

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

Greatest Proportion of It Is Still to the United States.

The report by Mr. C. P. Lucas on the emigrants' information office for 1895 gives evidence of good work done at small cost to the public, says the London Times. We are not sure that much more could be done than is done already by the managing committee and their agents. The colonies do not, as a rule, care to receive more emigrants than we are sending to them. The general tendency, there and in the United States, is to look with some jealousy at each new arrival. More working hands means more competition for employment, with lower wages as the result; while new hands who are not inclined to work are as little desirable a part of the population in the new world as in the old.

In 1895 the passengers who left the ports of the United Kingdom for places out of Europe amounted in round numbers to 272,000, as against 227,000 in 1894. In the first two months of 1896 the emigrants of British origin have been 15,184, as against 13,711 in the corresponding period of 1895. The place of destination for the largest number is, and continues to be, the United States. This is most markedly so in the case of foreign emigrants passing through this country on their way to their place of settlement, but it is the case, too, with emigrants of British origin.

Next in point of attractiveness comes South Africa, and, in spite of recent disturbances, it has gained ground very considerably during the present year. In 1895, 26,000 emigrants went to the Cape and Natal, as against rather less than 17,000 in 1894. This shows an increase of more than 50 per cent., but it has been far outdone during the present year by the further increase from 1,941 to 3,343 in the first two months of the year. British North America has also been doing better as an emigration field, but the number of emigrants thither and to the Australian colonies continues to be comparatively small.

One point of interest in emigration statistics is, as Sir Robert Giffen has shown, that they serve to indicate the state of trade generally. As trade improves emigration will be found to increase, while a decline in emigration is a most certain sign and forerunner of an approaching trade depression. The report of the emigrants' information office and the further figures in the Board of Trade's emigration returns are therefore very satisfactory. They combine, with such proofs as the trade returns have lately been furnishing, to show that we are at length in the course of a genuine trade revival.

The Australian colonies, it is true, have not yet fully recovered from the grave crisis which they have gone through, and so close are the modern industrial relations between one country and another that effect of Australian depression must be felt here as certainly as in Australia itself. But there is nothing in this to discourage us. If our trade shows signs of revival while Australia is still depressed, we may be confident that it will improve the more when Australia, with its energy, its amplitude of resource, and its vast recuperative powers, has recovered the ground which it has lost, and when the upward and onward movement now in progress has extended to the two or three districts of the country which, as the report shows, it has not yet fully reached.

**Native Born in Cities.**  
Regarding the population of great capitals M. Bertillon, the French statistician, has made known some interesting facts.

London has the highest percentage of native population, it being 65 per cent. In Vienna the native population is 45 per cent.; in Berlin, 41; in St. Petersburg 32, and in Paris 36.

The greatest number of foreigners is in Paris, over 181,000, including 26,803 Germans, while in Berlin there are but 397 French.

The greatest number of foreigners from any one nation in Paris is Belgium, 45,000. Of other nationalities there are 13,000 English, 29,823 Germans, 9,000 Russians, 13,000 Luxembourgers, 25,000 Swiss and 21,000 Italians. Of the present population in Paris only 36 per cent. were born there. For the past thirty years this percentage has remained practically the same.

Berlin contains 18,000 foreigners, St. Petersburg 23,000, London 95,000, Vienna 85,000.

**Women Who Toil.**

London leads the list of cities in its number of women who are either domestic or skilled workers. New York is next. The workingwomen over 15 average about 300,000 in New York City, as against 75,000 a quarter of a century ago. There are probably about 500,000 women of working age in a city like New York, with its 2,000,000, and this shows that half of them are obliged to toil.

**Divorce Record-Breaker.**

An Indiana man has made application for his sixth divorce, and he didn't begin his matrimonial career until he was 55 years old. This shows what a man can accomplish in any one direction by giving his whole attention to the matter.—Portland Oregonian.

The heart is larger than the world, because the whole world cannot fill it. No man can grip down another without first placing his own soul under the millstone.



**Pheasants Defying Thunder.**  
A correspondent of the Zoologist tells of the peculiar conduct of rock pheasants when artillery practice is going on at Colchester. At each discharge of the guns the pheasants crouch, not as though terrified, but in a manner suggesting defiance and the answering to a challenge. Several writers on natural history have noted the same fact before.

**When Will Men Fly?**  
In a recent lecture at Woolwich, Dr. G. H. Bryan, of the Royal Society, showed how all the principal problems connected with artificial flight had now been solved by Mr. Maxim with his aeroplanes and Herr Lilienthal with his soaring wings. By combining the advantages of the two forms of apparatus, Dr. Bryan predicted that artificial flight would before long be accomplished.

**Germs in the Air.**  
There is a widespread impression that diseases are sometimes scattered broadcast by germs borne by the wind. Prof. Cleveland Abbe combats this view, and asserts that epidemics spread along the lines of travel, and that experiments show that few disease germs are able to retain their vitality when freely exposed in the air and to the sunshine, as they must be if carried far in the atmosphere.

**Boring Thin Glass.**  
Everybody who has tried understands how difficult it is to bore a hole in a strip or sheet of thin glass. The following method is said to be successful: Press a cake of wet clay upon the glass, and then make a hole through the clay of the desired size, laying bare the glass at the bottom of the hole. Then pour melted lead into the hole, and it will drop through the glass, making a round aperture. The explanation is that the sudden application of heat cracks the glass in a circle corresponding in size with the hole in the clay.

**New Facts About Mars.**  
Prof. E. E. Barnard, late of the Lick Observatory, says that during the last opposition Mars showed so many intricate details as seen with the great 36-inch telescope that it was impossible to delineate the planet. Heretofore the reddish parts of Mars have generally been regarded as representing land, while the darker parts, sometimes described as bluish or greenish in color, were thought to be water. But Professor Barnard says that with the Lick telescope the appearances noticed suggested exactly the reverse; what have been taken for seas looking really more like mountainous land. So we may have a new set of theories about Mars.

**Wonders of Radiography.**  
One of the finest photographs made by means of the mysterious X rays that we have yet seen is reproduced in Nature from a negative by Messrs. Reid and Kuenen in England. It represents a frog, with legs and fingers extended, and not only are both the flesh and the bones most clearly pictured, but the difference in condition between the two lungs, one of which was distended with air, while the other was collapsed, is revealed with astonishing distinctness. Even the effect of the overlapping of the flesh where the knees were bent is plainly shown, and in the original negative the reticulated structure of the distended lung is said to have been visible. This is a revelation, not merely of something hidden from sight, but of the internal construction of things.

**A Ring Island.**  
Many coral reef islands in the Pacific are in the form of more or less perfect rings, or ovals, enclosing lagoons. Recently a description was presented to the Royal Geographical Society of the ring island of Ninifon, half-way between Fiji and Samoa, which is not a coral reef, but a volcanic ring enclosing a crater containing a lake two miles in diameter. Toward the sea the ring is bordered with walls of black lava, and on the inner side these break down in cliffs 200 to 300 feet in height. An eruption in 1886 formed a peninsula on the eastern side of the lake. While the ocean outside is trembling and thundering under a heavy wind, the lake remains smooth, or is simply wrinkled with ripples.

**A Wonderful Lament.**

Dr. L. C. Bruce gives an account in Brain of a lunatic in the Derby Borough Asylum who exhibits the phenomenon of passing from one mental state to another. By birth he is Welsh, and when in his "Welsh state" his condition is that of dementia. He can then understand Welsh, but not English. In his "English state" his condition is that of chronic mania, and he speaks and understands both English and Welsh. But he cannot remember anything that occurred to him when in the Welsh state, although his memory keeps over the interval and recalls events belonging to preceding English states. Conversely when in the Welsh state he is totally ignorant of things that he knows and understands perfectly in the English state. Sometimes he passes from one state to the other suddenly; at other times he goes through an intermediate state,

during which there appears to be a mixture of the two conditions in his brain.

**Unpoetic Food.**

It is said that Shelley one day called upon Southey, at 4 o'clock, and found the poet and his wife sitting down to their early tea. Shelley accepted a cup of tea, but when a plate piled high with tea-cakes was offered him, he refused them with signs of strong aversion. His own diet was very light at that time, and well-buttered cakes, hot, blushing with currants, sprinkled thickly with caraway seeds and reeking with allspice, distressed him grievously.

But Southey was a hale and hearty man; he did not shrink from the cakes, and cleared plate after plate with an excellent relish. At length Shelley could contain himself no longer.

"Southey," he exclaimed, "I'm ashamed of you! It is awful, horrible, to see a man like you greedily devouring this nasty stuff!"

Now Mrs. Southey was a charming woman, but she had a sharp tongue upon occasion.

"Nasty stuff!" she repeated, with justifiable indignation. "What right have you, Mr. Shelley, to come into my house and tell me to my face that my tea-cakes are nasty, and to blame my husband for eating them? The board and the rolling-pin were quite clean; they had been well scraped and sprinkled with flour. The flour was taken out of the meal-tub, which is always kept locked. Here is the key! There was nothing wrong in the ingredients, I am sure. What right have you to speak? You ought to be ashamed of yourself and not Mr. Southey; he has a right to eat what his wife puts before him!"

In the course of this animated invective, Shelley, abashed, put down his face to his plate, and curiously scanned the cakes. He broke off a bit and ventured to taste it; then he began to eat as greedily as Southey himself. The servant appeared with a fresh supply, and these the brother poets dispatched, eating one against the other in generous rivalry. Shelley asked for more, but the whole batch had been consumed, and when he went home, his verdict on them was summed up in the report of Harriet Westbrook, to whom he was engaged:

"We were to have hot tea-cakes every evening forever." I was to make them myself, and Mrs. Southey was to teach me."

**Now She Is Sorry.**

An American woman traveling in Europe saw some pretty souvenir spoons in a Berlin shop window, and stepped inside and bought one. She put the neat little parcel into the pocket of her heavy cloak, visited a museum, did a little more shopping, and then returned to her hotel.

Leaving her cloak upon the bed, she went down to luncheon, and on returning to the room found the chambermaid, a typical German girl, in the act of hanging the cloak in the closet. Something in her manner attracted the lady's attention.

"Are you nervous, Augusta?" she asked. The girl made some slight, embarrassed reply, and left the room.

The lady suspected nothing, but just then remembered her spoon, and put her hand into the cloak pocket. The parcel was gone! In another pocket was her purse, but no spoon. The girl must have taken it, and her peculiar behavior was explained.

The lady rang the bell, and when the girl came charged her with the theft. The girl protested her innocence. The woman demanded a confession. A trying scene followed, the girl weeping the woman urging her to tell the truth and restore the stolen property. Threats of prosecution only made the girl weep the more. She should be ruined, and she knew nothing about the spoon.

Finally the lady so far relented as to make no complaint.

"You may go," she said. "I will say nothing, but you will not come into my room again."

That was last winter, as the story is told by the Philadelphia Times. The woman returned to America, and thought little more about the spoon till on the first cold day of autumn she brought out her heavy cloak and began looking it over, to see if moths had done it any mischief.

There was something hard in one corner of the lining. What could it be? The lady had a presentiment of the truth, and a snip or two of the scissors brought out a small paper parcel—her souvenir spoon.

What did she do? First she sat down to a woman's great resource—"a good cry." Then she declared that she must go back to Berlin—with peas in her shoes, so she said—find Augusta, and as far as possible undo the wrong.

Whether she has yet started we are unable to say, but she will probably be less hasty another time.

**A Dog in Pawn.**

Even dogs are pawned in New York writes a correspondent. In a place on Twenty-eighth street a lovely pug, separated from his fellows, gazed wistfully at customers yesterday. "How much for that one?" asked a stranger as he pointed toward the pug. "Can't sell him until Monday night," replied the bird and dog dealer. The man wanted to know why, and he was informed that the pug was in pawn, and if he wasn't redeemed prior to the time mentioned he would be sold. "That pug's been hocked three times and has always been redeemed. How much do I loan on him? A dollar's the limit, sir, as pugs are no longer popular, you know." When a woman puts her pet dog in pawn it is quite safe to conclude that the wolf has entered her apartment.

There is no higher praise for a friend than to say that he is faithful.

A combination that never fails to amuse: A big cigar and a little boy.

HIS A NOBLE WORK.

HORACE MANN, THE FATHER OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It Was He Who Transformed Free Schools from Charitable Institutions into a Great System of Universal Education.

A Little Known Hero.

Ask the average person to name the man who did the most for the upbuilding of America, and he will answer: "Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, Lincoln" and many more whose names stand out brilliantly in American history. Not one in 5,000, however, will mention Horace Mann. Indeed, to millions of intelligent people the name of this really great man is unknown, yet none save Washington and Lincoln did so much toward creating and preserving American greatness as did Horace Mann, the founder of our present school system. As the centennial of his birth was recently observed a review of his life may be of some interest.

Born May 4, 1796, at Franklin, Mass., he spent the first twenty years of his life on a poor farm. It was hard work and little pleasure, with but eight or ten weeks' schooling during each of several winters. But the boy was ambitious, and from an itinerant schoolmaster he learned Latin and Greek, and at the age of 20 entered Brown University. By teaching country schools in winter he worked his way through the university and, on graduating in 1819, became a tutor in college and studied law at the same time.



HORACE MANN.

When his legal education was complete, he went into practice and was very successful. In politics, too, he met with success, rising to the position of president of the Massachusetts State Senate in 1836.

It was in that year that he commenced the great work of his life. At that time there was no idea of general education at the public expense. Although Massachusetts had had schools for nearly two centuries, the free school had been, to a great degree, a charity school the country over. The country free school was merely an economic means of educating the boys and girls in the same school in the cheapest possible way. The cities, like Boston, had taken pattern from the schools of Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in England. There was not the least suspicion of a science of education, or an art of teaching, and there was no general proposition to improve the free schools, as one-sixth of all the children of Massachusetts in 1837 were in academies. Each and every religious sect had its academies scattered over the hills of New England, and they were the most prominent educational institutions. Interest in public education was either dead or dying. The teachers were young women, pupils of the country schools, with an exceedingly scanty stock of knowledge and no skill whatever. In the cities the little children were taught in the so-called dame schools, where aged spinsters collected a few little ones around them, and, at a small tuition, pointed out laboriously the letters and taught their names.

Horace Mann, like Thomas Jefferson, saw clearly that there could be no evolution of a free people without intelligence and morality, and looked upon the common school as the fundamental means of development of a race of men and women who could govern themselves. He saw clearly that the whole problem of the republic which was presenting itself to intelligent, educated men rested upon the idea of public education.

Although other and more distinguished men had the same ideas as Mann, it required a guiding spirit to inaugurate a reform movement in educational matters. Horace Mann supplied the need. He introduced in and carried through the Massachusetts Legislature a bill providing for the formation of a Board of Education—a board which had advisory powers only. Its duties were to collect statistics, look into the state and condition of schools and influence the people in the direction of better education. Horace Mann was made a member of this board. Then it seemed of the first importance that the board should have a secretary, one who could give his whole time to the matter of education. This position was offered Horace Mann. It was the turning point in his life. He was 41 years of age, and fast becoming prominent in his profession of law. He was the contemporary and equal of Charles Sumner. In fact, there was no man, with the exception of Daniel Webster, in Massachusetts, who, in prospects, stood ahead of Horace Mann. Everything in the way of fame and fortune was easily within his grasp. The question with him was, should he give up all these brilliant prospects and take up a cause that seemed lost and almost hopeless—that of common schools? He accepted the position at \$1,000 a year and threw himself into his work with all his might and main. He traveled all

over the State and lectured in hundreds of schools, but his mastery of eloquence was met with sullen indifference and often he spoke to but a dozen people. But gradually his ideas took root, other States emulated Massachusetts and upon the foundation which he built is laid the greatest educational system the world has ever known.

His great work in this line accomplished Dr. Mann returned to public life and in 1846 succeeded John Quincy Adams as member of Congress. In 1852 he became resident of Antioch College in Ohio, where he died in 1859. His indomitable, earnest, self-sacrificing spirit shows itself in one glorious line, the closing sentence of his address to his last graduating class at Antioch College: "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

**The Dull Pupil.**

Do we not make serious mistakes in that we are always ready to censure the slow pupil? Here is little Olga, naturally timid, and seemingly dull. She is failing. The teacher takes great pains to notice it, and when she calls her arithmetic class, she keeps before her mind the too oft-repeated failures of the child. Calling for 4 times 5, all hands are raised save one; the child notices her teacher looking at her, and immediately becomes confused. Sarcasm and disgust are plainly written on the teacher's face. With, "Of course, Olga, you don't know; you never do!" she passed on. Is not this a cruel thrust? Do we consider what we are doing? Do not let us make the dullard believe he "never knows," but help and encourage him with kind words and gentle ways. Let us cheer him on to quicker ways; encourage him with gentleness and sympathy. How much better for Olga if her teacher had said, "What, Olga! Don't you know? I'm sure you can answer as well as the rest. Now, think a little while, and let me see your hand, too." Thus by encouraging, we give them faith in themselves and strength to do what before was seemingly hard. Dear comrades, if we have an Olga, do not let us chill all that is best in her, but help along a thousand times rather than hinder once. "It is not so much what we say, as the manner in which we say it."—Primary Education.

**Education in Russia.**

In Russia a project is on foot for fixing a minimum to the number of students allowed at each university. At Moscow the number has risen during the last thirty-five years from 1,200 to 3,500, and, if the rate of increase be maintained, the students will presently form an unwieldy, not to say dangerous, body. At St. Petersburg the number is 3,000, while the smaller provincial universities, such as Kasan, are comparatively deserted. It is pointed out that great hardships would be involved if poor students in districts where the local institution was full had to seek instruction in remote quarters; moreover, it would be injurious if professors of rare eminence were not able to attract unusually large audiences. At Odessa, it has been proposed to found a special university for women. Noteworthy is the method by which the originator of the scheme suggests that the necessary funds might be raised. A tax of from one to two roubles could be imposed on every girl attending a high school, to the capital so procured voluntary contributions would be added. There is a possibility that the idea will be realized in the course of the next academic year.

**Habitual Postures of School Children.**

Do we give sufficient attention to the postures which children habitually assume in standing or sitting? Of course all say with one accord that in the education and development of the child there is no influence more potent than habit. We also recognize as valid the fundamental law, a dictum of modern psychology, to the effect that mind and body are under a relationship of reciprocal causation—that body acts on the mind and mind acts on body; that no bodily change can occur without modifying the mental states and the flow of ideas, and likewise that the mental states in their ceaseless change continually modify the bodily functions in their exercise. Putting the two principles together, viz., the principle of habit and that of the reciprocal relations that obtain between mind and body, can we not see that the repetition of physical postures and movements has the power to modify and reorganize the shape of the body, and also to inhibit or accelerate the flow of ideas?—Child Study Monthly.

**University of Pennsylvania.**

The movement to require a higher standard of general intelligence on the part of medical students has extended to the University of Pennsylvania. The proposition there is to provide for the gradual raising of the requirements for entrance until they are equal to those required for entrance into the arts and science courses of the college. It is proposed that this shall be done in the next three years, a decided advance being made each year. It is also proposed to discontinue the practice of admitting graduates of three years schools to the fourth year of the medical course without examination. These radical changes have the hearty approval of the faculty.

**Putting in a Poor Foundation.**

There is a complaint that in reaching the top of the present public school system too little attention is paid to the steps that are necessary to be taken. That is to say, the rudimentary branches are slighted in order that the higher branches may the sooner be reached, and the result is a delinquency at every stage. This is not education. It is simply acquiring a smattering of knowledge and a superficial understanding that is useless if not actually harmful. In fact, it is corrupting the roots of the tree.—Kansas City Star.

Nebraska Notes

1896 JUNE 1896

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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28	29	30				

Out worms have destroyed considerable corn near Sargent.

South Omaha people have subscribed \$390 for celebration purposes.

A large acreage of Kafir corn is being sown in the vicinity of Diller.

York county caught a foot and a half of rain during April and May. Did you ever?

There are twenty-three graduates in the class of '96 of the Holdrege high school.

The Chadron Journal takes no part in politics, but is entirely devoted to local news.

H. E. Moore is about to begin the publication of a republican newspaper at Grafton.

Mrs. Julia Collins died recently at Nebraska City at the extreme age of ninety-six years.

The Russian thistle crop in Dakota county is doing remarkably well since the recent rains.

Evangelists have finished their labors at Ohiowa, and left the place in a state of comparative purity.

The assessment of Newcastle this year shows an increase in valuation of several hundred dollars.

A thief entered the postoffice at Millard while the Nasby was at wash and carried off \$86 in cash and stamps.

The druggists of Newcastle are taxed \$25 for dispensing booze for medicinal purposes. There is a way to get even.

Greene county contributed a car load of corn to the Texas tornado sufferers. Bread cast upon the waters is great stuff.

A carload of dried fruit passed over the Union Pacific the other day, billed from San Francisco to Johannesburg, Africa.

A Grand Island woman had a feminine neighbor arrested for calling her hard names and "making up faces" at her.

A club has been organized in Norfolk, composed of people born in the state of New York. The woods are full of 'em.

Mrs. Al Field, wife of the Platte Center hotel keeper, died at the hospital in Columbus after an illness of two years.

A farmer of Buffalo county lost four head of work horses during a recent storm. Three were struck by lightning and one was drowned in Wood river.

While boring a well near Kent, H. C. Orvis struck an elm log at a depth of one hundred feet. It was buried there about the time of the Babylonish captivity.

Residents of Boyd county who saw wood on government land are having indictments returned against them till they can't rest, and that's all it amounts to.

Harry Preston, a Scotia photographer had hard luck while moving his car to Fullerton. The vehicle upset and rolled down an embankment. Very little was saved from the wreck.

The personal property assessment of Barneston township, Gage county, shows 330 head of horses, 1,104 cattle, forty-four mules, twenty-five sheep and 1,794 hogs, valued at \$32,100.

The mill dam at Martinsburg as well as at Ponca was nearly washed out by the storm of the 24th ult. At the former place it will cost considerable time and labor to repair the dam and make it as good as it was.

The Columbus Times is publishing under copyright a history of Major Frank North, who was widely known throughout the west in the early history of Nebraska. The major was a brother of Hon. J. E. North, revenue collector for this district.

About seventy-five men and boys and sixty-seven women and girls were confirmed Sunday at the Catholic church in Columbus. Bishop Scannell of Omaha, Father Mauritius of Omaha and Father Jerome of Humphrey assisted in the services.

C. L. Day of the Stella Press is unhappy, and gives vent to his consuming wrath in the following manner: "Away down here in the corner where no one will see it the editor is going to register a kick. Several times lately we have been called Charlie. Now Charlie is a very good name, but it doesn't belong to us and we are glad of it. The only name we have for general and promiscuous circulation is Day. Just common everyday Day, with a capital D, and it doesn't make any difference whether you put a Mister to it or not."

A Free Methodist camp-meeting and district conference will be held in Mr. Welborn's grove two and a half miles east of Wellfleet, Nebr., commencing June 18 and lasting until the 25th or over two Sabbaths. A large tent 40x50 feet will be used for services.

Rudolph Mechoelitschka, a young man employed on Enoch Wilson's farm, near Nebraska City, had the thumb on his right hand caught in a corn sheller and it was torn off before the machine could be stopped.