EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Schools in the French Capital Are Prisons in Comparison with Those in America—How to Have an Orderly Room—Train Pupils to Think.

Paris Schools.

The large Paris schools are called lycees, or lyceums, but the pupils refer to them as "boxes"; and this is not at all surprising when you consider that the boys are kept shut up in the schools just about as if they were in a box or a prison. They are also required to wear a distinctive uniform, which is usually of dark-blue cloth, with gold buttons and gold embroidery, and a peak cap bearing the monogram of the school in front. They sleep in dormitories, fifteen or twenty in one room, and get their exercise and recreation in a graveled courtyard in the rear of the school buildings. This yard is usually not very large, and the only games the scholars play are marbles, tops and leap-frog or tag. There is no football, or baseball, or tennis, and even the childish games they do indulge in are under the supervision of a tutor. On Thursdays the boys are taken out for a promenade in charge of a tutor, and they are marched around the streets two by two for an hour or more. Those boys whose parents live in Paris, and those who have friends in the city, are allowed once in two weeks to visit their friends and relatives on Sunday. Of course, almost every boy can rake up some sort of a "relative," for the sake of getting out of the "box" occasionally, and those with imaginary relatives spend their time on the boulevards eating cakes and seeing the sights. This they would probably not do if they enjoyed the liberty accorded to American boys, instead of being confined for weeks in a walled yard.

The method of punishment is to make a scholar write several thousand lines as a task, or to deprive him of one or more of his Sundays out. A minor punishment is inflicted by making the boys stand up against the wall of the playground and learn Latin verses by heart during recess.

The working hours are somewhat longer than in America, because certain fixed hours are set aside for preparation and study. For instance, there is a recitation at 8 o'clock in the morning, then a study hour, and then fifteen minutes' recess, followed by another study hour. In the afternoon there are usually two recitation hours and one study hour. All studying is done in the class rooms, under the supervision of a tutor, and no talking is allowed. As a result of this enforced silence, the boys become adepts in a sort of deaf-and-dumb sign language, and carry on lengthy conversations which they would never think of wasting time on if they might say what they had to say out loud. At 4 o'clock every afternoon the boys line up in the playground, and servants pass along in front of them with baskets of bread and butter, each boy helping himself to a slice as his turn comes.—Harper's Young People.

An Orderly Room.

"A place for everything, and everything in its place," is a maxim nowhere more necessary than in the school room. Unless the rule be constantly impressed and observed, disorder and much waste of time will inevitably follow. Picture a room in which the rule appears to be wanting: books litter the window sills, the boards are half cleaned, maps and other specimens of work are pinned to the wall without the slightest semblance of order, the teacher's desk is covered with odds and ends of various kinds, and the children's desks are likewise untidy. Another picture shows a room of a different character. An open cupboard door reveals neat rows of books, boxes, papers, and other materials; window sills are bare but for a half dozen house plants standing in shining saucers. On the teacher's desk are arranged the books and material necessary to the day's work, while the children have nothing on theirs but the slate and pencil.

Comment on the order and general working of these two classes is unnecessary. Disorder in these external matters does not bespeak orderliness of spirit, but rather the reverse, and there is no doubt as to the effect upon character of a strict observance of orderliness and neatness in all things. Try to have the children take a pride in their room, and encourage them in every effort to make it pleasant and attractive. Though nothing be done towards decorating, it can be kept clean and neat. If this spirit prevail there will be no hats on the floor, no papers about the desks, no dirty slate cloth (sponges and a clean rag should be the rule), and no untidy desks. There will be pictures on the walls and on the unused blackboard, plants in the windows, and perhaps a flower glass on the teacher's table.

It is a great deal easier to keep everything in its place than we sometimes think. All that is necessary is to return everything to its accustomed place as soon as we are done using it. "Order in everything" must be our motto if we would have a successful school; the order to which love, sympathy and regard for others are the incentives. The influence of orderliness in these so-called small matters reaches far beyond the school walk and the school life, and cannot be too highly estimated.—Educational Journal.

Train Pupils to Think.

Train your pupils to think. If there is one fault more noticeable in our school systems, public and private, primary and advanced, city and country, than any other it is that of mere memory work. The memory is an important faculty, and of course it should receive all due training, but it is so much easier for a teacher to listen to a mere rote recitation than it is to awaken thought that even the college professor often pronounces a verbatim recitation good without making any effort to learn whether thought has been aroused in the mind of the learner.

A student has just remarked, "When I went to the high school and recited Civics to Miss B., no questions were ever asked and no explanations made. All we had to do was to commit the words of the book to memory and recite them when class was called. If our recitation agreed with the book, no questions were asked by the teacher, and the boys asked none because they were glad to get a high mark and rest content with that." That was poor teaching, and yet there is many a high school in which it is no better, and the same might be said of both primary schools and colleges.

The teacher ought to arouse thought. That is an important part of his business. If he fails in that and in creating interest on the part of his pupils it ought to tell him that teaching is not his calling.

Possibly, considering that many, probably a majority, of those who teach, take up the work merely as a means of support until something more agreeable or more remunerative offers, we ought not to expect much teaching ability to exhibit itself. But even this class of teachers ought conscientiously to make thinkers of the pupils.—Educational News.

A Word to Teachers.

Do teachers who constantly practice the habit of keeping pupils in at recess and detaining them after school realize the wrong done the pupils? A certain amount of bodily exercise is needful to insure good physical health, without which there can never be good mental growth.

A certain amount of hearty, enjoyable play should be indulged in by both boys and girls at least once in the morning and once in the afternoon. To insist upon the pupil remaining in his seat for a few moments occasionally, to perfect a lesson or a punishment for misbehavior, is pardonable, if he is allowed at least a part of the recess. But to deprive a pupil of recess entirely for several days in succession, and even for weeks, as I have known, is cruel and usually non-effective. Detention after school is rarely to be resorted to unless to help pupils with their work.

An equally non-effective mode of punishment is the practice of standing children on the floor to study. Ten chances to one Johnnie doesn't want any better opportunity to make fun for the children than when he is up on the floor where the whole school can watch his antics. The best preventive for bad behavior is an interesting school disciplined by a firm, serene teacher.—School Education.

Order.

Good order cannot be secured without active attention, and active attention cannot be got without giving pupils employment of the right kind, and this, in turn, necessarily involves continuous study on the part of the teacher. If a teacher finds difficulty in keeping order, let him devote more time to the preparation of the lessons he is to teach the next day, and particularly to those lessons he intends to assign. Many teachers spend plenty of time on the lessons they are about to teach or examine on; but give little or no attention to the selection of lessons previous to the time when they are about to assign them. Lessons are often assigned in a haphazard manner.

Special attention should also be given to the selection of definite work for pupils while not engaged in actual recitations. Those who fail in the management of an ungraded school may be able to trace the cause to a neglect of this essential part of their duty. It would be folly to expect children to control themselves properly in school for hours with nothing to do. If teachers do not furnish suitable employment, the pupils will find exercise in the shape of fun and mischief.

Curse of the Age.

The great curse of this age is the demand for rapid education. In the hurry to go through college and complete a university course, many a person is sacrificing the very thing for which he seeks, namely, the power to think and do.—Dr. W. O. Krohn.

Chumming in Africa.

The natives, I notice, generally have a chum; the pair consists, as a rule, of one strong man with a certain amount of influence; the other a weaker creature, with nothing to say for himself. The latter derives a certain amount of protection and respect from the stronger man's acquaintance, and is content to do what drudgery or hard work falls to the partnership. In engaging guides I notice always one who carries all the belongings; his chum, a stronger man, takes the lead in all things, knows the road; the other acquiesces in everything said or done.—Century.

Li's Boy.

Li Hung Chang is attended by a remarkably attentive servant, who lately was addressed by an English officer in public with "Good day, commander." "I am no longer commander," he replied. "I am Li Hung Chang's boy." He had been a Chinese naval commander, but, having lost his vessel in the war with Japan, had been degraded and condemned to death. His reprieve was conditioned on his becoming the servant of some high state official. Li Hung Chang has taken him into his service.

The Assyrian Kings all wore very long curly beards.

WANT CLEVELAND TO ACT.

Missionary Board resolves to Petition the Chief Executive Interfere.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 9.—The American board of foreign missions at its meeting yesterday forenoon, adoped lengthy resolutions touching the Armenian question. The resolutions say in part:

"Resolved, That we urge respectfully the president of the United States to insist on the issues by the Turkish government of the proper exequatur that our consuls may securely occupy, under the flag of our country, the post which our government assigns to them, and in the interest of justice and in accordance with treaty rights administer with authority the duties of their office.

"Resolved, further, that we urge the president of United States of America to demand of the Turkish authorities at once and peremptorily, indemnity for the wrongs inflicted on Americans; reimbursement for the destruction of their property and the punishment of those persons who have been guilty of these crimes. We believe that the adoption of such an American policy will receive the loyal support of the American people."

The board appointed a committee consisting of president J. B. Angell, of Michigan university; Rev. J. S. Todd and Hon. H. C. Hall, to present the resolutions to President Cleveland. The board practically disposed of all its business yesterday afternoon. New Haven, Conn., was selected for the next meeting, which will be held October 12, 1897. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. R. S. Storrs; vice-president, E. W. Blatchford; prudential committee (for three years) C. H. Whitcomb, Rev. J. G. Vose, H. D. Hyde, J. M. W. Hall; for two years; Rev. W. H. Davis; recording secretary, Rev. H. A. Stimson; assistant, Rev. E. N. Packard; treasurer, F. H. Wiggins; auditors, Samuel Johnson, E. H. Baker, E. R. Brown.

Boiler Explosion Kills Two.

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 9.—The big rolling mill here, owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, and operated by the Reading Iron company of Reading, Pa., was the scene of a disastrous explosion yesterday evening, by which a man and a baby were killed, six men seriously hurt and seven others injured. The dead:

Johne Basselman and a Hungarian baby, name unknown.

The seriously injured are:

Thomas and Oliver Stromwell, Gus Yerrick, John Mullen sr., John Mullen jr., Clinton Major.

The furnace was not in service last night and a number of brick layers were engaged in repairing it. Suddenly the furnace boiler exploded, scattering death and injury among the men about. The boiler was lifted by the force of the explosion from its bed through the mill wall and flying across the street, crashed through the frail walls of a Hungarian boarding house, killing the baby, one of the inmates of the place.

Baltimore Wins the Cup.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—Baltimore won the Temple cup by winning yesterday's game from the Clevelands. This is the third season of the Temple cup games, Baltimore has played in all the contests for its possession, losing in 1894 to New York, in 1895 to Cleveland, and in 1896 will take the cup home with them. The game was a fine exhibition for six innings, neither side scoring during that period. Corbett was in the box for the orioles and was invincible. Once, with a man on second and third and only one out, he kept the spiders from scoring. He struck out eight men and added to the glory of his performance by hitting safely every time he was at bat, one of his hits being a sharp, clean two-bagger in additon to which he stole a base prettily and played a generally high class game. Cuppy pitched a beautiful ball for six innings, only four hits being made off him to the seventh. In the seventh a double followed by a long single and three outs resulted in two runs. Corbett singled in the eight and after McGraw had filed, Keeler and Jennings doubled, Kelley fanned and Doyle singled, three runs scoring. The Templars filled the cup with champagne repeatedly tonight and at the Hollenden, with some of the magnates and the spiders, drowned Tebeau's sorrow.

An Old Time Hold-up

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 8.—Information has just reached this point that the San Antonio White Oaks stage has been held up by masked robbers forty miles from San Antonio. The hold-up occured in a lonely gorge in the Oscura mountains. The driver was compelled to dismount, the mail pouches were rifled, and to secure delay in pursuit, the robbers stole the stage horses, compelling the driver to walk to San Antonio. Three hours later, the White Oaks stage passed the same point and little doubt is entertained that it met the same fate. The men are probably members of the gang who held up the Atlantic & Pacific express at Albuquerque a few years ago in which the leader was killed. They are wanted also for numerous other robberies. Posses are searching for them and there is little question of a conflict should they come up with the bandits.

Germany Investigating American Cattle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9.—From inquiries made here yesterday it developed that the German government is making, on its own account, an investigation of health of the American cattle, probably with a view of again placing an embargo upon American beef. The state board of health received a letter from the German consul at Cincinnati asking for a detailed statement of how much, if any, tuberculosis existed among the cattle of Indiana.

MURDER IN COLD BLOOD

Two Robbers on Bicycles Enter a Bank and Kill.

CASHIER AND TRAVELING MAN DEAD

One of the Most Daring Robberies Ever Committed in Minnesota—Whole Town Out in Pursuit of the Murderers.

SHERBURNE, Minn., Oct. 8.—This town was in excitement last night over the greatest tragedy that has ever occurred in southern Minnesota. The bank of Sherburne was robbed of a large sum of money, and two men were almost instantly killed about 1:20.

At noon two men, one of whom looked like a mere boy, rode along the main street on bicycles. They were both well dressed. No particular attention was paid to them, as Sherburne is a town of not 700 people, most of them working men, and at that hour they were hurrying home to dinner.

The strangers hung around the outskirts until shortly after 1 o'clock, apparently sizing up the situation. At that time they sauntered lazily down the street, and stopped immediately in front of the bank of Sherburne. After a moment's talk they went into the bank and the elder of the men engaged Assistant Cashier George Thorburn in conversation.

Precisely what occurred inside the bank is not known, as nobody was in the street in that vicinity at that time. One of the desperadoes, however, evidently got hold of a roll of bills amounting to about $1,000. Thorburn probably tried to prevent the man from getting away with the money, and they drew out their revolvers and began firing, at the same time retreating. One of the bullets struck Thorburn in the neck and another cut the aortar, causing almost instant death, from internal hemorrhage.

The shooting in the bank aroused the town, the people began running in that direction. The first man to reach the place was Olaf Oestern, of Luverne, a traveling salesman for the Wood Harvester company, of St. Paul. The desperadoes evidently feared that they would be captured, as they quickly turned their firearms upon Oestern. He made a dash to grapple with them, but was not quick enough, as he was struck in the head and fell dead at their feet. They ran down the street, firing at random, while people in the street scurried to places of safety.

The fleeing robbers ran about three blocks to a clump of bushes, where they mounted their wheels and rode rapidly away toward the Iowa line, six miles to the south.

Mayor C. E. Everett, together with the town marshal, at once did all in his power to run down the bandits. He also sent a dispatch to Governor Clough at St Paul, telling him of the tragedy, and asking his advice. The governor answered immediately: "Wire all points and send out posses surrounding Sherburne." The governor also wired W. P. Hill, sheriff of Martin county, to send ount posses at once and to wire all surrounding points.

Sheriff Hill was at Fremont, the county seat of Martin county, twenty miles east, but he came on here by train and organized a large posse of determined Sherburne men, which moved southward on horseback late in the afternoon.

At 10 o'clock last night the sheriff's posse returned to town, having found no trace of the desperadoes. A posse of 500 men will leave here at daylight today.

Commemorate Lincoln Douglas Debate.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 8.—Knox college yesterday honored the memory of Lincoln and Douglas by the unveiling of a bronze tablet commemorative of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the great Lincoln-Douglas debate. Preparations for this celebration have been under way for a year and a large crowd was present to witness the exercises.

During the morning a beautiful soldiers' monument in Hope cemetery was unveiled. Shortly after 10 o'clock a parade composed of the local G. A. R. and visiting posts, the veteran league, several companies of state militia, the police and fire departments and Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. passed through the principal streets and was reviewed in the public square by the mayor, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Palmer and other distinguished guests. The procession then marched to Hope cemetery, where the monument was unveiled by Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. As the monument was unveiled it was saluted by a number of rounds from the two brass field pieces. Hon. Robert T. Lincoln then delivered a splendid address.

The event of the day took place shortly after 1 o'clock. A reception committee composed of the sophomore class of Knox college and a number of prominent citizens escorted Dr. Depew, Mr Lincoln and Senator Palmer to a large platform capable of seating 500 invited guests, which had been erected in front of the college.

Wanted to Die Together.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 8.—Otto Anderson, cashier of the savings department of the Bank of Little Rock, and Miss Cora Houdlette were found unconscious on the porch of the public school building yesterday morning. The young lady was taken home and was revived by doctors. The young man was taken to the city hall, where physicians attended him. He will very likely die. A note was found in Anderson's pocket but his father refuses to disclose its contents.

AWFUL BUTCHERIES IN HAVANA

Subordinates of General Weyler Feed Prisoners to Sharks

CHICAGO, Ill, Oct. 7.—A special from Key West, Fla., says:

Butcheries on an awful scale are being perpetrated nightly in Havana, according to a letter received here from one of the most reliable correspondents in the Cuban capital. Chief of Police La Barrara, who was said to have been appointed because of his brutal nature by Weyler, is responsible for the butcheries, it is stated. La Barrara's office corresponds to colonel of the army, but no colonel would accept the office under the conditions of cruelty imposed by Weyler.

Every night at police headquarters, prisoners are taken out and put on the books as released. These individuals, guarded by one "celador," or police delegate, and two policemen are taken between 1 and 3 a. m., to a landing place at the entrance of the harbor, two blocks from police headquarters. Once there the prisioners and three policemen step in a boat and start off. They do not land anywhere, but after a while the officers come back without the prisoners. This action has been watched night after night.

From the 1st of September to the 30th eighty-three prisoners have disappeared in this way. Five were drowned on the night of September 29. From the Morro castle prisoners are taken out and drowned in the same way. The reason they are taken out of the harbor is on account of the number of sharks, which get hold of the bodies and leave no trace.

The families of officers living in Morro castle and the Cubans have complained of the lamentations they hear late in the night. The cries are attributed to prisoners being drowned.

La Barrara has five men under arrest on suspicion of putting a dynamite bomb under a gas main. The torture consists of feeding them with dry codfish and not allowing them any water. No other food is allowed, and they die of starvation if they refuse to eat the salt cod. This said to be the means employed by Weyler in Barcelona, and it is said it never failed to produce the desired effect.

Engaged in Sharp Shooting.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 7.—A lively skirmish between a party of miners and two soldiers took place Monday night at the Resurrection mine. A detail of ten men was sent to the Resurrection mine. Eight of them went at once, but two were down town and did not reach Ibex until late. They at once started for the Resurrection. They state that a party of eight men followed them almost to the Resurrection. The soldiers became alarmed and ordered the men to halt. They did not do so and kept on approaching, when shooting commenced. When several volleys were fired, the men who had followed the soldiers got behind rocks and stumps, and the soldiers sought similar protection, and for several minutes a lively fusiliade was kept up. The soldiers believe they hit one of the attacking party, but the fellow was carried away by his companions.

Out of Cars in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7.—There is a car famine in Iowa, which is growing more serious daily. The railroad commissioners are receiving constant complaints from all over the state of insufficient service. The rush of grain is the cause. Along the Chicago, Great Western road in many towns farmers have left their wagons standing by the tracks for days, loaded with grain, waiting for a chance to dispose of it. A week ago the trouble was confied to the north and northwest Iowa, but now it is general and getting worse constantly. The roads that have eastern lines have ordered cars to be rushed to the state, but they are not able to be had, because roads will not give up cars of other lines when once they get them.

Two Engines Collide.

ALBANY, Ore., Oct. 7.—Two engines collided on the Southern Pacific at Greens station early yesterday morning, killing two persons and injuring four others. The dead are:

Fireman M'Gonigle, of Portland.

Breakeman Toigh.

The injured are Engineer Porter, Engineer McCauley, Dr. Wall, Brakeman Lewis. The engines were sent out from Roseburg and Dillard station, bound in opposite directions. There was a misunderstanding over the orders and the collision occurred when they passed at Greens.

Suspicious of Murder.

ALBANY, Ore., Oct. 7.—News was received here yesterday of the burning to death at Summit, west of Albany, on Sunday evening last of Mrs T. Savage, her infant child and two young sons.

The affair is regarded by the neighbors as mysterious. The discovery of an axe on the floor has caused suspicion that the fire may have been preceded by foul play.

What One Robber Can Do.

STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 7.—The stage running between Sonora and Oakdale, was robbed of the mail and express matter by a lone highwayman yesterday morning. The amount secured is not known. There were five passengers on the stage, but they were unmolested.

Washington's Tree Blown Down.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A sad reminder of the wrecks wrought by the tornado of last Tuesday comes in the destruction of one of the most precious relics that adorned the historic grounds at Mount Vernon—a magnificent magnolia tree that was planted by George Washington, and has withstood the gales of a century. This tree, planted in the very year of the death of the "father of his country," presented a most exposed front to the storm and suffered badly in the general wreck.

FOUR INDIAN LADS BURNED

Cremated Alive in the Burning of a School.

SCREAMS WERE SICKENING TO HEAR

The Indian School at Checakee Burns to the Ground With Four of its Inmates—Others are Saved.

ANTLERS, I. T., Oct. 6.—At 11 o'clock Saturday night Sencer Academy, located ten miles west of Antlers, burned together with all furniture. Four Choctaw boys were burned in the flames. Their names are:

John Smith.

Daniel James.

Thomas Kunioli.

William Wilson.

Those injured are:

Alfred Bryan, bruised and burned on the head.

Harris Fisher, sprained foot.

Colton Bacon, legs sprained.

Edward Clark, jaw broken.

Sam Spring, burned in face, head, shoulders and wrist sprained.

The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as no one was occupying the room in which the flames broke out and there had been no fire in it this season. Superintendent J. B. Jeter, who is in charge of the school heard the flames popping and when he got up the stairway was on fire. He ran on the outside and wakened all the boys and barely saved his own life. The boys threw their beds out of the windows and jumped to the ground on them. One of the boys who was burned to death was a cripple and the other three were in rooms in which there were no windows. It is said their moans and groans were sickening in the extreme.

At dawn an Associated press reporter visited the ruins. He found only the ashes and charred bones of what were yesterday four strong, healthy boys. The fire is still too hot to get the bones out for burial.

The academy was built by the Choctaw nation and 102 boys were there when it burned. Everything is a total loss, as the nation did not carry any insurance. Superintendent Jeter does not know whether the nation is going to rebuild, as it is financially embarrassed and is away behind with the school funds.

An Embezzler Escapes.

SOUTH ENID, Okl., Oct. 6.—Frank Royce, convicted embezzler, sawed through the bars of the cage of the jail Sunday night, while the jailor was at supper, and escaped. No trace of him has yet been found. Royce once practiced law at Atchison, Kas., but at the opening of the Cherokee strip, he went to Pond Creek, then came here and became cashier of the Oklahoma County bank. This failed in July, 1894, and Royce was indicted for receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent and for embezzlement. While he was out on bail, he became president of small private banks in Jamaica, Ia., and from there issued bogus drafts upon various banks in Chicago and elsewhere. These were negotiated by George Elwood, Frank Olive and James Long, all of Grant county, and many banks in Colorado, Texas, Kansas and Indian territory were defrauded. About last December the conspiracy was discovered. Olive and Long are now serving sentences, while Elwood is still at large.

Rear End Collision.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 6.—While an engine stood on the frog at the lumber yard on the Lehigh Valley railroad yesterday, some passenger cars crashed into it, crushing in the end of the smoking car and damaging the engine. The passengers were severely shaken up and the following were hurt:

Mrs. Harry B. Price, of Sandy Run, arm and body cut.

Dominic Cosslay, Brooklyn, forehead cut.

P. J. Cunningham, Allentown, head cut.

Strike Nearly Ended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—The Canadian Pacific telepraphers' strike cannot last much longer, according to the official of the road. They claim that on three divisions, the Quebec & Ontario, and from the Soo to Sudbury, everything is working first-class shape and on other divisions matters are approaching a normal condition. Freight is now being moved in good shape. Squads of special constables have gone north from this city and Toronto to the North Bay and Sudbury districts, where trouble has always seemed to crop up when a strike is in progress. The people strongly sympathize with the strikers and they even go so far as to abuse the new operators. Several have been practically driven from their positions and it is to protect them that the police have been sent out. A special dispatch from Carter stated that a fight was expected at Warren and a special train was being sent there with police.

Lord Russel Goes Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Baron Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of Great Britain, sailed for home with Lady Russell and their daughter.

Believes in Beet Sugar.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 6.—W. A. Clark, the mine millionaire, congressman and newspaper man of this city, is about to erect an extensive sugar beet plant at Anaheim, Cal. It will be one of the largest plants of the kind in the world. It will cost more than $400,000, and will grind 700 tons of beets daily, making 15,000 tons of sugar in the four months of the season. He is also considering the section of a sugar factory in Montana.