senate cuspidore is not considered "irrelevant, incompetent nor immaterial" and that long continued practice and persistence coupled with a knowledge of the aws of natural philosophy enable the memthe above named receptacle bers to hit square in the face.

That the senators live too high, drink too nuch and die of the gout; that it is all vanity and vexation of spirit.

Reviewing the personnel of the two houses of congress from the time of Jefferson, Clay,

dams, Webster and others of the immor tal minority and remembering as well the vast number whose deeds are forgotten and whose memory is but dust, we involuntarily exclaim with one of our beloved American

"Ah me! we oft know not till over late What things are truly small and what are great." LAURA E. MERROW.

THE WORST OF PLANTS.

its Juice Causes a Disease that Softens the

Bones. Captain Casson of the British bark Cupica while at Astoria, on his way out to sea from Portland, gave a Portland News reporter some interesting facts in regard to the gagus plant and the terrible effects it has on the natives of the Gauptil island; where it grows. Captain Casson is an authority on matters pertaining to the South Sea islands. In speaking of the gagus, plant Captain Casson

"It is a specie of cactus, and, as I said grows only, to my knowledge, on the Gauptil island. The island is a small one, but is well populated by natives of the Malay race. In the interior this plant grows, wild, flourishing especially in the red, rocky soil. It looks beautiful when growing; as you may judge by the bright hues with which it is sported Opium is a potent drug, but I am certain that the extract from the gagus plant calculated to do more damage to the human system. The natives cut the plant in the early spring. After they have gathered

sufficient quantity, they put it in large bowls and crush it with huge stenes.
"A grayish sap runs out freely, and this they collect and drink, after letting it fer-ment, which it does easily. Within half an our after imbibing it the drinker becomes perfectly stupid, and lies around like a log The spell lasts a day or more, during which time the natives say they live in paradise. I have known sailors to try it, but never twice. Three years ago I had a man in my crew who was driven crazy by one drink. The first effect of the liquor is to soften the bones and gradually eat them away. There are natives there, the victims of gagus, who ance. The cause of the trouble was not discovered until one of the keepers remembered that he had concealed in the mattress five pounds of piug tobacco, which had gone down the elephant's throat along with the straw.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

Cars, its broad thoroughtares, its government buildings, all teem with curjous are indeed boneless and unable to walk or use their limbs. Then they begin to wither away, until they die in misery and convulsions. Usually two years will finish the hardiest man. The sufferings of the slaves to the drink are terrible."

Remarkable Growth of the National Educational Association.

GREAT EPOCHS IN ITS HISTORY

Generous and Judicious Bestowal of Educational Bounty-Views of Chauncey M? Depew on Cottege Training-Educational Notes.

The National Educational association now holding its annual convention in Denver is the largest and most influential organization of its class in the world. Founded for the purpose of elevating the character and adherent the purpose of elevating the character and adherent think and discussed the conomics are the above the purpose of elevations in Denver is the secondaries are those that all the purpose of elevating the character and adherent think and discussed the conomics are thought to be a conomics are the purpose of elevating the character and advancing the interests of the profession of teaching, it has rallied to its standard not later, to set them right. only the leaders, but the rank and file of the profession. And it is growing in numbers life," Mr. Depew went on, "there is this

delphia and was organized in 1857. At its ling to be first meeting ten states were represented by scattering delegates. At its Denver meeting every state and territory is represented, the total number in attendance approximating 20.

600. Throughout the history of the National easier, and, on the whose, more to them. To the average man the college to them. To the average man the college course is extremely valuable. It teaches him how to use his mental powers, how to reason from cause to effect and back again, how to concentrate his energies, how to adapt himself quickly to suddenly changed conditions. Whoever would succeed in real life tions. To the average man the college for addresses and papers are Messrs. Eldredge of Boston, president of the league; Julius Stern, Chicago; Seymour Dexter, Elminself quickly to suddenly changed conditions. Whoever would succeed in real life tions. To the average man the college for addresses and papers are Messrs. Eldredge of Boston, president of the league; Julius Stern, Chicago; Seymour Dexter, Elminself quickly to suddenly changed conditions. Whoever would succeed in real life tions. To the average man the college for addresses and papers are Messrs. Decourse is extremely valuable. It teaches him how to use his mental powers, how to reason from cause to effect and back again, how to concentrate his energies, how to adapt himself quickly to suddenly changed conditions. The providence of the country to the providence of two years after organization, to the bound judgment, it is better to get it volume of 1,071 pages recording the meeting than while 'sweeping out the office. of 1894 at Asbury Park. While the association is generally looked upon as the suc- boy cessor of the National Teachers association, in in reality, at the meeting of 1870, it also absorbed the American Normal association and the National Superintendents association. Its history, however, is to be considered as be-ginning with the organization in 1857 at Philadelphia, for which the call was issued by D. B. Hagar. Then, as now, he was principal of the Normal school at Salem, Mass. These published reports present every important movement and advance and reform in the educational history of America from 1857 down to the present, with the opinion of experts upon all issues. They show the immense power which the association has wielded in the educational world, for scarce change which has made American schools a model but has had its start, after careful consideration, in the National Educational

association. The real boom in association interest and nembership began at the meeting in Madison, Wis., in 1884. At Saratoga the previous year the association found itself deeply in debt. Public spirited educators among its members had advanced money, until the limit seemed to have been reached. With the hope that his energy and ability would lift the organization out of its financial embarrassment Thomas J. Bicknell of Massachusetts elected president. The meeting was fixed for Madison, Wis. Mr. Bicknell took off his coat and set to work. He traveled the country over arousing interest among the teachers. He arranged the excursion plan which has since proved so successful. In July, at Madison, he had his reward in facing at least 6,000

school teachers.
"To accomplish the results manifest in this gathering of at least 6,000 educators from all parts of our own and foreign lands," he said, "I have had the constant and hearty co-operation of every officer and member the performance of the work entrusted I spared neither time nor strength. In its interests within the past twelve months I have traveled more than 12,000 miles. My personal expenses I wish to contribute to the

Since then the affairs of the National Educational association have enjoyed a good old-fashioned boom. Its debts were paid. It began to accumulate money, and now has a permanent fund amounting to nearly \$50,000. In the past two years it has paid out nearly \$5,000 as the expenses for the committee of ten, and the committee of fifteen, whose work is one great topic for discussion in the world of school teachers. It prints and distributes to members copies of the proceedings of the annual meetings, forming a cyclopaedia of great value. It gives teachers annually an outing at one-half the cost it would otherwise be, and it brings together all the great schoolmasters of the day for an exchange of ideas. At the Chicago meeting in 1887 the attendance, Treasurer McNeil es-timated, was about 14,000. Twelve thousand went to the Toronto meeting. At Asbur Park last summer, in the midst of the seriou railway troubles, 7,000 educators assembled

OUR COLLEGES. The general impression produced by the commencement day reports from all over commencement day reports from all over the country, says the New York World, is that we have a great many colleges in this country, and that they are turning out a great many graduates. The impression is not erroneous. The increase in the resources of higher education in the United States during the last thirty years is one of the prominent features of our national de While the other nations of the civi lized world have been standing still or at best moving slowly in the matter of college growth, we have passed them with a rush otil we now head the list in the numb colleges, the number of students and the amount of endowments devoted to this worthy

Not only is this growth highly creditable to the educational spirit of the age, but there is one feature of it which distinguishes it from the collegiate history of Europe and which is worthy of special attention. This is the fact that while we have quite a number of well endowed and thriving state uni versities, the larger number of our colleges and the greater endowments represent the voluntary gifts of the private friends of education. This is true of no other country Nowhere else is wealth so generous and so judicious in its bestowal of bounty. The enlowments given to colleges by citizens of the United States in the past thirty years far ex-ceed in amount all that has been given for the same purpose by all the rich men in all

eat countries of the world in all his-Nothing like it has ever been seen. With such an origin and such a history our colleges must be typical and genuine American institutions. Their foundations must be deep down in our national life, their strength is a part of the strength of the na Our great universities are really the creation of the past thirty years. If the re-cent rate of growth is maintained, as it has every promise of being, another generation will make us the most profoundly as well most widely learned nation the world

has ever known. WHAT THEY STUDY AT YALE. An interesting table has been prepared howing the hours of instruction devoted to different studies by the class of 1896 in the academic department of Yale (which will graduate next year, but whose schedule of electives is now made out), and the class of 1892, which graduated as '96 entered. From this it appears that the classics still lead; indeed, they make nearly one-fourth of the work of 1896, but they were as much above a quarter for 1892 as they are below it for 1896. European languages are practically in the same ratio for the two classes. Mathematics take a noteworthy and comforting drop from 14.8 per cent to 9.8 and from second place to fifth. Political science advances from 7.6 to 9.8 and English happily moves up from 8.5 to 10.9. History gains.

DEPEW ON EDUCATION.

"Do you believe," asked an interviewer of Chauncey Depew, "that the college grad-uates of today are better trained than those of forty or fifty years ago?"

"Yes," was the reply, "in most things. But in one respect the graduates of 1895 are far behind those of 1855. Few of the boys who will leave college this year will be good talkers. They may be as good thinkers as far behind those of 1855. those who were graduated four decades ago-better, for all I know. They may be able to grasp business and scientific problems as readily, but they will not be nearly so ca-

THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD pable of telling what they know or what they think as the older chaps. Why? Because of the decline of the debate as a means cause of the decline of the debate as a means of training. There were debating societies in college when I was a student, and all the brainlest men belonged and took part in the discussions. Nowadays few college students would think of stooping so low as to belong to a debating society or of engaging in a set discussion of any problem. I regard this as a national calamity, which, however, is mitigated to some extent by the however, is mitigated to some extent by the fact that, while the debating clubs have been practically abandoned by the college boy, it has been taken up by the working-man, who, by its use, as he could by no other means, is clarifying his mental vision as to certain matters. In England there is more of this than here, for over there mock parliaments, before which current topics in politics, morals and economics are

and influence every year,

The present organization is the offspring of the National Teachers association of Philadelphia and was organized in 1857. At its course had been taken. Yet it is my opinion that these men, even those of marked suc-cess, would have done better had they been G. M. Nattinger of this city is down on the college trained. They might not have risen than while 'sweeping out the office.' If the 'sweeper out' gets ahead of the college boy in business, in his profession or in public affairs depend upon it is because of superior native ability. harder work or greater endurance. It is in spite of the lack of college training—not bespite of the lack of college training—not bespit cause of it. I know that, as a rule, the great corporations of teday choose heads of departments mostly from the ranks of college graduates holding subordinate places, not because of the mere possession of diplomabecause of the mere possession of diplomas by the graduates, but because the college man so often displays more ability, sounder reasoning, better judgment and quicker de-cision. But the young man who cannot get to college should not be discouraged by this state of things-he should work and study all the harder.

Educational Notes.

Harvard has just given its diploma to 678 graduates, Yale to 575 and the University of Michigan to 691. Never before were there many college-bred men and women in the world as today.

Eton, the most famous of British public schools, now has 1,019 students. Among them are four earls and seven eldest sons of

peers. kins university two gifts were announced in memory of the late Prof. George Huntington Williams, who was a son of Robert S. Williams of Utica. Mrs. Mary Wood Williams, his widow, gave a sum sufficient to establish lectureship in commemoration of her husband, and the trustees of the university hav ovited as the first lecturer Sir Archibald Geike of London, director of the Geological urvey of Great Britain and Ireland and one the most eminent of living geologists. On he same occasion a fine oil portrait of Prof Williams was presented to the university by a memorial committee, representing Dr Williams' former students and colleagues.

The latest catalogue of Harvard university ecords the names of 19,335 graduates, of whom 10,179 are living, Dr. Furness of Philadelphia being the scalor alumnus. Four classes, 1821, 1824, 1825 and 1830, are extinct. Four A count of all the degrees granted by the college since its foundation sums up 22,260 and one of the latest of them is that of A. M. conferred upon Joseph Jefferson, the

New York pays her principal teachers just \$4,000 a year. No other city in the union pays as much. Boston pays \$2,800 to her best high school teachers.

Miss Ida A. Morgan, a young woman of negro blood, has been rejected for a place in the schools of Providence solely on account of her color.

MEN AND THEIR BEARDS.

If there is one sign of manliness boy admires more than another it is a beard. and probably no better preventive of the cigarette habit could be found than to convince him that the use of tobacco checks the growth of the beard. But with his admiration for the beard, says the New York Sun, he also cherishes hankering for shaving. There are men who have reached mature years, proud of being able to say that a razor has never touched their face, but few can make this boast. On the contrary, the lads are in a hurry to begin shaving, and the father who shaves himself is not always right when he accuses some one of cutting with his best razor; it is quite possible that the edge may have been dulled by the first efforts of his son at shaving. Other boys who have made the barber's acquaintance as they have gone from time to time to have their hair cut gradually work their courage up to the point of asking at what age shaving usually begun. If the decision were left to the barber it would be very early. Although at first a visit to the month would be enough, the time will come when the process must be repeated every other day, and with some even daily. So that the young man who begins by shaving himself can save time and money.

A story is told of a father's advice to a

daughter who, shortly before her marriage, asked what present would be most suitable for her intended. He handed her a five dollar bill and recommended that she invest it in a shaving outfit, saying that if used by her husband both would benefit by it. would assure her much more of his society and the time saved, if utilized in business, would help to make him a rich man. He attributed his success in life in part to the fact that he had always shaved himself. No matter how a man wears his beard, he is generally of the opinion that the style he has chosen is indicative of character, and, as he begins, so the is apt to go through life. There are men who have the courage of their own conviction, and will make a change in

heir way of wearing the beard, but not many. As the mustache is only a part of the beard proper, and is so commonly worn that it attracts little or no attention, the lack of one has come to be more noticeable. The smallest mustache, particularly if just coming, has surely one and sometimes two admirers. The owner, bearing in mind that early training has the most lasting effect, gives it great attention. He is its fore-most admirer. If the development is slow, he may have a sweetheart who is the sec-ond admirer, and to whom he can go for encouragement, but a sister, never. Additional beard is not common. Occa-sionally a gray haired man sticks to the old style of a little tuft in front of his ear, and the goatee is worn by some. This varies in

shape, from the smallest tuft on the something very elaborate reaching below the chin and twisted to a peak matching the pointed mustache, and giving the idea of a three-pointed star. Locality often af-fects the style of beard. An expert at once detects a countryman by a glance at his beard. If the wearer has long chin whiskers the expert says "Chicago." The same beard and mustache, with the ends bushy and sunburned, brings out the word "Kansas" A clean-shaven chin, with the old-fashioned Burnsides and a smooth upper lip, brands its owner as from Boston or down east. A person who is very observing goes further, and is apt to not only judge locality, but and is apt to not only judge locality, but character as well, by the style of the beard. This, perhaps, is going too far.

If a man with a smooth shaven chin has a

very pretty dimple in it, it is safe to assume that the chin is bared in order to show the dimple. A smooth shaven face suggests three associations—the priest, the actor and the convict. People associate side whiskers with the professions and with old fashions. They give a judicial cast to the countenance and a look of severity, but there is many a jolly old fellow who sticks to the old style. A man with a full beard may be broad minded and generous. Further than the limits suggested by these illustrations, the beard affords little indication of character.

COOPERATIVE HOME BUILDING

The Coming National Convention of Local Association Men.

PROGRAM OF THE CLEVILAND MEETING

Evidence of Prosperity Displayed by Omaha Associations-The Nebraska's Jubilee and Annual Meeting-Association Work Elsewhere.

The third annual meeting of the Unite! States League of Local Building and Loan associations will be held in Clevelant, beginning July 24. Four sessions will be held, two each on the 24th and 25th, while the 26th will be given over to an excursion and banquet arranged by the local associations. The meeting promises to surpass preceding conventions in attendance and range of topics discussed. The membership has increased during the year, which insures representation from nearly every state in the union. Nebraska is one of the new members of the National league and will be represented by

Every feature of the building association movement, historical, practical and theoreti-cal, will be treated by these gentlemen, all of whom have had years of experience in this branch of co-operation, and their views will be of great value to all interested in association work. Much importance is deassociation work. Much importance is de-servedly attached to these meetings. They bring together many of the active wo kers in the movement throughout the country, men who have made co-operation a life study, have in a majority of instances given to its development their time and attention gratuitously and are therefore competent to vise and direct the less experienced guard the movement against innovations of questionable worth. The proceedings of the annual meetings are published in pamphlet form and are a growing source of profitable instruction for association men.

THE NEBRASKA CELEBRATES.

The Nebraska association of Omaha comnemorated its tenth annual meeting on the 3d inst. in a substantial manner. Its first series of stock, issued in August, 1885, reached maturity and were cashed as rapidly as presented. An exceptional feature of the Nebraska's jubilee was the fact that the treasury had an abundance of cash to redeem the ninety-nine unpledged shares in force. These shares required nearly \$20,000.

Since its organization the Nebraska has loaned \$140,336. Cancellations and repayments have brought this total down to \$58,-799 at the present time. This sum and 999 shares in force forms the foundation of the association's strength at the beginning of its second heat. To this should be added the experience gained by the managers, who, ten years ago, began their duties with an embarrassment of ideas and a paucity of experience. The success of the experiment formed the text of Mr. J. W. Carr's address at the annual meeting. Very properly, much of the credit was awarded the late Fred J. Borthwick, the organizing spirit and for many years secretary of the association. Mr. Carl referred to the leniency shown delinquent b rrowers by the association, which foreclosure proceedings only as a last resort. and while that lenlency was abused in some instances, he contended that the error, if it be one, was in the interest of humanity and the home. The speaker urged that in future the managers insist on prompt payments by shareholders, so that promptness w not, as in the past, bear the losses accruing ome Deductions Regarding the Mustache from delinquency. If such a policy had been pursued during the life of the first series the shares would have matured in 108 payments instead of 119. The election of three members of the

board of directors resulted in the choice of A. L. Stonecypher, S. R. Innis and A. S. Walcott. The meeting was largely attended and quite enthusiastic. Among the reforms instituted were the abolition of loan premiums and bidding for priority.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

The Omaha has closed its accounts for the past six months and will declare a seminnual dividend early next week. come for the first half of the \$3,593.09. Loans now amount to \$110,000, as gain of \$27,660 in six months, and a substantial increase over the preceding six months. The receipts for the half year were \$42,460.96. Of this sum, withdrawals took \$42,460.96. Of this sum, withdrawals took \$13,552.21. The increase in loans and de-crease in withdrawals, coupled with the increase in membership and shares in force, are gratifying evidence of improving times.

The eighth annual report of the Schuyles (Neb.) association shows total receipts of \$171,971.72. Of this sum \$97,250 was loaned, \$56,825.27 was paid in redemption of shares, \$6,937.79 remained in the treasury, and \$3,738.61 represents all costs of management for eight years—a remarkable exhibit of economy. The association is fortunate in having a very small per cent of real on its hands, this item being only \$3,932.13. The association has 747 shares of stock in force and has a reserve fund of \$1,200. Loans now in force amount to \$69,500.

There are 747 associations in Ohio with aseats aggregating \$86,000,000. The age of the associations is 8% years The average

in a fraction over \$36,000,000 in dues, posits and for paid up stock. Of the total membership 67,288 are borrowers. Solicitors for building and loan associations pay a license of \$10 per annum in Florida.

oldest is only 28. There are 255,828 share-

holders in the state and last year they paid

A Disinfecting Perfume. M. Villou of Paris, as related in the New York Herald's European edition, has devised a method for disinfecting the sick room by, perfumes. He prepares special sachets capable of diffusing the perfume with which they are charged in any kind of a receptacle. All that is needed is to make two of these sachets in a receptacle containing a little water.

ittle water. The perfume (essence of violet, rose, jas-mine, etc.), is mixed with exalestecharic acid and enclosed in a suchet that 's colored white. A second, colored blue, contains dry, bicarbonate of sods. These substances mix when the sachets are soaked in water, liberating carbonic acid gas, which diduses the perfume around the room. Sechets with oxygen as a basis can be prepared by placing powdered permanganate of notash in one and binoxide of barytum in the other.

The medical writer says: "The process can be applied either in therapeutics or bygiene. The sachet has merely to be treated with medical essences or any volatile substance to set free a con-stant supply to saturate the atmosphere in which the patient lives,"



