

There are two species of husbands among New York's 400--ex-husbands and husbands pro tem.

North Carolina announces the discovery of a big gold nugget. Now look out for another "yellow fever" epidemic in that State.

It wouldn't surprise us at all if the powers should at an early day sternly notify the Sultan that he must comply with those demands.

Much of the uncertainty concerning Gomez is due to the fact that whenever he is surrounded and killed by the Spaniards he is not present.

Mr. Franz and Dr. Griffing, of Columbia University have discovered it takes longer to read newspapers than magazines. They did not try magazine poetry.

When one Denver newspaper came out and advocated a new mint site for that city, an envious contemporary suggested that it be located near a julep factory.

Massachusetts women are imploring their husbands and fathers not to clothe them with suffrage. They regard silks and sealskins as plenty good enough.

The appointment of Alfred Austin as poet laureate brought it to the attention of many people for the first time that there is a Mr. Austin who has written poetry.

A Hoboken husband asks for a divorce on the ground of witchcraft. If witchcraft is accepted as a valid ground for divorce every husband will insist that he is entitled to his freedom.

A Buffalo young woman who recently made her theatrical debut in that city is named Miss Leonard Janet Anna Sara Hero Booth. She is not the entire cast, however; there is only one of her.

The Century Dictionary has nothing to say of cathode except that it is "the negative pole of an electric current." The next definition will be longer, but probably no more enlightening as to the nature of the unknown force.

The new photography has made its appearance in the courts. An English actress who sued for damages for a broken ankle, demonstrated the injury by producing a cathodograph in court, and won her suit on its evidence.

Japan will invest the whole of the 200,000,000 taels of silver received from China in battleships and coast fortifications. The year 1895 opened promisingly for the peace societies, but the tide now is running strongly in the opposite direction.

Boston is about to make an experiment in high liquor license. Sixty hotels will be called on to pay \$2,000 each instead of \$1,500 as formerly, and the tax of retail dealers will be \$1,000 each. These are said to be the highest licenses yet required in this country.

England's swagger was conspicuously absent when Russia in 1870 tore up the treaty of Paris of 1856, dictated by England, and moved her feet into the Black Sea. If Russia had been a weak nation like Venezuela or Nicaragua British vengeance would have been swift and relentless.

America has far more attraction for a German emigrant than the colonies of Germany in Africa. Thus far only 700 Germans, including 250 officials, have taken up their residence in Cameroon and German East Africa. Even English emigrants, by a large majority, prefer the United States to the English colonies.

The truth is that England was entirely satisfied with the Essequibo boundary until gold was discovered beyond it, when she immediately extended her "claim" to cover the territory thus found to be valuable. In other words, the question is simply one of characteristic and insatiable greed so far as she is concerned.

Chemical wafers and concentrated foods may serve to allay hunger for a time, but recent experiments do not promise that they can take the place of the usual rations with marching troops. An army fed on hard tack, bacon and coffee will make short work of another trying to fight with collapsed abdomens and green apple sensations.

A post-mortem examination of the body of a patient who died the other day in Ward's Island Insane Asylum shows that death was caused by a kick in the side; but the New York Telegram wants to know more about the kick and calls for an investigation. What's the use? The attendants can very easily prove that the patient kicked himself to death.

Canada is a vast country, but it gives us a vivid idea of the emptiness of some of its huge spaces to read that the Quebec Legislature has passed resolutions authorizing the Government to meet hunting territories out of such lands in the Province as are remote from settlement and unfit for cultivation. The territories not to exceed 400 square miles each, to be leased at an annual rent of not less than \$1 per mile

for periods of not more than ten years." The strength of a country that can afford to rent hunting preserves at \$400 a county is not to be measured by its extent on the map.

The population of England is 27,483,490, of Wales 1,519,035, of Scotland 4,023,647, and of the islands 147,842, a total of 33,176,014. In case of war between Great Britain and the United States the 4,704,750 inhabitants of Ireland will also have to be reckoned with. The question is whether Ireland will be a recruiting ground for England or for the United States.

The London Times concludes that it would cost Spain \$150,000,000 and take three years of hard work to suppress the Cuban rebellion. If that estimate is correct, it means that Spain will never succeed. She hasn't got the money, and she can't get it. Her treasury is depleted, her credit is notorious, her bad, and her taxes, which she has to collect almost at the point of the bayonet, are barely sufficient to pay her running expenses. If Cuba can only prolong her struggle another year she will win her freedom.

The sinking of the Edam by collision in the English channel was similar in some respects to the sinking of the Oregon, off the Long Island coast, some years ago. The Edam remained afloat nearly three hours after she was struck and her passengers and crew were able to get away in the boats. The Oregon also went down slowly, and her passengers and crew escaped in the small boats. But had the Oregon been alone on the sea after the colliding vessel had disappeared a large number of people would have been drowned, because her boats could not have accommodated them all. The Edam is licensed to carry 1,900 persons. Had that many been on board when she was struck there would have been a heavy loss of life in spite of the slowness with which the steamer went down and the fact that the water was smooth at the time. Something ought to be done to make the number of boats on a steamer bear a closer relation to the number of passengers she is licensed to carry.

The statement of Ballington Booth and his wife concerning real causes of the split in the Salvation Army will doubtless cause a marked change in the attitude of the American people toward the new movement which is to be known as the American Volunteers. It is undoubtedly a fact that many friends of this unique religious force, which came to us from England, were strongly inclined to regard the revolt of the younger Booth as ill-advised and injudicious for the reason that it appeared to presage the final disintegration of the army. The importance of the compact military organization which is the distinctive feature of the Salvation Army should not be underrated. General Booth, as the organizer and founder of this vast evangelical organization, with its unique and startling methods of combating the forces of sin, is entitled to great respect as a benefactor of his kind. The element of authority which has been lodged in him as the directing genius was essential to the growth and general effectiveness of the army. Obedience to authority is the sine qua non of any successful military organization. But when the general proposed to use that authority to discourage the gradual adaptation of the army to American ideas and American sentiment he adopted a policy that is short-sighted—a policy that discredits his managerial sagacity. American society tolerates a good many Anglomaniacs who ape English manners in dress and speech. They are allowed to exist because they are both useless and harmless. But there is no place in America for a Salvation army whose commander protests against the display of the eagle and stars and stripes on the insignia of the order. It seems that the general did all in his power to discourage the "national feeling" and took occasion to reprimand Ballington Booth for the diffusion of the spirit of Americanism in the army. If these allegations are true—and certainly no one will doubt them when signed by Ballington and Maud Booth—the American Volunteers will receive a great accession of new recruits. The Salvation Army that does business in this country must sail under the eagle and the stars and bars.

Qualifications for Senators. Here is a paragraph about Congress from a letter recently written by a Frenchman visiting Washington: "What of the Deputies and the Senators? As with us, they do a great deal more talking than legislative work. They are more free and easy, and they are not so reserved. However, this is quite natural in a country where, in order to be elected a Deputy, one has only to be father of eighteen children, all of them born in the same district. If the same conditions were imposed on us we might succeed in making a successful fight against the increasing population of France. What would not one do to become a Deputy? It is true that it is not in the power of every one to become the father of eighteen children. At the same time it is very unjust that only the men should be rewarded for acts of this kind. It is rather on the women that an honorary distinction should be conferred."

Smallest Republic in the World. The smallest republic in the world is Tarolara, a little island in the Mediterranean, about seven and one-half miles from Sardinia. The island is only one and one-half miles across and has only fifty-five inhabitants. The President is elected for six years, no public official receives any salary, and women have the same voting rights as men.

It takes considerable application and hard study to learn anything from a professional pretty man.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

Fifty Millions of Dollars Bestowed in Twenty Years Upon Our Educational Institutions—Cheating Normal Students Against Material for Teachers

Millions for Education. In 1847 Abbot Lawrence gave \$50,000 to Harvard, and it was then said to be the largest amount ever given at one time during the lifetime of the donor to any public institution in America. The reconstruction period, so fitly commemorated at Chicago last year, is a marked epoch for college endowments. Between the years 1860 and 1882, the colleges of the country gained in wealth an amount larger than their entire valuation in 1850. More than \$50,000,000 were bestowed in these twenty-two years upon our educational establishments, and \$35,000,000 of this amount were donated in the ten years between 1870-80. Johns Hopkins endowed with \$3,000,000 the university bearing his name. Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Massachusetts, distributed more than \$1,000,000 among various institutions of learning. Asa Parker founded Lehigh University, and Ezra Cornell, the university at Ithaca, N. Y., which bears his name. The names of Matthew Vassar, Sophia Smith and Henry P. Durand demand more than passing mention. Each of these pioneers in the cause of higher education for women made their beliefs permanent by founding female colleges, and Henry W. Sage provided for special instruction for women in Cornell University. But the ideas of generosity have widened with the process of the suns, and the last ten years have witnessed a far more liberal endowment of educational centers than the period just referred to.

Mr. Rockefeller's original offer of \$600,000 towards the resuscitation of the defunct Chicago University was made in 1886, and the total sum he chiefly, and others in lesser amounts, since bestowed is more than \$7,000,000. Mr. C. T. Yerkes gave \$500,000 for the observatory and telescope, Mr. Marshall Field gave the University lands, and another \$500,000 was bequeathed from the estate of William B. Ogden for the school of science, the Reynolds estate adding \$250,000 more. Here, then, and at Palo Alto, also, is a university practically made to order. Senator Stanford's gifts to Palo Alto amount to more than \$10,000,000. By the gigantic power of wealth wisely used he has created the Oxford or Yale of the West upon his fruit ranch. The quiet man of affairs has put all future civilization under bonds of obligation to him for this singularly noble achievement, the phenomenal gift of all giving. Mr. James J. Hill, of St. Paul, has given \$1,000,000 for the erection of a Roman Catholic theological seminary beneath the superintendence of his friend, Archbishop Ireland. Mr. J. S. Pillsbury presented the city of Minneapolis with \$150,000 for a science hall in its university. Mr. George A. Pillsbury gave another \$150,000 towards the Pillsbury Academy. Mr. James Lick provided the observatory, with its mammoth telescope, situated at Mount Hamilton, Cal., and named in honor of the donor. Dr. Cogswell bestowed \$1,000,000 for the San Francisco Polytechnic School, Miss Mary E. Garrett's check for \$350,000 was recently handed to the trustees of Johns Hopkins to complete the sum necessary to open to women the medical department of that university.

The Girard College of Philadelphia has been too long before the American public to need any special introduction here. It cost nearly \$2,000,000 to found this institution. The Drexel Institute is the latest descendant of Girard, and perhaps it is the best and wisest of Philadelphia's many philanthropies. The various departments of Pennsylvania University owe a great deal of their existence and efficiency to prominent Philadelphians. Mr. Leaning, for example, gave \$750,000 to the scientific school, and the late Mr. George Pepper left more than \$1,000,000 to the schools and charities of the city. The Western Reserve University has founded a medical college with \$250,000 given for that purpose by Mr. J. L. Wood, of Cleveland, Ohio. William F. Clark followed with \$100,000 for the Women's College of the same institution. The Cincinnati University was the gift of Mr. McMicken, who bequeathed almost \$1,000,000 for its support. Mr. Armour has given his institute to Chicago, a worthy peer of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and the Cooper Union in New York. Mr. Armour's gift will have cost him about \$3,000,000 by the time it completes its founder's purpose. Bishop Hurst's scheme for a national university at Washington is well under way. A donation of \$100,000 is just reported. It should be observed that the monetary estimates of these numberless endowments is only a partial one; the contagion of generosity has caused a leasing offer, such as Mr. Rockefeller's, to Chicago, to become the precursor of far greater sums. The timeliness, the healthy spirit, the sanity of view which has prompted such donations, is even more admirable than their magnitude.—Exchange.

Teaching Children. The first and most important thing is to teach the children to observe, compare, and contrast; the second is to impart information; and the third is to re-enforce the other two by making the results of them the basis for instruction in language, drawing, number, modeling and other handwork. There are, however, other important uses of good object-teaching. It makes the lives of children more happy and interesting by opening up an easily accessible and attractive field for the exercise of the brain, hand and eye; it gives the children an opportunity of learning the simplest natural facts;

and directs their attention to external objects, making them less bookish. It further develops a love of nature and an interest in living things, and corrects the tendency which exists in many children to destructiveness and thoughtlessness to animals, and shows the ignorance and cruelty of such conduct. The value of the services which many animals render to man should be dwelt upon, and the importance of kindly treating them should be pointed out. By these means and in other ways, good object-teaching may lay the foundation for the right direction of the activity and intelligence of the children throughout the whole school.—Education Review.

Make Your Own Methods. There is no class of educational journals of so little real use to teachers as that which gives great prominence to methods. Such journals look upon teachers as mere parrots, with no mind and originality of their own. The teacher should study herself and the mind of her pupils and thereby be able to be a law unto herself and originate and use methods worth more to her school than all the methods to be read in books and journals. A well edited journal with articles that inspire to study and original work is the one that causes the teacher who reads it to grow.—Exchange.

We commend the above text to the careful consideration of our readers. It is of as much importance to respect the individuality of the teacher as of the pupil. Make your own methods from day to day, and for each class, and do not be guilty of copying those already made, unless you are convinced that they are specially adapted to your school. The habit of depending upon educational journals to furnish your methods and devices is most pernicious, and is destructive of genuine interest in the work at hand. The independent teacher who thinks out a subject and the best manner of presenting it to the class has a live interest in its success. Read, study, get all the light you can; think the matter over, and note carefully the character of your school or your class, and then you may select, and adopt, and invent, to the lasting good of your pupils.

If you have any originality about you cultivate it by all the means in your power. If you are willing to keep school only, the educational journals, with the patent devices, will aid you, but if you wish to teach, then you should place no reliance upon the cut and dried methods of others, but "make your own."—Educational Journal.

The Program an Aid to Order. Did it ever occur to you, young teacher, how your program may assist you in the government of your school? In ungraded schools, it is your duty to have the entire school recite between each intermission, or in other words, to arrange your program that each class has a recitation. In view of this, your program should provide time for the preparation of each lesson before the class is called. The day's first lesson should be prepared at school, the previous day, before the close of school. The writer has never used the same program twice since he has been teaching. Why? Because the program has been arranged to suit the school. To do this requires some work and good judgment, but A's program will not suit your school. Having your classes arranged to follow each other regularly, each pupil, at the close of a recitation, finds the work of the next class awaiting him. Busy pupils find no time for mischief. Having made your program, post it conspicuously, stating time for each recitation, making sure that you are seldom "late" in calling classes. This will instill in pupils a habit of being "on time." A slight tap of bell is sufficient for calling out classes under this arrangement.

Poor Material for Teachers. Report comes through the daily press that a batch of half a dozen members of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., has been expelled for cheating on examination, and that there are more to follow. A normal school student who will cheat will lie, and is certainly poor material to make a teacher out of. He ought to adopt some other calling. But why do students in a normal school cheat especially in blocks of six? Is there not something out of joint in the conditions?—Ex.

Why He Was Not at School. Teacher—William, you were not at school yesterday. Have you any excuse to offer? William—I was sick, ma'am. "When you are sick your parents usually send an excuse." "Parents didn't know it, ma'am." "How is that?" "Wasn't taken sick until after I left home." "And why didn't you return home?" "Was afraid to, ma'am." "What was the matter with you?" "Cigarettes, ma'am."

A CONVICT'S BOGUS WILL. He Used it to Make His Life in the Penitentiary Easier. A peculiar case of deception came to light Thursday at the penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island. Last July Samuel J. K. Adler, a lawyer, over 70 years of age, of this city, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and ten months for fraud. Adler practiced in the Yorkville police court, and it was there he commenced the practices which finally landed him in prison. Since that time his friends have been working to secure him a pardon. To aid them Adler from time to time has feigned sickness. He claimed he was going to die, and succeeded in getting word to that effect outside the prison. Before going to the penitentiary Adler made the acquaintance of a number of charity workers, who felt sorry for him on account of his old age. These workers were of all denominations, and to each the old man professed his desire to embrace their particular form of religion. After being in prison a short time he was transferred to the hospital ward or dormitory, as it is known. While there Adler, who had announced at the Tombs and the penitentiary that he was very wealthy, commenced to make a will. After the usual opening phraseology, he started off by leaving \$20,000 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. In some way Adler managed to make this fact known to the people of that faith whom he had met. The result was that many charitably inclined women sent baskets of fruit to the old man to cheer his dying moments. Adler had also made the acquaintance of many Catholics, and in his will the orphans of that church were not forgotten. They were put down for \$20,000, and charitable persons of that faith also sent him delicacies. But Adler did not die; he grew fatter as he grew sicker, and would probably be working his scheme yet had he not decided to make Warden Pillsbury and Deputy Warden Koppings executors of his will in the hope of deceiving them. It was then that it was learned where Adler's fruit and delicacies came from, for after adding them to his will, he told them of his bequests and this put them on their guard. Yesterday a friend of Adler called at the penitentiary and stated that the old man did not possess a dollar. The friend had heard of the will and investigated it.—New York Journal.

Drowned with His Captive. "The fish hawk," said a fisherman "almost always carries a fish with its head in the same direction as its own. An ordinary sized fish hawk will catch and carry off a four-pound shad with out any great difficulty, and nothing less than a charge of shot will make him let it go. I've stood under a fish hawk flying not more than seventy five or eighty yards high with a fish in his claws and shouted at him until the neighbors thought I was trying a new fog horn, and yet never disturbed him a bit. "But the fish hawk doesn't always have it all his own way. Sometimes he gets caught. I once saw a big hawk with a four-foot spread of wings, that was sailing along Monmouth beach suddenly he made a dive and fixed his claws in a fish's back. The fish sounded. The fish hawk's claws are sharp and strong; they sink far and hold fast. The fish was a thirty pound striped bass, a good deal bigger, in fact, than the hawk had calculated on and far more than he could carry away. He could not free his claws nor could the fish free itself. So they struggled there in the water until both were dead. They were cast up on the beach, the fish hawk's claws still fast in the fish's back."

An After-Church Pleasantry. There was a little after-church ruction down in Pine Bluff, Logan county, W. Va., a Sunday or two ago that illustrates some interesting features of life in that region. When devotions were over Charley Mullins started to escort Teresa Harman to her home. Teresa's brothers objected and Mullins' brothers came to Charley's support. In a few seconds ten persons were mixed up in a scuffle and knives and revolvers were freely used and rocks were thrown promiscuously into the tangle of disputants. "Men, with their wives and children, fled to the neighboring woods," says the local chronicler. When peace was restored Herbert Stone was found to be fatally wounded with a cut in his left side. Kenton Mullins was badly shot in the left thigh and half a dozen others were wounded. "More trouble is looked for," as usual. It must be a rugged community where a worshiper carries his prayer book to church sandwiched between a bowie knife and a revolver.

Cure for Hiccough. A female patient presented herself at a French hospital for a rebellious hiccough, which had resisted all treatment for four days. She was asked to show her tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried, and with success in other cases. All that is necessary apparently is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two.

The Meat Bill of London. The annual meat bill of London is something wonderful. During the year 1895 the butchers of that burg killed and sold the flesh of 400,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 500,000 calves and 700,000 hogs, to say nothing of the horses and fowls. No man ever thought a woman was an angel, though many of them have lied about it.

TAPLEY IN THE FLESH.

Descendant and Namesake of Dickens' Famous Character a Chicagoan.

When Charles Dickens wrote the story of "Martin Chuzzlewit" he had little idea that a grandson of the famous character in the tale would become a citizen of Chicago, and live today to attest the truthfulness of the delineation. Mark Tapley is as much alive in the flesh now, however, as he was years ago, when he tried his luck with such poor success in this country, with such poor success in silver plate on his name adorns a silver plate on the door of a comfortable residence at 377 North Rockwell street, and he is just as jolly and hopeful as the man of whom the famous novelist wrote. He has lived in Chicago so long that he considers himself entitled to the distinction of an old settler, and, although an Englishman born, is as true a patriot as the flag ever waved over.

Mr. Tapley is not the man to court fame from the fact that his grandfather has been immortalized by Dickens. He left no doubt upon that point when inquiry was made as to his relationship with the noted character. Family pride was strong enough, though, to make him assert himself a descendant of the only Mark Tapley. He called upon his memory for a picture of his grandfather as he appeared in his declining years, and added to that the recollections of his father of the meeting between the author and these two upon the cliffs near Dover nearly seventy years ago. "It is true that my grandfather was the one who furnished Dickens with the character of Mark Tapley," Mr. Tapley said, "and that I am his direct descendant. About 1828 Mr. Dickens, then a young man, was stopping in a small town called Sawbridge, about sixty miles south of London on the English Channel. My father was born on this place, my grandfather was born about six miles from there, and my birthplace is the same as my father's. "The coast along Folkestone, Sawgate and Dover is lined with high cliffs of chalk, topped with grass, and their summits were in those days used as a park. One day at the period I have mentioned my grandfather and father, who was then a youth, were walking in this park, when they came upon Mr. Dickens, reading. They entered into conversation with him, and my grandfather related some of his travels in America when a young man. There were several meetings of this kind, my father told me, at which Mr. Dickens gathered many of my grandfather's experiences in this country. "Mr. Dickens retold my grandfather's experiences in his book, and, allowing for the liberties which an author is permitted to take, they are related faithfully. My grandfather's mental and physical traits are also given with much faithfulness. I can remember him at 65 as being bald and jolly under all circumstances. He died and was buried in New York State. My father died four years ago at the age of 83, while I am in good health at 51, and trying to make a living in real estate, insurance, mixing horse medicines and anything else that comes my way. "Mr. Tapley laughed as he enumerated his occupations, and stroked a large bald spot on his head. His face is round and good natured, and but for a mustache streaked with a few gray hairs might be called youthful. "Yes, I am one of several generations of Mark Tapleys," he said. "My great-grandfather's name was Mark Tapley, as was my grandfather's and father's. My name is Mark Tapley, and I have a son named Mark. My father often told me that I bore a close resemblance to my grandfather. I guess the family name is in no danger of becoming extinct."

Mr. Tapley came to this country in 1854, and a few years later came to Chicago with his parents. He enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers in May, 1861, and served until the close of the civil war. He was twice wounded, and at the battle of Chickamauga lost his hearing partially.—Times-Herald.

Havages of Absinthe.

M. Rochefort's recent advocacy of temperance has directed attention to the consumption of absinthe in France, and some startling statements in connection therewith are being made. Men as a rule take the absinthe diluted in water, sipping it slowly. But the women, to the consternation of the doctors, insist as a rule on drinking it "neat," with most terrible results to their constitutions. The number of brilliant men whom France has lost through the abuse of the opalescent but poisonous fluid, from the great poet Alfred de Musset, who used to be picked up drunk and half dead every night in the streets, down to the celebrated artist and caricaturist, Andre Gill, is simply appalling. An idea of the extent of the evil may be gathered from the recent returns of the ministry of finance, which show that at the present moment there is a marchand de vin, or French absinthe seller, to every three houses in the French metropolis.—Westminster Gazette.

Giant Ten Feet High.

There is a giant ten and a half feet high in the country above Canton in China, and an American showman has lately been trying in vain to induce him to travel. The big fellow is ashamed of himself for being so unduly long, and does not care to become an exhibit.

Sign of Better Times.

All employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company receiving \$1,000 or more a year have had the 10 per cent. cut in their pay of two years ago restored. Those below \$1,000 were not affected by the reduction, and so do not share in the advance.

Population of Boston.

The recent census at Boston gives that city a population of 408,920.