Whether Solomon invented all his proverbs or gathered them from many sources and of to-day well says of home. "The with a nicer sense of permanent worth cleaner 'tis the cosier 'tis," and our Amerithat, Mr. Tupper exercised in his later compendium is and ever will be an open question. Solomon's copyright ran out long before Tupper's time, and both are now ponched upon with impunity by all classes, from authors to advertisers. But, taken by themselves, proverbs well repay careful study. Students of ethnology find in the proverbs of the different races the clearest proofs of their real characteristics, for they are the shrewdest and yet most lutimate expressions of their daily

Judged by the comparison of these homely sayings it will be found that all nations are of one kindred, possessing common needs, common aspirations, and seeking similar reliefs from toil and labor. On the dustiest shelves of our libraries may be found collections of all the proverbs of the different nations, quite a large proportion of the work having re-sulted from the interest which missionaries have taken in their earnest studies of the uncivilized peoples whom they seek to instruct. That the shrewd sayings of the Scotch or the bright hits of the Irish should be carefully collected gives little cause for surprise; but a collection of Abyssinian proverbs, of those of the Tamil language, of Icelandic lore, of the Sanscrit, South Sea Island, Chinese, and Hottentot Solomons does excite curiosity. The missionaries have found it a pleasant as well as a profitable task. It delves deep into the idioms of the language, tells with unerring accuracy the mental ten-dency of the people, and by introducing the foreigner into the inner thought of both home and trade shows him the real life of those who adopt them as everyday expressions.

It is impossible to read the well-collated proverbs of the Chinese without realizing that a home life exists in that flowery kingdom which rivals that of many more civilized countries. No Solomon, no descendant of Abraham, could eclipse the trade proverbs of the Chinese. touch on trade with a keepness and thoroughness which proves them to be mas-ters in that school. The baser life of the Hottentot, the loose morals of the fellah, the independent spirit of the Briton, are all crystallized in their national proverbs.

In England and many other countries it was formerly very usual for a tradesman to select some proverh as his motto, and thus post his principles plainly over his shop door. It remained, nowever, for an American house to appropriate the pro-verbs of the world en masse, and use them for their own advancement. New Yorkers who ride on the elevated roads, or people who in less favored localities still jog along in the slow street cars, are familiar

Broadway onnibuses, were gathered out ming them our occusionally. In some re-of over 4,000 pages of the world's collections, and twisted to suit the case. Many of them are beyond easy recognition in their new dress, many are entirely original, but these are also printed between inverted commas, which lends a glamour of adept chicken thieves, and, indeed, are antiquity to them. Today we are told that over 20,000 of these blue cards are displayed in public conveyances carrying

idensed thought generally requires padding to make it intelligible masses, just as the stomach of the horse must be distended with hay to make the must be distended with any to make the casts digest readily; but with proverts it is quite otherwise. Their popularity is only reached because they have passed muster as being clear to every mind. They tell their story with a directness and brevity which pleases the public, as the dictionary did the old Scatch woman—"They are brow stories," she said "how They air braw stories," she said, "but unco' short." Turned to tell the practical story of Sapollo, they often acquire new interest. Who reads the advice, "Be patient and you will have patient children without an innate respect for the advice which follows, not to fret over hom-cleaning, but do it easily with Sapoli-And who can repress a smile when the Sapolionic artist pictures the patient father and the impatient twins defying the proverb? But the mother will be back



sooner if she follow the advice. Our fa-miliar "The pot calls the kettle black" takes a new interest in its Italian form. The pot says to the pan, "Keep off or you'll smutch me." The universal toil of the world finds expression in the Catal-

you'll smutch me." The universal toil of the world finds expression in the Catalan phrase, "Where wilt thon go, Ox, that thou wilt not plough?" Almost all nations possess a proverb which declares that "if you forbid a fool a thing, that he will do," and with confidence in the good will of the public the advertiser of Sapolio puts it in this form:
"Forbid a fool a thing and that he will do." So we say for variety: "Don't use Sapolio—but then you're not a fool."
"A touch of nature which makes all the world akin" springs out of the quaint thought that "A needle, though naked itself, clothes others." Who can hear it once and ever see a needle without recalling it? Who fails to recognize the picture it suggests of the sid given to the poor by the poor, and of the help which is everywhere gained from the humblest of assistants?

Slang never can be confounded with proverbial phrases. It seems universal, but it is merely a local form used to express a transient but popular idea. Years ago, when a general rush at hotel keeping resulted in many failures, the sing ran: "He's a very good man, but he can't keep a hotel." All such phrases are local and temporary. They do not survive—indeed, rarely possess merit enough to reach a second year without evident decline in popularity. We have noticed that sone of the advertisements of Sapolio make the of slang, and probably for this reasen. Naturally many of the best proverbs

used in this connection relate to house hold cleanliness, and all the original ones are framed to that end. "Dirt in the are framed to that end. "Dirt in th house builds the highway to beggary. SOLOMON AND TUPPER TWISTED
TO SUIT A MODERN TRADE.

The Wisdom of the Sages and the Wit of the Masses, Even the Work of the Missionaries, Are Grist in the Mill-lost coin. Shakspeare rather alights the lost coin. Shakspeare rather alights the respect to the same of the same of the mill-lost coin. Shakspeare rather alights the lost coin. Shakspeare rather alights the Missionaries, Arc Grist in the MillThey Arc Poached Upon by Authors
and Advertisers,

woman who swept the noise to and her
lost coin. Shakspeare rather slights the
subject, but whether because it was not
deemed important in that intellectual but
dirty age or because he soured to grandle things, we will not discuss, but the Eng



with Sapolio are better than tawdry pal-aces. Alas, for the thoughtlessness of the man who forgot to ask whether his bride used Sapolio. The Scotch proverb records his case: "Ye has tied a knot wi your tongue ye winno loose wi' your teeth."

### Coyotes and Cattle.

A novel scheme for saving his cattle from the droves of coyotes that infest the region has been hit upon by a rancher of Glen Rock, Wash. He has placed bells on the necks of a great number of cattle in his herds, and the away. In the two months since he belled his herds he has not lost a single animal, while previously his loss averaged at least one steer a day. Coyotes are becoming more of a pest every season in many parts of Washington and Oregon, despite all the efforts of the cattlemen and farmers to exterminate them. Thousands of dolwar on the beasts, but with little result. Polson availed for a time, but now the coyotes refuse to touch the polsoned carcusses of steers strewn about for their consumption. The only way of killing them is by shooting them, and this is a feeble and wholly inadequate means. Occasionally the with the blue and white proverbs which proclaim the merits of Sapolio to the world. Every omnibus in London and almost every "tram car" in England is similarly adorned. They made their first appearance on the is the only means of appreciably thingions the packs of gray wolves are as numerous and troublesome as the coyotes. The coyotes are particularly

# A Great Financier.

lately telling something of his condiquite pleased that he was so well off no opportunity to wane. He said: "Ise bought fum ole marster en I bought de groun' for \$75. Dat's all me er mule fur \$50, en 1 gin mah notes für dat. But I swapped de mule off fer a steer, en de ole fool steer he goes an' gets stuck in er bog an fo' I fines 'im dat steer he je's up en died dah, sah, Still en all, Ise got de notes on de mule er runnin' yet, en dey's mos'ly paid up 'cep' 'bout \$45, en am gittin' 'long monst'ous well, I thinks, fur dese yar hard times. Ole marse, he say, of I keep on lak dis I gwan to be er rich man fo' de m'llenimum come-whatsmever dat is, sah-en be say, furder, he did, dat am sich er monst'ous good fiamseer dat I oter be sawtah mix up, some way, wid de nashinul debt. But den Ise got ernuff to ten ter dout foolin' long wid other folkses depts."

Thought of any kind, to be valuable, nust be conservative—that is, it must hold with a firm grasp all the truth that the past has handed down. It must accept humbly and reverently that which the wisdom of the ages has stored up, and so thoroughly incorporate it that it may form its very bone and muscle. Only thus can it acquire stability or permanence. At the same time it must be expansive, it must have the power of growth, it must be hos pitable to new truths and fresh thoughts, willing to pursue inquiries, to attack difficulties, to solve knotty problems. Thus only can it hand down Schools. to posterity something worthy of its acceptance, and pay to the future the

# debt it owes to the past.

His Memory's Use. The Philadelphia Times tells a pa thetic story of poor, patient little Ned, who had been kept after school again and again to learn a simple stanza which all the rest of the class had mas-

At last he broke down and sobbed, "I can't do it, Miss Gray; I just can't do it. Father says it's because I have such a poor-

'A poor what, Ned?" "You know what it is," a glimmer of you forget with."

No Doubt About Her Meaning "Cheer up, old man. A woman's 'No often means 'Yes,' you know." "But she didn't say 'No.' When asked her if she would marry me she do it without detection. said, 'I will, I don't think.' I didn't In almost every class there are a few

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PU-PIL AND TEACHER.

Benefits of a System of Individual Instruction - Good Teaching Secures Good Thinking-Advice to Those Who Are Fond of Reading.

Instruction in Algebra. On the first day of the term the B class of the high school was informed that no lesson would be assigned in algebra. Each pupil was requested to study the suidect in his own individual interest, begin at the place dictated by his best judgment, and be prepared.

on any part over which he had gone. During the recitation period the members of the class were called separately to the teacher's desk, their written work examined, their ability tested, and the page recorded to which each was found proficient. If one lacked knowledge in what may be termed the mechanical part, he was directed to the principles involved in the question and asked to review and apply them. If he did not comprehend the meaning of some statement it was simplified. Many have been able to master the subject thus far with little assistance from the teacher. With such it was necessary simply to test their can advertiser improves the opportunity knowledge and direct their study; with to add that humble homes made bright others additional time was required to give the needed explanation. At the close of the first month the pupils were all studying different parts of the subject-fractions, simple equations, involution, evolution, radicals and quad-

What are the benefits of this system? First, it compels the pupil to study the text-book more thoroughly and refer to it for assistance, rather than to the teacher or other pupils. In the ordinary recitation many things are exresult has been to scare the covotes plained which the pupil will discover if encouraged to do so.

Second. This brings each pupil under the teacher's special attention, reveals his peculiar difficulties, and permits him to study in harmony with his own development. Some may think that pupils classed together for several years and instructed in a similar manner would meet the same difficulties in lars are spent every year 13 waging pursuing a new subject. Experience contradicts this. Even the grades do not equalize children's ability. There are too many home and outside influences. Each must be taught as an individual. Personal effort is as necessary for successful instruction as for other business.

ed to his utmost by a teacher really in-terested. By this method the bright pupil's interest is not diminished by being compelled to listen to some sim-ple explanation over and over for the An old negro down in Georgia was ple explanation over and over for the benefit of a few. He is basy mustering tion as a property holder, and seemed new principles and his enthusiasm has

Fourth. Do the pupils receive ade-50 acres er groun', en Ise got all dat | quate drill? If they have mastered the onder cultivation 'cep' 'bout 40 acres, subject there is no necessity for further drill so essential in the lower paid off, 'cep' 'bout 865. Den I bought grades. Each must drill himself. He is compelled to do this or fail. Does this method allow opportunity for thorough explanation? Can the teacher have the knowledge at his command? This depends upon the teacher and his previous training. He must be familiar with the entire subject. The effort to accomplish this will render him a better instructor. His mind is fresh from constant reference to the various divisions of the subject, and he is better prepared to furnish clear and definite explanations than if he had rendered only a small portion. No ambitious teacher will long find the extrapreparation a burden.

This is not a new and untried plan. Fifteen years ago Dr. Harris used it in St. Louis. Supt. Rogers introduced it into the grammar grades of the Marshaltown, la., schools last year and says his teachers would not return to the former method. In the Pueblo schools this plan is followed in all the grades. Pupils are classified for convenience, but are not obliged to tread in the same grade. It seems calculated to produce good results and is certainly feasible for advanced pupils. By it we shall not expect every pupil to become a scholar, but each may exert all his powers untrammeled by other members of the class. This will produce, in accordance with nature some an hundred fold, some sixty and some thirty. - Iowa

Correcting Spelling Papers. The examination of spelling papers is a slow and tedious process and most teachers allow the pupils to exchange papers and correct each other's exercises. A better way, where the sense of honor is strong enough, would be to let the pupils correct their own papers. In most cases, however, this plan is not advisable as it lays a heavy temptation on a boy or girl who stands well in the class but has neglected to study a particular lesson; and we should always carefully avoid giving the children a chance to cheat or deceive. A thoughtless person might say light flickering in his face; "the thing that the teacher could look over the papers afterwards to see if they were correctly marked. This, however, would be a very bad plan, as it would show the children that you suspected them and they would be likely to reason that It was not wrong to cheat if they could

even get treated with respect bad spellers; bad spellers not from the constitution of their minds, but he-

tion in poor scholars which should always be borne in mind, and the hardworking, but dull, pupils should not be punished for their failures, but bright,

though lazy or thoughtless pupils must be made to see the error of their ways. Don'ts for Readers. Don't read in railway trains or in ve-

bleies in motion. Don't read lying down or in a constrained position,

Don't read by firelight, moonlight or twillight. Don't read by a flickering gaslight or candielight.

Don't read books printed on thin paper. Don't read books which have no space between the lines. when called upon, to pass examination

Don't read for more than fifty minutes without stopping whether the eyes are tired or not.

Don't hold the reading close to the

Don't study at night, out in the morning when you are fresh. Don't select your own glasses at the

outset. It would almost seem as though some of these rules were too obvious to require mention, but practical experience shows that myopes abuse their eyes just in the ways staved. Reading by firelight or by moonlight are favorite crease the strain on the accommodation, and while traveling tires the cillary muscle because of the too frequent adjustment of focus. In short, any-

## and blindness. The Canada Lancet. Bloomer Girls Weep.

thing which tends to increase the quan-

tity of blood in the organ favors the

increase of the defect, leading in ex-

The Professor's Recitation Made in the class room in bloomers. With- wealthy. out exception they belonged to wealthy

In the class room were an every-day had a little money loaned out to a bank affair. After calling the coll he called or to individuals; all who held preupon Miss Dewey to take the platform. miums in a life or fire insurance compa-Miss Dewey was clad in a bloomer cos- ny or were in any other way creditors, ing plain knickerbockers. She was the adoption of 50 cent dollars. Third. Class instruction is said to en- embarrassed and finally stammered out On the other hand, those whose busigender enthusiasm. It is the judgment | an excuse that she was not prepared to | ness was carried on by borrowed money of those who see many kinds of classes recite. He called upon several other knew that although they might be temthat enthusiasm emanates from the bloomerites, but all pleaded the same porarily benefited by financial repudiateacher rather than from class spirit, excuse. The professor said he would tion, yet when they again wished to The truly enthusiastic teacher does not occupy the hour himself. He deliver- borrow no one would lend, while all need the element of competition among ed a pathetic recitation, which brought should, to being themselves owners of the eyes of the girls, but una desire for well-prepared lessons. A fortunately they had no handkerchiefs property were convinced that their best single pupil can be awakened and urg-ed to his utmost by a teacher really in-trickle down their faces. The reason ing a currency system which recognizes

# Educational Notes.

physical training and society purposes. refused to favor a scheme which threatyears ago not a college in the country was open to women.

The ladies of Lexington, Ky., have elected four members of the City Board in this country. of Education. In Newport and in Covington the women were defeated.

Eight thousand, three hundred and tution in the world.

and nearly 10,000 professional teach- pay their debts. ers have graduated. Twenty-four Vassar graduates write for magazines, only six for newspapers | pay in gold?

five are professional journalists, four are professional editors, while only four are novelists. Twenty-five have taken the degree of M. D., and are mostly practicing physicians. The Board of Education of Stockton.

Cal., has re-elected Jas. A. Barr as superintendent of schools and increased his salary by \$500. The figure itself is not startling, \$2,000 being, if anything, money due. A national bankrupt law below the average for a city of 20,000 people. The significant fact lies in the voluntary action of the board.

Miss Edith Oakey graduated from silver. the Veterinary College of Toronto, Canada, being the first woman to win a would be injured least and what classes army of weary walkers was the badly diploma. She has bung out her shingle injured most? at Sandoval, Ohio, in the center of a rich grazing country. Diseases of milch fortune owing no debts would be injured cows have been Miss Oakey's special least. The persons owing debts and perstudy. She has done well and employs sons who work for wages and fixed salthree male assistants, who relieve her aries would be injured most, -R. Weisof much of the manual labor.

It is a strange commentary that in our ungraded schools throughout the country children attending school from four to six months per year for a period of from six to eight years are better educated and prepared to enter upon the ordinary duties of life than the majority of children after taking the full course of eight years of ten months per year.-President Felkel, Grand Rapids. Mich., School Board.

One of the worst features of our American life is its invasion of privacy. There is frequent complaint that individuals with us have no security, and that the pencil of the reporter and the camera of the photographer may reord with impunity the doings of individuals without possibility of redress for those who suffer.—Indianapolis

## WHAT MID IT?

CHEAP DOLLAR IDEA CHECKED.

Right of Property Attacked by Silver ites Fallscies and False Statements of Silver Mine Owners Exposed.

Various causes have been given for the rapid decline in the free silver sentiment, which less than a year ago, seemed destined to sweep everything before it. The masterly exposition of the fundamental principles of the currency question by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle in a series of speeches has doubtless done much to check the free coinage idea. In the southern states an advance of over 60 per cent in the price of cotton destroyed the sole argument of cheap cotton on which the silverites relied for their support by farmers and planters. Throughout the whole country the educational work of sound currency clubs and similar organizations, sided by the sound money press, has exposed the fallacies and false statements through which the agents of the silver mine owners had secured a following for the cheap dollar scheme.

These different agencies have all contributed to the rout of the 16 to 1 silverites, but a more potent influence than any or all of them was the recognition by the American people of the right of property and the hope of every sins. Reading lying down tends to in- citizen to be some day a property owner. In the progress of the currency discussion it soon became evident that the free coinage agitators were really attacking the right to hold property, and that their arguments against the gold standard and the "creditor class" were directed against the natural right of treme cases to detachment of the retina lenders to receive back from their debtors as much property as was loaned. The Populist papers and the speeches and pamphlets of the more rabid silverites were filled with depunciations of Them Cry, and They Had No Hand- capital, rich men and bankers so that kerchiefs.—Twenty-five girls in the the issue between gold and silver was Northwestern University, members of generally dropped for the wider questhe junior class in oratory, appeared tion of the poorer classes against the

Fortunately for the cause of sound families. Many of them are preparing money, the great majority of the people for the stage. Prof. Cummock was in of this country own property or hope at the class room when the girls appeared. some time in the near future to be prop-Their suits were black or dark blue and erty owners. When they were asked to were trimmed in yellow. The bloomers support a financial policy which would were gathered just below the knee and enable all the debtors of the country to black stockings completed the outfit. repudiate one-half of their obligations, After he had recovered from the thus practically taking by law half of shock Prof. Cumnock took the stage the property of all creditors, they and proceeded as though bloomer girls promptly answered "No." Those who tume that came dangerously near be- saw that they could only be injured by

not be long before there would be an-Normal University at Normal, Ill., other socialist agitation for the confiscawill have a new \$40,000 building for tion of all property, and they therefore There are 40,000 women attending the sned to destroy all their hopes of a proscolleges of the United States. Thirty perous future. It is for this reason above all others that schemes of repudiation and attacks on property owners can never secure a permanent footing

# Would Benefit the Wealthy Only.

Some of our states and very many cities and counties and nearly all railforty-three are entitled to lecture privioned and manufacturing corporations lleges at the University of Berlin. The who have outstanding bonds, together largest attendance of any similar insti- with many individuals, have berrowed money, agreeing to pay principal and There are 5,000 students in the nor-interest in gold. All of them who surmal schools and their attached model vived the panic which would ensue schools in Pennsylvania. These schools (from a drop to the silver standard) have had a total of 120,000 students, would have to buy gold at a premium to

Question,-Why did these states, cities, corporations and persons agree to

Answer .- Because by so doing they got money at a lower rate of interest. and in some cases could obtain the loan in no other way.

Question. - Would the free coinage of silver help those in debt?

Answer.-It is certain that the great majority of persons who owed debts would be ruined because of an immediate demand of their creditors for the would speedily be passed. If any debtor could hold on until values were readjusted, he would pay off his debts in

Question. - What classes of persons

Answer. - The persons of independent singer in "What Is Money?"



## "MONEY AND BANKING."

An Excellent Trentise on the Science of Money by Horace White.

One of the most complete works of its kind ever published in this country is "Money and Banking," by Horace White. It is both historical and philosophical, and because of logical arrangement of subjects and topics, incidental definitions and explanations of words and terms used, and wide scope-embracing discussions of nearly every kind of money and banking system tried or proposed-it is as well adapted for the use of college students and general readers interested in economic subjects as for professors and experts on financial questions. A quotation from Mr. White's preface will give an idea of this latest and very timely work on money: "On the 25th of February, 1862, the

government of the United States made its paper evidences of debt legal tender between individuals. The nation was thus sent upon the wrong road, and has been toiling in a wilderness ever since. In addition to the injustice which it wrought, the legal tender act filled the public mind with misconceptions and delusions on the subject of money. So it came to pass that although we adopted irredeemable paper with the greatest re-Inctance we were willing to flounder in it 14 years after the supposed necessity for it had passed away. Then, partly by design, partly by chance, we resumed specie payments, but the people had to a large extent lost sight of the fundamental principles of money. The misconceptions and delusions remained, the most dangerous and widely prevalent being the notion that mere quantity is a desirable thing and that the government can produce quantity and ought to.

"It is the aim of this work to recall attention to first principles. For this purpose it has been deemed best to begin at the beginning of civilized life on this continent and to treat the subject historically. The science of money is much in need of something to enliven it. If anything can make it attractive, it must be the story of the struggles of our ancestors with the same problems that vex us. The reader will find an abundance of these in the following pages. Indeed a complete and correct theory of money might be constructed from the events and experiences that have taken place on the American continent, even if we had no other sources of knowledge. This may be said of the science of banking also. All the wisdom and all the felly of the ages, as to these two related subjects, have been exploited on our shores within the space of less

than 300 years." Mr. White believes that it was a great mistake for the government to engage in the banking business and that the normal and proper business of the treasury is the collecting and disbursing of public revenue. He sees but little prospect of banking and other reforms or even for clear thinking on currency questions until we retire and cancel the legal tender notes and restrict the treasury to the duties for which it was originally and solely designed.

HOW RATIOS WERE FIXED IN 1792.

Silver Is a Mercantile Problem. When our mint was established in 1792 and was about to be opened to the free coinage of both metals, the main question was, What shall the ratio be? All agreed that it must be the commercial ratio. Hamilton, in his celebrated report on the establishment of the mint, said, "There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion." Thomas Jefferson said: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inquire into market prices of gold in the several countries with which we shall be connected in commerce, and to take advantage of them. The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. " And so they made the mint ratio 15 to 1. which at that time was the commercial ratio. Besides, certain powerful commercial nations, among them England and France, were at that time coining both metals free at practically the same ratio. How different the situation now, when the commercial ratio is 32 to 1, and the mints of all the commercial nations are closed against the free coinage of silver.

Certainly there is no precedent of any country, or of any combination of countries, by mere acts of legislation donbling the value of the world's entire stock of silver bullion and coin. Yet to raise the ratio from 32 to 1 to 16 to 1 would be to double the value of the world's entire silver stock, for the price of silver is fixed in the markets of the world and is practically the same in all countries. - Firman Smith in New Orleans Picavune.

Coxey's "Good Roads" Scheme.

General Jacob S. Coxey of the late defeated Populist candidate for governor of Ohio. His platform was "Greenbacks and Good Roads," and he would have been content with a medest \$500,000,000 of fiat currency for a starter, the money to be expended in building good roads throughout the

country. Has Statesman Coxey reflected on the certain result of better roads? Will not improved facilities for getting to market mean cheaper transportation? Will that not mean cheaper farm products? And can it be possible that any true Populist favors a scheme which will make things cheaper?

It must be a mistake. What the late general really wants to do is to tear up all the roads now existing. This will make things scares and dear. Everything will go up. Even the chickens will rocet high when the army of the com-monwealth is on the march. The idea that Coxey wants things cheap must be a goldbug slander, for the burden of his plea for free silver and greenbacks the complaint that prices are now