

A teller in a West Virginia bank has just absconded with \$43,000. How he happened to get ahead of the cashier is not explained.

At a hunt, 1st Col. Ab. Hamid never has taken very high rank, but his recent performances certainly have been "first class."

It has been demonstrated that a man can live on \$1 a week, but it still remains to be proved that he can live longer than the week.

If the Trans-Mississippi Exposition ever is held, St. Louis, by reason of her eminent fitness for it, ought to represent the "science" part of the show.

Bob Ingersoll still insists, of course, that there is no such place; but did he ever live in a flat when the janitor had gone on a strike and all the water pipes were frozen?

A man named Virtue has been arrested in New York for larceny. Probably somebody had told him that "virtue is always rewarded," and he had grown tired while waiting for it in that town.

Rev. Dwight L. Moody says that he "went to Boston with an earnest desire to save every single man in the place." Does he concede right at the outset that the married men in Boston are beyond redemption?

Beerbohm Tree says that "in the orchestra of life woman should not play the trombone." If she insists on playing the trombone it should be as a soloist. Domestically, the second fiddle is about all she can handle successfully.

Poet Laureate Austin says that he published his recent book of poems "because people were asking why he had been so long silent." That is not a valid excuse; mischief-makers always are busily at work stirring up trouble for others.

Russian women are said to be the most brilliant and accomplished in Europe. They are great linguists, too. At a swell function recently given in Vienna the Princess Helene Gotschowskoekyposkovsky was the only one present who could pronounce her own name.

A curious fraud has been exposed by a showing made to Congress that quite a number of works are brought into this country marked "copyright" when they are not copyrighted at all and have never paid copyright duties. It is proposed to enact a law imposing heavy penalties for the fraudulent use of the word.

Commander Booth-Tucker announces that the Salvation Army has a bureau for tracing lost and missing friends, thousands of whom are found every year. The army is specially able to deal with these matters because it has agents throughout the world. No charge is made save for postage. Letters should be addressed: Inquiry Department, No. 122 West Fourteenth street, New York.

Gen. Miles, commanding the United States army, suggested in his annual report that the numerical strength of the regular army be made and kept at the ratio of one soldier to every 2,000 inhabitants of the republic. That proportion would make its numbers at the present time about 35,000 men, which would be a smaller ratio to the population than it was at the time when the army's strength was fixed at 25,000.

Identification lies along many lines, and forgeries of manner and speech are as patent as those of handwriting. At a recent convention in Edinburgh a speaker attributed to Gladstone the saying that a speech which reads well "must be a very bad speech." "No," replied Lord Rosebery. "Fox said that, and I can prove it. Fox said not very, but a word beginning with d, and I am sure you will agree with me that this was Mr. Gladstone's way of saying it out of the category of human possibilities."

The Mayor of a village in Brittany recently resigned rather than officiate at the marriage of a divorced man. The assistant Mayor and four Municipal Councillors were asked in turn to perform the ceremony, and, rather than comply, resigned one after the other. The Sub-Prefect of the district refuses to accept the resignations, the disappointed bridegroom has sued the recalcitrant officers for 10,000 francs damages and six francs for every day he remains unmarried, and the District Attorney threatens to prosecute them in behalf of the State.

The flying railroad trip made by the Denver father to the bedside of his dying son will be historic in railroad annals and would not be an unfit subject for a poem. It was a strange combination of parental affection and mechanical power that brought about the remarkable trip of 1,025 miles in five minutes. This has never been done before and may never be again. The flying of the train was made, and the flying of the train was far out of the ordinary. The flying of the train was far out of the ordinary. The flying of the train was far out of the ordinary.

An Unkind Construction. "Maud Muffet says that the age of chivalry has passed." "I guess she means she has passed the age when she may expect any handsome knight."

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

Child Study a Means Rather than an End—Advantages of the Kindergarten—Hints to Young Teachers—How to Rest—Educational Notes.

Child Study.

The Teachers' Institute, in the following sensible paragraph, emphasizes the fact that "child study" is a means rather than an end. It says: "The greatest danger of the present widespread interest in 'scientific' child study is that teachers are apt to regard the school as a laboratory for enriching their knowledge of children and of child nature, instead of attending to the enrichment of the minds of their pupils. It is all very well to say that the child cannot be well taught until his mental, moral, and physical make-up is well understood. But this trying to get better acquainted must not consume too much time. First, it ought to be presupposed that a person who is appointed as teacher is already acquainted with the characteristics of child nature in a general way and is capable of readily diagnosing individualities of children. Just as a licensed physician is supposed to be able to give a diagnosis of the physical condition. Secondly, every teacher ought to have a plan of incidentally gathering the additional observations necessary to form a correct judgment of the peculiarities noticeable in some pupils. After school hours these incidentally collected data may be entered in a special book kept for purposes of gradually obtaining a record of the educational progress and peculiar needs of the various pupils. Child study must not be made an end in itself, so far as the teacher is concerned. It is only one means of learning how best to educate a child. How can I best promote the educational growth of the children? This is the question. The scientists who wish to work out a new psychology of childhood—grand as their object is—must not be permitted to substitute their object for that for which the schools are founded and maintained—the education of our future citizens.—Educational Record.

Kindergarten Training.

I favor with all my heart child training, but I believe the kindergarten the place, par excellence, for the practice of it, says a writer in the Housekeeper. I can give all my carefully considered reasons, and I am prepared to speak from experience. No such thing was known when I fitted my oldest children for school. This I could and did do at home, but the one thing I could not do was to give them the habit of sitting still, for short periods at a time, and this, for an active child, is the one great hardship of the first weeks of school. The active little body that has had five or ten years of freedom suffers intensely when compelled to sit upright and keep quiet, as a scholar must do in an ordinary school.

This is one of the great benefits the child receives from a kindergarten training. He is taught to sit erect in his cute baby chair, with folded arms, for an instant at a time, and it is a pleasure for him to do so. Then, probably, he is called into line, and march promptly around, to brisk music, just about as long as it is good for him, and then, likely as not, he is set weaving bright strips of paper. Not when he is so restless that every little muscle in him aches to move, but when he is so good and tired that he enjoys sitting still to weave.

In this way does the child unconsciously form the habit of sitting quite still at times, forms the habit of repose, in hands and feet as well as body. This once acquired adds more to the child's comfort than the knowledge of the multiplication table. I was one of the active little ones, kept at home from the contaminating influences until I was 8 years old, and I shall never forget the "terrors" of misery I suffered, trying to keep still, during my first school years.

Rest.

To understand how to rest is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be learned easily; the former it takes years to learn, and some people never learn the art of resting. It is simply a change of scenes and activities. Lending may not be resting. Sleeping is not always resting. Sitting down for days with nothing to do is not restful. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties, and to turn the life into a new channel. The man who works hard, finds his best rest in playing hard. The man who is burdened with care, finds relief in something that is active, yet free from responsibility. Above all, keep good natured, and don't abuse your best friend—the stomach.

Written Work.

Written work will call out qualities which could not be revealed by "viva voce" questions. The oral examination is good for intellectual stimulus, for bracing up the student to rapid and prompt action; for deftness and brightness. But oral answers are necessarily discontinuous and fragmentary. The pupil receives help and suggestion in every moment from the play of the teacher's countenance, from the answers given by his fellows. Whatever of unity and sequence there is in the treatment of the work is the teacher's work, not the pupil's; and until you subject him to the test of writing, you have no security that he has grasped the subject as a whole, or that he is master of the links that bind one part of that subject to another.—Fitch's lectures.

Breaking Down.

People break down, not so much from hard work as from their mental attitude toward their occupation, or from

some other unwholesome state induced by environment. If you love your work, and understand the higher law of being so as to draw a constant supply of strength you can labor untrudgingly. If you are engaged in work distasteful to you, either change your business or change your attitude toward it. If you cannot realize your ideal, you can idealize your real, say a preacher who is also a philosopher.

Hints to Teachers.

Do not assume prerogatives which do not belong to you.

Do not take a position for which you are not competent.

Receive their direction as from those who have the right.

Assume that in fact they conform to the will of the people.

Do not try to be a radical reformer unless you are very young.

If you must turn things upside down, resign and take to lecturing.

Remember that the school boards officially represent the people.

Do not forget that you are hired to serve the people, not to reform them.

Recognize that school boards have rights which you are bound to respect.

As long as you remain in their employ perform the duties they require of you.

Do not try to enforce opinions in which you are not seconded by the board.

Show yourself able and willing to do what you want done, and they will rarely fail to do what you want done.

Elevate public sentiment by long-continued, quiet, effective work, but do not attempt it by loud talk or flashy measures.

If you really know how to direct the affairs of the school better than they do, they will recognize the fact, if you give them time.

If the directors will not sustain you in those measures which are absolutely essential to your success shake the dust of their vicinity from your feet as soon as possible.—Minnehaha Teacher.

Notes.

York, Pa., is to have a new high school, which is to cost \$100,000.

Of the 303 students enrolled at Lafayette College, fifty are preparing to become teachers.

In Greece teachers are superannuated after twenty-one years of service, regardless of age.

The University of Paris has 2,870 law students and 8,175 medical students; of the latter, 154 are women.

In Spain there are 22,986 elementary schools. The salary of the teacher ranges from \$25 to \$400 per annum.

Cornell University has 1,763 students enrolled. The faculty numbers 175, ten new instructors having been appointed.

Several editions of Virgil, valued at \$50,000, have been presented to the Princeton Library Association by Junius S. Morgan, of New York.

In the Southern States there are thirty-two colleges and 162 schools of a high grade devoted to the advanced education of the negro race.

Out of 900 students at Armour Institute, Chicago, more than 450 are women, eager to learn housework as an art and do away with drudgery. Here are taught different branches of the domestic arts as a profession; millinery, dressmaking, plain sewing, professional nursing, home nursing, etc. Graduates have been known to cook their own wedding breakfasts and many have made their own wedding trousseaux.

Remedy for Freckles.

Surgeon-Major Wrafter, in a letter to the Calcutta Medical Reporter, says a question has lately been asked there of a wash or remedy to remove freckles from a child's face—something simple and harmless, it being for a tender skin.

As the term implies, ephels, or freckles, are pigmentary spots, seated in the rete-mucosum, usually met with on the face and backs of the hands in children having red hair and a delicate skin, and are, without question, produced from prolonged exposure to the rays of the sun in hot weather, as common experience declares; but it is evident that the solar influence must act upon a susceptible skin. They vary in size from a pin's head to a lentil, and are of a brown color; they become darker during the summer, but do not usually disappear entirely in the winter months. They are of no pathological importance, and can scarcely be mistaken for any other cutaneous affection.

The following is a perfectly harmless preparation for removing freckles of the skin: Take two ounces of lemon juice, half a drachm of powdered borax, and one drachm of white sugar. Mix them, and let them stand a few days in a glass-stoppered bottle till the liquor is fit for use; then rub it on the hands and face occasionally.

How Plants Breathe.

One of the prettiest microscopic studies is the examination of the lungs of a plant. Most people do not know that a plant has lungs, and its lungs are in its leaves. Examined through a high-power microscope, every leaf will show thousands upon thousands of openings, infinitely small, of course, but each provided with lips which, in many species, are continually opening and closing. These openings lead to tiny cavities in the body of the leaf, and by the opening and closing of the cavity, air is constantly passing in and out, so that the act of respiration is continually going on, and the sap of the plant in this way becomes purified.

Profitable Betting.

The election winnings of a Madison, Ky., man—a hat and a butcher knife—were exchanged for a horse, and the horse he sold later for \$150.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

It Shows the Utter Futility of Betting at Any Time.

The thought of getting money without work is so generally attractive, and betting on a horse-race seems such an easy way of accomplishing it, that thousands of readers study the morning papers for "tips" on races—in other words, for advice as to the best horse on which to bet.

The New York morning dailies devote more attention to this feature, and spend more money in the effort to get "reliable tips" than the papers of any other American city, for there are more race-tracks near New York, and presumably, more of those people who recklessly part with their money.

These papers employ reporters who spend nearly all their time at the race-tracks, or in the company of grooms, jockeys, trainers and horse-owners. These reporters know the pedigree and record of every horse "on the turf." They keep, from year to year, books of careful memoranda, in which is recorded the performance of each animal; and from this wide experience and this store of information they compile their "tips," or advice to betters. It may be supposed, then, that these turf reporters are able to show their readers with much certainty how to "pick a winner."

But, oddly enough, the turf reporters do not agree! The horses named as "probable winners" by the eight New York morning papers of any given date are never the same.

The New York Evening Sun, at the opening of the racing season last spring, began a systematic study of "tips," with a view to finding out how much they were to be relied upon. The plan adopted was this:

A series of tables was made, one for each of the eight morning papers which printed "tips." In each table were set down every day the names of the horses selected by the corresponding paper as "probable winners" in that day's races. Every evening, when the races were finished, an entry was made on each table of the gain or loss a reader would have sustained if he had bet fifteen dollars on each horse advocated by the paper which that table represented.

These tables were accurately kept for three months. When the racing season ended and the sheets were balanced, an interesting discovery came to light.

It is not necessary to name here the papers from which the "tips" were taken. They may be called The Star, The Galaxy, The Probe, The Dial, The Messenger, The Augur, The Morning Trumpet and The Daily Drool. But every one of these names represents an actual paper, and everything here related is fact.

The Evening Sun found that if a reader had bet fifteen dollars every day for three months on each horse advocated by The Star, he would have lost nine hundred and thirty-three dollars. By following the advice of The Galaxy he would have lost seven hundred and fifty-one dollars; by The Probe, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars; The Dial, five hundred and ninety-one dollars; The Messenger, four hundred and forty-two dollars; The Augur, four hundred and ninety-six dollars; The Morning Trumpet, seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and The Daily Drool, one hundred and eighty-three dollars.

Could the folly of betting be more clearly demonstrated? Not a single paper was able to give such advice as would save a reader from loss who followed that advice. Leaving morals out of the question, and looking at betting from the selfishly practical point of view, what inducement does it offer?

If the turf reporters who have studied horses for years, and know every animal, and who haunt the track by day, and herd with jockeys and stable-boys at night, for the sake of getting the most reliable information—if these men are unable to "pick winners," what is likely to be the fate of the inexperienced young clerk or salesman who risks hard-earned money in the attempt to get something for nothing?—Youth's Companion.

The Senator's Striped Underwear.

A Western Senator, who has always been addicted to the habit of wearing striped underwear, had a narrow escape recently on that very account. The striped underwear worn by the distinguished Senator looked for all the world like a prisoner's garb, but of course that aspect of the case did not suggest itself to the Senator. While en route to Washington last month, after he had been re-elected for another six years, the fact came to him in a striking way. It was on a sleeping car at night. The car pitched and threw him out of the lower berth onto the floor, clad in his striped underwear.

The lurch of the car startled other folks, too, and two ladies on the opposite side from the Senator stuck their heads out to see what the commotion was all about. When they saw the Senator crawling under cover, in his striped garb, thinking he was an escaped convict, they screamed and pandemonium reigned. The porter was summoned, whereupon the ladies commanded him to remove the "convict."

It took all the "Senatorial courtesy" the Senator could rake up to prove an alibi, and he was finally able to demonstrate who he was; but he has since abandoned the idea of wearing striped underwear, having reached the conclusion that plain flannels without stripes are much better and far safer.—Washington Post.

Uncle Sam's Boundary Line.

Do any of our people ever query how the dividing line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is marked, and how travelers in those wild regions northwest of the Great Lakes can tell when they stop from the

domains of Uncle Sam into those of Queen Victoria? For many years the question of boundary between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain were discussed, and at last, in the contention of London, held in 1818, the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude was decided upon. A parallel of latitude, however, being an imaginary line, it is a very poor guide to a traveler, so the next thing to do was to mark that line so that all who passed that way should know where it was located.

Accordingly the country in that vicinity was surveyed, and monuments were set up at even mile intervals, the British placing one between every two of ours. These extend to the Lake of the Woods from the Rocky Mountains. Where the line enters forests, the timber is cut down and the ground cleared a rod wide; where it crosses, small lakes stone cairns have been built, sometimes being eighteen feet under water and eight above; in other places, earth mounds, seven by fourteen feet, have been built. The most of these monuments, which number three hundred and eighty-eight in all, are of iron. It was found that the most solid wooden posts were not proof against the ravages of the Indians, prairie fires, and the weather, so that nothing but iron would do.

These pillars are hollow iron castings, fitted over solid cedar posts, and well bolted through, and are sunk four feet in the ground. They are eight feet high, eight inches square at the base, and four at the top, and upon opposite sides, facing north and south, are the inscriptions cast in letters two inches high: "Convention of London" and "October 20, 1818." The pillars weigh two hundred and eighty-five pounds each, and were made at Detroit, Mich. So you see Uncle Sam's border line is very distinctly marked all the way from the lakes to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.



"Glamour," a novel by Miss Meta Orred, is shortly to be published. It was Miss Orred who wrote the much-sung song, "In the Gloaming."

Prof. James T. Hatfield of Northwestern University was the orator of the occasion at the birthday celebration in honor of James Russell Lowell held last week by American students in Berlin.

The startling statement is made that several of Ian Maclaren's stories are to be published in the Revue des Deux Mondes in French. But Ian Maclaren in French, it is feared, is doomed to failure.

Robert Buchanan is about to issue two volumes of his poems from his own publishing house in London. They are entitled: "The Ballad of Mary, the Mother; A Christmas Carol," and "The New Rome: Ballads and Poems of Our Empire."

In a recent number of What to Eat the Chicago art critic, Miss Isabel McDougal, has an article on "A Wedding Feast in Brittany." The Chicago chemist, Prof. Kaufmann, also has one on "The Necessity of Eating"; it now only remains for him to explain how to be sure of always getting the necessary things to eat.

C. D. Gibson, the artist, says, in his article on "London Audiences" in Scribner's: "Nowhere is caste more noticeable than in a London audience. A little board fence divides the ground floor of a theater into orchestra stalls and a pit. It would cost you 10 shillings less and your social position to sit on the wrong side of this fence. It does not follow that sitting on the right side of it assures your position."

Some interesting library finds have just been made in Marsh's Library at Dublin—one of the oldest libraries in the United Kingdom. The most curious discovery is that of the indulgence granted by Cardinal Wolsey to all who would contribute alms toward the completion of Hereford Cathedral. It is similar to the one granted in connection with the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, which caused Luther's protest against papal authority.

The new Congressional Library in Washington has been completed within the time limit and at a cost of only 68 cents a cubic foot, including decorations. The cost of the gigantic municipal building in Philadelphia, which was begun in 1872 and is only now being completed, has already cost \$1.60 a cubic foot. In the March Century the library will be described by the librarian, A. R. Spofford, while William A. Coffin, the art critic, will write of the decorations. There will be twenty-six illustrations in the two articles.

Millionaires have at length become so plenty that Hubert Howe Bancroft has gotten up a book exclusively for them. In costliness "The Book of Wealth" is probably without peer or precedent. The preparation and publication of the work are said to have cost nearly \$1,000,000, and only 400 copies are to be printed—for the world's Four Hundred. The cheaper edition will cost you just an even \$1,000, but if you want the one bound in watered silk, hand painted by a famous artist, you will have to make out your check for \$2,500. It is said that two-thirds of each edition is already subscribed for, the greater part going to European courts. A dozen New York millionaires are on the list, and among the Chicago subscribers are Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Higginson and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The women do their darning when they accept invitations to receptions, and pay the fiddler when they give one.