French Cookery Tarms.

With the best of Anglo-Saxon intentions it is sometimes a little difficult to avoid the use of French terms in cookery or a bill of fare. Here are some that one encounters constantly: Releve is no dish in particular so far as the style of preparation is concerned, but answers to the word "remove," and consists of a dish replacing another, a doubling, so to speak, of the same course before going on to the next. It is therefore not unusual to find in a large dinner a releve de potage, releve de rot, de gihier, etc. Entree is a made dish served after the fish or in its stead, where it is not obtainable, and preceding the rots or roast meat. After the latter comes the entremets, i. e., sweets or puddings.

The term hors d'euvre is the most difficult to particularize. When cold it comprises all side dishes which are really accessories to the meal. As such they can be and are eaten indifferently either before or after the soup; they are always placed on the table when it is being laid, and are often left there until the entrees have been served. They consist of radishes, olives, caviar, boutargne, all manner of salt and smoked fish, sardines, anchovies and a variety of dainties.

Hot hors d'euvre are almost unlimited; they are very acceptable at large dinpers, and are generally served immediately after the soup and before the fish; they are often fried or baked, and are then usually such things as can be dished on a napkin, such as patties, rissoles, croquettes, vol-anvent, etc.; obviously, however, the series can be very much extended. At ordinary family dinners they are often served as and instead of an entree.-Providence Journal.

The Boy Who Discovered the "Saw By."

A few years ago a green country boy applied to the superintendent of a western railway for work, and, somewhat against the superintendent's wish, on account of the danger to life and limb attendant upon such occupation, was given a place as brakeman of a freight train.

On one of his first trips it happened that his train met another freight train at a station where the side track was not long enough to accommodate either of them. The conductors were debating which train should back up to a point where they could pass, when the new hand ventured to suggest that neither should back; that they could pass each other by means of the short side track if the thing was managed right.

The idea excited a good deal of laughter on the part of the old trainmen, but the boy stood his ground.

"Well, how would you go about it?" asked one of the conductors, confident that the lad would soon find himself against a stump.

The boy took up a stick and traced in the sand a diagram to illustrate his plan. "Good gracious!" said the conductor, "I believe that will do it!"

And it did do it. Today every trainman in America probably knows how to "saw by" two long trains on a short side track, but it is not so generally known that the thing was never done until an inexperienced country boy, who is now the manager of a great railway line, worked out the problem for himself .-Washington Post.

Ar Expensive Infirmity.

I happened to be in a Broadway optician's store and saw a good looking, well ressed matron with a slip of a girl and

NEW LONDON IN WAR.

The Strategic Value of a Connecticut City Resentment of the Insuits of a Big Stage in the Defense of New York.

Navy officers who have studied the upon their department the importance of story: developing the station at New London and making it efficient. One must admire their energy and faithfulness in continuing to lay before their superiors snort of the locomotive was heard on the vital importance of strengthening the prairies of that region, over which this strategic base in the outer defense of New York in the face of long continued pigeonholing of reports. That their anxiety is not unfounded becomes plain when we consider that Great we now call a dude. The driver was a Britain has a powerful station at Halifax, from which, if so disposed, she could hurl her thunderbolts of maritime war upon this unprotected spot at very short notice, precisely as she could strike our South Atlantic coast from the Pahamas. She may never even wish to do either thing, but isn't it rather fool ish to remain unprepared for the bloss when we have ample resources for establishing a guard against it?

The amount of trade that passes through Long Island sound coastwise is hardly conceived of by the majority of citizens. It amounts to a great many million dollars' worth a year, and all this trade could be paralyzed by a quick stroke from a foreign navy. In 1880 the entire munitions of war manufactured in the United States amounted to \$11. 000,000. Of this total, \$9,000,000 worth was manufactured in Connecticut alone. A foreign fleet in the sound, therefore, would be able to deprive us of our main source of munitions without even at this time was wild. He swore he was tempting to attack New York.

Cut off a city's supply of air and what would it matter whether that city surrendered or not? Shut off from New out he'd pull him out. York in war time nine elevenths of t! material it needed for war and it would be as helpless as a city without air to breathe. But this is not all. An energy in the sound could cut at New London and again at New Haven, the chief line of land communication and railroad and all she said was: transportation between New England

and New York. If of the loss which would thus be

caused a small percentage were now to port from the forts, our monitors, emerging from New London, would lurk safe yard. Thus, while the surroundings and called out: topography are not the same as those of the entrance to the Mediterranean, we

range.

Boston can be equipped effectually to defend herself; and Newport also, if man climbed back into the stage as fortified, is in a position to ward off an quickly as he got off. His wife was satenemy. But neither of these, by so do- isfied, for 'Charley's' face wasn't even ing, can help to defend New York. New scratched. At the next station the driver London, on the other hand, if her nat- explained that if he'd only have got hold ural advantages are utilized, can repel of the little fellow he'd have hugged him any attack on New York from the east, to death like a bear; 'but,' he exclaimed, and thereby relieve the metropolis from 'every time just as I was about to lay dread in that quarter. It is well, it is hands on him the ground 'd fly up and indispensable, to protect New York from | hit me on the back of the head. assault by way of the Narrows. But what will it avail to bar that small front graduate of Cambridge, and the best door if the broad rear entrance through boxer of his time at the university."the sound be left undefended?-G. P. | Washington Post. Lathrop in Harper's Weekly.

KNOCKING OUT A JEHU.

Driver by a Little Dude.

Colour1 William Greene Sterrett, of region have often and urgently pressed the Galveston-Dallas News, tells this

> "Once, a good many years ago," he said, "I was traveling in a stage in western Texas. It was long before the the buffalo yet roamed. At one of the stations a young Englishman and his wife got in. He was a little fellow and dressed as a typical Englishman-what big, raw boned six footer. He was a noted fighter. He had never been whipped and was a regular terror. He seemed to take a dislike to the little Englishman from the start. Presently he stopped the stage, got down, came back and threw open the door.

> "'Here,' he said to the Englishman, 'you come out of that and get up on the seat with me. There ain't room for you in there.' The Englishman didn't move. 'Come out, I tell you,' roared the driver. The Englishman just sat still. 'If you don't come out, I'll haul you out by the legs,' shouted the Jehu. Then the rest of us expostulated with the driver. I was too tired to fight and couldn't get at my gun, so I just expostulated along with the rest. We told the driver there was plenty of room inside; that the Englishman was not crowding us, and that if he (the driver) insulted or injured any of his passengers he would be discharged in command of that stage and that he proposed to run it to suit himself, and if that blankety blank cuss didn't come

"'All right,' said the Englishman, at last. 'I will come out, and when I am out I will whip you soundly.' "He got out slowly. We all felt sorry

for him and sorrier for his wife. She didn't seem scared or worried, though,

" 'Charley, don't let him scratch your face.

"Well, when the little Englishman got out he took his coat off and handed be promptly applied to building up New it back into the stage. Then he started York's outer line of defense, with a toward the driver and the driver started strong navy yard at New London as its toward him. We heard a sound a good base, the whole cost would be defrayed deal like that made by hitting a steer in in a few years without inconvenience to the head with an ax. Down in a heap any one. In time of action, while our went the driver. He was up as quick as battle ships and cruisers patrolled the a flash. Down he went again. Actually Race or engaged the enemy, with sup- that little English dude knocked that burly six foot driver clean off his feet a dozen times. How it was done none of ly behind Fisher's island, prepared to us could tell. The big fellow would assist: for there again, on the north face, rush at the little 'un with his arms gonature favors us with the sheltered wa- ing like flails. Suddenly the little fellow ters of Hay harbor and West harbor. In would make a dash, his right arm would case of injury, vessels could quickly run fly out, and down would go the driver. into New London, and repair at the navy After the dozenth round that driver

"Hold on, stranger-hold on! I'm whipped and throw up my hands. You should still have what might well be kin ride anywhere on this stage you darn called "an American Gibraltar," quite please, outside or inside or on the hosses, as invulnerable as the stronghold at the You're the boss now; but,' he added, pillars of Hercules, and much greater in glaring savagely at the rest of us, 'I kin lick anybody else on this stage."

"We didn't expostulate. The English-"Who was the little fellow? Oh, a

The Brilliant Student's Dilemma. A Harvard student told me an amusng story about himself the other day. It seems that recently his mother had a young lady guest at their home on th Back Bay, and when he came from college in the afternoon he was introduced to her. At dinner also she sat opposite him at the table. He paid little attention to the fair visitor, as his mind was engrossed with a problem in his lessons. However, his brothers were as assiduous as possible in entertaining her. As it happened, the latter had engagements out that evening, and, as Mrs. A. had promised Miss B, to have one of her sons take her to the theater, it fell to the lot of my friend George, the Harvard man, He accepted the situation gracefully, and in due time the young couple set off his companion at one side of the lobby

purchased the tickets; then, turning world. about, he looked toward the place where he had parted from the young lady, and was surprised to see half a dozen there. and-ye gods! is it possible?-he could not tell which was his precious charge! Here was a dilemma.

George said he immediately decided that, rather than risk speaking to the wrong person, he would stand still till the young lady spoke to him. So he gazed at his tickets for what seemed to him an age, but was probably only a minute, when Mias B, came up and said, "I fear you did not recognize me." "Ch, yes-yes-" stammered George, equivocating-"yes, I did; I thought they had not given me the seats I asked for, and was considering what was best to do in the matter."-Boston Herald.

A Story from the American Indians. Many years ago a boy found a beautiful snake, so an Indian legend runs. He kept it in a bowl of water and took notice that small feathers dropped into the receptacle became living beings. He experimented and discovered that whatever he put into the water became alive. He rubbed some of this snake water on make the liquid more powerful by putting more snakes into it, he hung up a number of serpents so that their oil

dropped into the water. By putting see in the dark.

At will he could transform himself into a serpent, could become invisible and could travel at an incredible rate of speed. An arrow dipped into the liquid and shot at any living being, even if it snake water and pointed at any game would immediately start for the latter and slay it. This boy became in this manner a great wizard .-- Washington Star

The Amateur Actress.

We had rather throw aside this pen forever than to write a word to discourage any woman who is conscientiously striving to earn a position on the stage; but there are other women-some in the profession, some in the audience-to whom it is grossly unfair to put forthan inexperienced amateur as a star. Consider, ladies and gentlemen, what a poor,

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

At the meeting of the directors of the Lincoln board of trade, at which it was decided to hold a beet sugar congress, Mr. M. A. Lunn of Grand Island spoke as follows on the prospects of the industry in Nebraska:

"This industry has become an established reality in this state and is no longer a legitimate subject for conjecture. The essential and material facts have been unquestionably demonstrated which prove conclusively that the natural condition of soil and temperature of the state of Nebraska are more favfor the theatre. Arriving, George left orable for the production of beets having a higher saccharine richwhile he stepped up to the box office and ness than any other country in the

> The commercial importance that it will be to the people of this state to manufacture the sugar that is uss 1 by them cannot be estimated. A slight conception of the most

directs benefits that would accrue were this the case, can only be partially imagined when we reflect [by comparison the amount of sugar that is annually consumed by the United States. According to the best statistics obtainable we find our importations emounted to 3,383,442,325 pounds, and that the production in the United States was less than 200,000,000. This would indicate a total of 3,995,703,885 uniform price per ton.

pounds, but we must realize that some of the importations are, after refining, exported.

"According to the last census report the annual per capita consumption of the United States was fifty-five pounds. Of this amount we only produced eight pounds per his eyes and found that he could see capita of the consumption. The things that were actually hidden in the annual cost of sugar to each indiground. Concluding that he would vidual in the United States would be \$2.60, based upon these conservative figures and computed at 434 cents per pound. This would some of the solution thus obtained into amount to 5 cents per week, or 5-7 his mouth he could breathe fire, and by of a cent per day for each individplacing some of it in his eyes he could ual. Insignificant as these figures may seem to be it will amount to \$2,753,166 for the people of Nebraska, with a population of 1,580,910.

"For Douglas county, which has the largest population of any coundid not hit its object, would neverthed ty in the state, it would amount to less kill it. A feather dipped into this over \$400,000 annually, or money enough to establish eight national banks with \$50,000 capital each.

> "For Lancaster county it would amount to nearly \$200,000, or enough to capitalize four national banks of \$40,000 each. For Gage county, the third largest in the state, it amounts to \$85,000 annual-

"The growth of the beet sugar industry has been very rapid during the last thirty years, when it was first thoroughly taken in hand. miserable art that of acting would be if The world's output of beet sugar for the years 1860 and 1861 was, acsons, in a year or so, from a private box cording to M. Licht, 387,000 tons, whereas for the years 1890-91 it is stage. It takes a longer time to learn to computed by the authorify at 3,666,000 tons as against 2,340,000 tons of cane sugar, a total of exactly 6,000,000 tons, an excess of beet sugar over cane of 1,320,000 tons. "As Germany, France and Autria are the largest producers of sugar from beets we will give the average cost per acre of raising beets in France in the following detailed figures furnished by M. E. DuFay, of Chevry, Cossigny, France:

this respect.

Germany. Printe. Per cent. Prent. 1889-20

"According to Secretary Rus last report the average per cent sucrose in the beets for this yeza the experimental station at Schuy. ler is about 15, and a tonnage of twenty tons to the acre.

"It is evident that the cost of growing beets in Nebraska is less than in either France or Germany, where fertilizers are annually required.

"Several farmers at Grand Island have grown from fifteen to tweatyone tons of beets per acre this year at an average cost of about \$30 per acre, the contract price of which! was \$4 per ton. Similar reports are also made from Norfolk and, while it is true that some farmers have not met with success or profit in growing beets, it certainly must be due in improper seclection, or preparation of the land or else in neglect in cultivation.

"This crop is one that will not admit of neglect in cultivation, but it is one that if properly cultivated will return a larger per cent of profit for the labor bestowed than any other crop. When factories are established there can always be found a market for this crop at a

"As the price of a commodity cheapens, in proportion as the consumption is increased, and as it is estimated that it would require 700 additional factories in the United States, with a capital equal to the two already built in Nebraska to supply the consumption of our people, it naturally follows that this number must be very largely increased to meet the demand caused by the reduction in the price of the sugar. The increased consumption cannot be estimated, but from the last report of the secretary of agriculture, the imports from April 1 to O tober 1, 1881, exceeded that of any like period by \$20,000,000.

"The question now arises, cannot Nebraska become the leading sugar producing state in the union? Are not its people warranted in making a united effort in that direction? To the end that all possible information and knowledge regarding this great industry may be thoroughly dissminated among all the people in the state and that capitalists may be informed as to the great natural advantages that are to be found here, and that the intention of the one to produce the raw material shall induce the other to locate factories in this state."



"The foremost of our periodicals."

a small boy, all of whom wore spectacles. The lady gave some directions about a pair of glasses, and when she had gone I asked the optician whether defective vision is hereditary.

"Rarely," said he. "That lady has four children, and all of them must wear glasses. 'The father's eyes are sound. The mother and her children are afflicted with astigmatism, a defect of the vision which is almost as rare as anything that afflicts the human eyes. It makes straight lines crooked and parallel lines fade into one. Special glasses must be made and ground to suit each person. and sometimes the respective eyes. They cost five dollars apiece too. So you see a large family of children with astigmatism costs a good deal of money in glasses alone. As the children grow up the range of vision changes, they break or lose their glasses oftener than adults. which increases the expense." -- New York Herald.

The Shark Is a Slow Swimmer.

One ill service nature has done the shark, namely, that of placing a triangular fin on his back which acts as a danger signal and gives warning of his approach. Happily, the shark has not been gifted with sufficient sagacity to be aware of this peculiarity, for had he been so he would unquestionably abandon his habit of swimming close to the surface of the water, and would, in that case, be enabled to approach his victim unobserved. The shark is a slow swimmer for his size and strength.

Byron observes, "As darts the dolphin from the shark;" but Byron was a poet, and does not appear to have been a close observer of the habits of inhabitants of the water, or he would have known that a shark would have no more chance of catching a dolphin than a sheep would of overhanling a hare. A shark will keep up with a sailing ship, but it is as much as it can do to follow in the wake of a fast steamer, and a torpedo boat would be able to give it points .-- London Standard.

Benzine Cleans Furs.

Nothing cleans soiled fur better than benzine. Actresses immerse their wigs in baths of this liquid with most excellent results. Buy the fluid at a paint store, where ten cents will fill a quart bottle, rather than at the druggist's, where the same amount will cost a quarter. Wash the fur until the benzine remains clear; the first two or three rounds will show fairly black. Be careful not to throw the fluid into any receptacle where by any chance a lighted match may follow .- New York Times.

A Crisis in Spain. Queen of Spain-Moi graciat The baby king has the stomach ache. Lord Chamberlain (excitedly)-Woo-o! Call the secretary of the interior .- Good | action. News.

A Chance for a Fortune.

cork cutters who still contrive to make a ers of English literature are sometimes sort of living in competition with the more amazing than any that are told of of Catalonia. One of these men hangs woman at the west who, when a class ont a curious sign in an east side street | was reading Tennyson's 'Day Dream,' It is a glass case containing the model of explained to them that the happy prinhouse that Jack built, for there are bits the dying day,' went to America! The of cork to simulate bags of grain. The laureate would be tickled to know of nary dwelling house. Here, with the discussion in a leading educational jouraid of some simple machinery, the cork nal as to the persons meant in Longfel-His chief grievances are the competition he says: of machinery and the problem of dispos-

ing of the waste. Light as cork is, tons of clippings accumulate, and although various uses have been discovered for this refuse, it brings little or nothing when sold, and rassment of the corkcutter. There is a comfortable little fortune for the man

How They Got Along.

A Nantucket woman tells of the annoyance to which the Mitchell household was subjected, after its daughter, Maria Mitchell, became famous, at the hands of two importunate tourists. Its privacy was so persistently and unwarrantably invaded that its members felt occasionally that politeness ceased to be a virtue. One persistent woman, who got herself admitted on a shabby pretext, so wearied a sister of Miss Mitchell, into whose hands she fell, that when the woman after a series of searching questions wound up with, "And what do you do in this dull town after the tourists are gone?" the other replied, with a drawl natural to her, "Oh, we cut off our coupons."-Exchange.

Mysteries of Manufacture.

actual fact that cigar boxes are not made out of cedar at all: they are made out of paper and colored with cedar extract. Friend-Well! well! Now won't you

please tell me what cigars are made of? -Good News.

A valuable antiseptic soap is made by adding twelve parts of sulphate of copper to eighty-eight parts of any good soap. It will readily heal sores and scratches and is devoid of any irritating that it would be the last thing I ever and does the washing for the minister's

Blunders of the Teachers.

A friend, himself for many years a There survive in this city a few hand teacher, writes: "The blunders of teachcork cutting machines and the peasants their pupils. I heard the other day of a a house all of cork. It is possibly the cess, in following her lover 'deep into factory is a shed in the rear of an ordi- this. A year or more ago there was a cutter manages to eke out an existence. low's lines 'To the River Charles,' where

"More than this -thy name reminds me Of three friends, all true and tried, etc.

"One writer suggested that they were Professor Cornelius C. Fulton, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Charles Sumner. Another thought that Louis Agassiz's name constantly accumulates to the embar- should stand in the place of Hawthorne's, and this was finally accepted by all concerned. Neither the editor nor who shall devise some really profitable any of his correspondents or readers apuse for cork clippings .- New York Sun. peared to see the absurdity of making the name of the river suggest friends whose names were other than Charles." -Critic.

Making the Right Shade.

Those who have sought in vain for laces to match the color of silk on lamp shades and other decorative articles may be able to produce the right shade by using some of the French tapestry dyea. One should experiment on a bit of lace. first to see if the dyes are properly thinned, so as to get the desired shade. Any of the thin laces in silk or cotton take the dyes nicely, Point d'Esprit and German Valenciennes looking very well when treated with the yellow shades. In the Valenciennes several delicate tints may be used on the light and the heavy part of the lace, bringing out the design with excellent effect. In preparing lace for the dye, brush and press it carefully, Cigar Manufacturer-Yes, sir, it's an then stretch it upon a board, laying several thicknesses of paper underneath. Dip a small bristle brush in the dye and lay it on freely. When nearly dry, lay the lace on a padded board and press with a hot iron.-New York Post.

A Young Diplomat.

Mrs. Brown-I'm afraid to let you have a bicycle.

Little Johnnie-Don't feel that way, ma. Even if it did kill me, remember having performed his duty, she goes over asked you for.-New York Epoch.

anybody could acquire it in a few lesacross the footlights fo the center of the be a carpenter or to play a piano, to be a dressmaker or to paint a picture, to be a typewriter or to cut hair properly, than amateurs who are now willing to bestow upon the art which includes, employs and dignifies all other arts from statuesque posing to wig wearing. If acting could be taught in a day it would not be so well paid nor so highly esteemed, and good acting would not be so uncommon.-Stephen Fiske in Spirit of the Times.

The Evolution of the Sword.

As men in early times fought hand to hand, the oldest specimens of the sword are short; in fact, the sword is probably spreading fertilizers..... sharpened on one and then on both sides. so as to inflict a more deadly wound. Even today we find some savage races employing wooden weapons. Wood gave way to stone, which in turn was displaced by bronze, iron and finally steel.

The sword increased in length as men became more civilized and showed a disposition to fight farther away from each other, which required more dexterity in the use of the weapon. Some specimens we have of swords of the Middle Ages are almost if not quite as long as the war riors who wielded them. During the Fifteenth century the science of fencing was invented, when the sword in the form of a rapier reached the highest point of development .- Kate Field's Washington.

Unasked Sympathy.

I cannot touch a piece of velvet with my fingers or permit the furry side of a peach skin to touch my lips without experiencing immediately a sort of cold chill all over my person. It is not so very severe, but it is unpleasant, Still I ban of such a chill than to be compelled to meet once a day one of those oleaginous bundles of insincerity and pretense, the unctuous and effusive chap who thinks you are not properly treated and never loses an opportunity to tell you so. Of course I am aware I am not properly appreciated, but I detest being told of the fact by another person, who never lifts a finger in my behalf, and who only wags his tongue in my favor when I am by to see him do it. - Detroit Free Press.

Helping One Another.

A seventh ward man rises in the early dawn of Monday morning and does the family washing, because his wife has an organic heart trouble. After he goes to his daily toil, with the consciousness of I family .- Springfield Homestead.

Spreading masure Plowing and subsoiling 4 00 Two scarrifying*..... 2 00 Two harr wings Two rollings...... Cost of seed 3 00 Three times hoeing with horses 2 40 Hoeing by hand 4 80

60

64

100

64

\$10 61

Carting to factory 2 40 Total

"To the figures stated are still to taxes \$9.40, making a total of \$80.01. The charge of harvesting is very low from the fact that the topping of the beets is performed by women

do not exceed 15 [cents per day] much less than the estimates call for in this country while the charge for fertilizers is much greater than we shall need on our soils for some years to come. The average yield would prefer to living forever under the per acre obtained by DuFay is twenty-five tons, showing the value of extensive farming. It will be noticed that the cost of fertilizers applied to the ground together with rent and taxes amount to \$50.025 per acre.

> "We are of the opinion that if an equal amount of money is expended in the state of Nebraska for labor, ground rent and taxes that is expended in France for fertilizers,

rent and taxes, that the result will be an equal average tonnage per acre; and when we again compare the percentage produced in Nebraska which has maintained an average of about 16 per cent with tion; Are Plot those of France and Germany, we have still a greater advantage in THE FORUM, Union Square, N.

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The December number for example centains: Degredation by Pension-The Protest of Loyal Volunand children whose averrge wages | teers, by lieutenant Allen R. Eoote Founderer of the Society of Loyel Volunteers: The Meaning of the Democratic Victory in Massachusetts, by Gov. Wm. E. Russell; French feeling toward Germany; AnotSer Conflict about Ilsace- Loraine Inexitable, by Cammille Pel-letan, member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Should the Silver Law of 1890 be repealed? by Jacob H. Schiff one of the most successful and in New York; In Modern Education a Failure? by Fredrick Harrison the great English essavists Unregulated Competition self-destructive, by Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Western Traffic Association: Women's Clubs, the Volume and the Valud of their Work, by Alice H. Rhine; A Day With Lord Tennison, by Sir William Arnold. And five other articles.

> There are now in progress discus sions of our yension system; Prison Management; The Training of Teochers; The Louisianna Lottery The next Step in the Tariff Agitation; Are Modern Educational Mat-