

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PUPIL AND TEACHER.

A Kingston, N. Y., School that Teaches Pupils the Art or Science of Money-Saving—Woman Superintendent for Joliet, Ill., Schools—Educating Boys.

Lessons in Saving.
The school authorities of Kingston, N. Y., have permitted one of the schools to make a peculiar addition to the curriculum, which has been tried since 1889 with the greatest success and is to be extended to other public institutions in the city. This innovation consists in instructing the children in frugality and economy.

The method employed is the practical teaching of the pupils the art or science of money making or saving, and important as this branch of instruction may be it is said that the plan adopted at Kingston is the first to inculcate in the pupils of any school the primary principles of saving money. So successful has the experiment been in that place that it is urged upon the attention of instructors elsewhere. The plan provides for a savings bank for the children wherein they may deposit their pennies and get interest on the accumulations. Since the experiment was undertaken the deposits have aggregated in one school more than \$2,500, and this district is one that is populated almost exclusively by people in very moderate circumstances, and is, in fact, the poorest in the city.

In this school there are 213 children, many of whom have saved sums amounting to from \$50 to \$100. On each Monday morning the teachers receive from the children their pennies and an arrangement is made with one of the savings banks of the city for taking these small deposits and allowing interest on an account when it has reached the sum of \$5. It is the universal testimony of the instructors that the system has resulted in inculcating habits of economy that have been useful not only to the child but to the parent as well. The teaching has had a lasting effect and it has not mattered much whether the child has saved \$10 or 10 cents; the idea and habit of frugality has been permanently inculcated and will be of great value in after life.

If a child is taught to save at all it can be made to take a real pride in saving and the main object of the practical instruction is accomplished. If we are to have manual training schools to teach a pupil a trade, by which he can earn a livelihood, why is it not equally important to teach him to husband his resources by the practice of frugality and economy? So long as it is the first \$100 or \$200 of a fortune that is the most difficult to get it would seem that the public schools could hardly do anything that would be of more practical value to the pupil than to teach him how to acquire the nucleus of a competency.

Woman Superintendent.
Mrs. Kate Henderson, who was recently appointed superintendent of the Joliet, Ill., schools, is the first woman to occupy that important position in Joliet. She is a thorough educator, experienced and modern, and has won her way to eminence by natural ability and hard work. Her selection for the post of superintendent gives general satisfaction. The new superintendent was Miss Kate Alpine. She came to Joliet from Wisconsin in 1859, and her education was acquired chiefly in the public schools of the city. She began to teach in 1836 and continued in that work until 1876, when she was married to James E. Henderson. In 1881 she returned to her profession, and since that time she has taught in almost every department of the schools. Mrs. Henderson studied while she taught. In



1895 she was elected a member of the School Board at large, and her work in that body has been most gratifying. Her good judgment in selecting and assigning teachers, in the instruction of young teachers, and in other matters regarding the advancement of the public schools and their operation has now been rewarded by placing her at the head of the educational machinery of the city. The position is an important one. Mrs. Henderson will receive \$2,200 per year, and will have complete charge of the schools. The board has given her the place as a promotion. She will be supplied with all the assistants she requires, and education in Joliet. It is believed, will be given a new impetus by her efforts. Mrs. Henderson has been in the service thirty-one years.

School Histories.
A serious question seems to confront the writers of school histories. Those who write specially in the interest of the North find their books rejected by the South, indeed to such an extent that several histories written from the Southern standpoint so far as concerns the late war have been adopted largely through that section of the Union in preference to those written and published in the North. But now comes another difficulty. The Grand Army seems to object to even most of the Northern histories because of their being too generous to the South.

After all is the war history of our country or ought it to be the main feature of our history to be taught? Are not the great inventions of the past century, the industrial enterprises, the settlement of the various States, the conversion of the territories into States, the building of railroads and canals, the development of mines and minerals, the improvements in manufactures, the growth and improvement of our schools and school systems of quite as great importance as the wars and politics of the country? However we may differ in politics and the outcome of sectional difference of opinion, on the real progress of the country we can all agree, and the importance of these victories of peace should, we think, be magnified. —Educational News.

Educating the Boy.
The Educational Journal of Toronto says: "We are firm believers in colleges and universities, but we nevertheless agree heartily with the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who in a late number of the Ladies' Home Journal, in answer to the query, 'Shall we send our boy to college?' says, 'That depends a great deal on the boy himself.' He declares himself to be a thorough believer in the college, but holds that it might not be best for his (our boy) to go to college; it might not be best for the community that he should. College can fit a man for life, and, also, it can unfit him. There are styles of education that disqualify the student for doing what he is competent to do, without qualifying him to do that which he might like to do, but for which he lacks, and always will lack, the prerequisites. There is sound wisdom in this, but it may be questioned, when analyzed, if it means anything more than that we have not yet a sufficient variety of colleges to meet the wants of all classes of boys and girls. The question certainly should not be taken as synonymous with 'Shall we give our boy the best education we are able to provide?' That demands an unqualified affirmative."

On Capital Letters.
The Chicago Society of Proofreaders has adopted the following rules for capitals:

Capitalize Lord's Day, New Year's Day, Fourth of July; but, the glorious Fourth.

State, when referring to one of the United States; New York City, Province of Quebec; Cook County, but county of Cook; Lyons Township, but township of Lyons.

Words distinguishing certain regions, as the Orient, the boundless West, the Eastern States; lower-case eastern New York, northwestern Minnesota, etc. Exceptions: East Tennessee, West Tennessee.

Names of important events or things, as the Reformation, the Middle Ages, the Union, the Government.

In compound words such as Attorney-General, Vice-President, By-Laws, etc., each word should be capitalized if it would be capitalized when standing alone.

Names of political parties, as Democratic, Republican, etc.

Titles of nobility, etc., when referring to specific persons, such as the Earl of Surrey, the Prince of Wales, the Queen of England, etc., should be capitalized.

All titles when preceding the name, as President McKinley, Doctor Brown; but president of the Smithtown Bank.

All specific titles, as: Thank you, Judge; the Colonel will be here to-morrow.

Names of associations, as Civic Federation, Union League Club; but lower case when speaking of "the club."

Capitalize board of trade, city hall, etc., only when preceded by name of town.

President when referring to the President of the United States. Words used to indicate the Bible.

Church, when used as opposed to the world, and also when a particular church society is mentioned, as First Methodist Church.

Nouns used as the name of the Deity, but not pronouns and adjectives used in connection with the noun.

Congress, Legislature, Assembly, Senate, House, but lower case when speaking of lower house, both houses, etc.—Western Teacher.

Marrying the Dead.
Among the many curious practices that Marco Polo came across in his travels in the far East, the Tartar custom of marrying the dead deserves notice. He says: "If any man have a daughter who dies before marriage, and another man have had a son also die before marriage, the parents of the two arrange a grand wedding between the dead lad and lass, and marry them they do, making a regular contract. And when the contract papers are made out they put them in the fire, in order that the parties in the other world may know the fact, and so look on each other as man and wife. And the parents thenceforward consider themselves related to each other just as if their children had lived and married. Whatever may be agreed on between the parties as dowry, those who have to pay it cause it to be painted on pieces of paper, and then put these in the fire, saying that in that way the dead person will get all the real articles in the other world." This custom is also noted by other writers, even as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The bobolink builds her nest in a little depression in a meadow, and at bird, eggs and house are all of the same mottled brown, and well hidden by the grass, she is not often molested. Some birds excavate a cup-shaped hole and line it. The night hawk and the whippoorwill deposit their eggs on the bare ground, where they are only protected by their inconspicuous coloring.

INSULT THE FLAG

American Colors Torn Down by a Canadian Landlord.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 28.—An episode has just leaked out which might not only be considered an insult to the American flag at St. John, New Brunswick, but also to United States Consul Derby, who resides in that city. The consul and Mrs. Derby have during the past year, occupied a suit of rooms in the Victoria hotel on King street, and their rooms were situated at the front of the building, the windows and surroundings came in for a share of the decorations in honor of celebrating the diamond jubilee.

Mrs. Derby noticed the English flag decorating her windows and quietly removing the flag herself, replaced it with the stars and stripes. On admiring the decorations of his hotel, Manager McCormack noticed the change, and at once ordered some of his employees to tear down the American flag and put back the Union jack, which was done in the most unceremonious fashion. The consul and Mrs. Derby thereupon vacated their rooms at the Victoria and took quarters at another hotel.

In connection with this regrettable incident happening upon the same jubilee day, a wanton outrage was perpetrated upon the American flag at Sackville, a few miles distant from St. John. A gang of vandals deliberately tore a United States flag from a string of other flags which were displayed from the residence of Thomas Loundas. The flag was a large one, and only the band of it was left on the rope. Much regret and indignation was expressed here upon the receipt of the news yesterday morning. An attempt was made to keep both incidents quiet.

Fire at Sea.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The anchor line steamer City of Rome arrived yesterday from Glasgow and Mobile, a tera thrilling experience with fire on board ship. The steamer sailed on June 19 with 296 passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

On Saturday at 2:30 p. m. smoke was discovered issuing from the hold immediately forward of the bridge. Dense volumes of smoke soon began to ascend. The fire alarm was quickly sounded and the crew beat to quarters. Meanwhile an officer was detailed to notify the passengers, who were calmly sitting or promenading the decks.

Steam and water were turned into the burning compartment and at 5 p. m., the fire was under control. The cargo will probably be a total loss.

The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

At one time the passengers were requested to get their hand baggage and be prepared to leave the ship, but there was no panic among them. Many of the state rooms were flooded.

Dead Dobby With Tailors.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A large number of contractors who had entered into settlement with the brotherhood of tailors last week have according to members prominent in the clothing contractors' association, ignored the new agreement, closed their shops and turned their employees adrift.

The number of contractors who are said to have thus acted is set down at 400, employing between 1,000 and 1,500 operatives.

Leader Schoenfeld characterized the statement as a lie made out of whole cloth.

In the face of this denial a huge force of idle tailors was found congregated at the tailors' quarters. Many of them said they had been locked out and made no concealment of the fear entertained by them that they were face to face with another period of idleness.

If the threat of the contractors is carried out 1,000 tailors will be locked out before the middle of the present week.

After Sunken Treasure.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 28.—Another effort is to be made to recover the treasure which, according to tradition, lies at the bottom of a deep spring in Edwards county. This tradition says that the treasure amounts to from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in old coin, and that it was thrown into the spring by wagon train guards, in the early part of this century, to prevent it falling into the hands of a band of brigands who made an attack on the wagon train camp and killed all but one man in the party.

Several attempts have been made to reach the bottom of the spring with grappling hooks, but without success. Several months ago a party of three left here determined to get the treasure. The wire ropes which they used snapped before they had gone down a great depth into the water and the treasure hunters gave up. Today James Rendall and Jesus Capro, young men, came here with an outfit of several hundred yards of the strongest wire rope, heavy grappling hooks, windlass and weights, and will try to reach the bottom of the spring and bring up the money.

Angel to Leave.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 28.—President Angel last night delivered his last public address before departing for his new post at Constantinople. It was the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the university of Michigan.

Attack the Christian.

CANEA, Crete, June 28.—An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie of Canea Saturday night, crossed the military cordon and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikasetelli, three hours distant. A desperate combat ensued, in which thirteen Mussulmans were killed and twelve wounded. Later advices show that as many Christians were killed and as many Turks in the engagements that preceded the principal fighting at Kanlikasetelli. The whole district is greatly excited.

PEACE OR WAR

Weyler Announces His Intentions in Santiago De Cuba.

BRING BATTALIONS TO MAKE WAR

Some Hot Fighting in Santiago Province During Last Few Weeks—Pitched Battles at Banes and Gibara.

HAVANA June 29.—Captain-General Weyler, after a stormy passage on a coasting steamer from Manzanillo, arrived at Santiago de Cuba Sunday afternoon. The port and shipping were profusely decorated in honor of the captain-general and he was cheered by a large number of people.

Addressing the local authorities Sunday evening in the palace of Santiago de Cuba, Captain-General Weyler explained that he was coming to pacify that part of the island and that though he was strongly desirous of peace, his system of making war was to be rigorously maintained toward the rebels who refused to accept the clemency which Spain, through him, offered them. The general added:

"Notwithstanding the examples in rigor set by other colonial nations, I attend to the reconstruction of the wealth of the island. This was the purpose which inspired my last decrees, and I propose to continue this policy, although I have been compelled in some instances to countenance destruction owing to the fact that circumstances have made it necessary in some cases to destroy the resources of the rebels."

The captain-general then referred to the sincerity of the Spanish government in its desire to introduce reforms in Cuba, concluding with the remark:

"I come to bring peace or war. If the former is accepted we will then return to the law. But if the latter is desired, behind me come forty battalions of troops."

A dispatch to the Herald from Key West says:

Private advices from Santiago province gives further details of the fighting during the week around Gibara and Banes, between insurgents under General Garcia and Colonel Torres, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 men, who attacked both seaports simultaneously, but met with suborn resistance. The demonstration against Banes, which is less than ten leagues distant from Gibara, on the north, was only a ruse, and was partly successful and Garcia, with his forces entered Gibara. His success, however, was only of short duration, as he was subsequently driven out after a hot fight, during which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

Colonel Machado, a veteran of the ten years' war, says General Gomez has planned the campaign and put it in operation. He has distributed columns of men throughout Matanzas, Havana and other provinces.

Shot in Public Square.

LANCASTER, Ky., June 29.—Yesterday afternoon on the public square Marion Sebastian was shot dead, five bullets having penetrated his body.

A coroner's jury heard the testimony immediately and its verdict was that S. D. and Jack Turner and an unknown party fired the murderous shot; also that S. D. Turner, who is a brother-in-law of Sebastian, was the principal in the killing, and fired the first shot. A suit by Turner against his father in law for \$10,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections, in which Sebastian was a witness is the cause of the shooting. All were well-to-do farmers and this tragedy is likely to start a bad family feud.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 29.—James Smith, a colored lad of fourteen, is in jail here, charged with an attempt to wreck the Bay Ridge excursion train from Washington. Smith was seen to place a railroad tie on the track about a mile and a half from this city. An employe of the road, Isaac Luker, also colored, saw the occurrence.

Grain Dealers Meet.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29.—The delegates to the national grain dealer's convention which meets here today, have begun to arrive and about forty reached Des Moines yesterday. The morning session today includes the usual opening exercises, together with speeches of welcome by the mayor of Des Moines for the local grain dealers. Preparations have been made on an extensive scale. Governor Drake will speak to the delegates some time today or Wednesday. The badge consists of an imitation of an ear of corn.

Ill Health Causes Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Guy C. Ledyard, jr., manager of the American Starch company and son of Guy C. Ledyard sr., a pioneer sugar broker of Chicago, shot himself through the heart yesterday with a fowling piece. He died instantly. Ill health had caused him to be despondent.

No Strike at Present.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—There will be no general strike of miners in the near future.

District President Patrick Dolan of the miners' organization returned yesterday from Columbus, where he attended a three days' secret session of the national executive board of the united mine workers at which the question of demanding the 79-cent rate was under discussion. No agreement was reached and work will continue.

MEETING WITH SUCCESS

Monetary Commission Has Obtained Pledge With France.

LONDON, June 30.—The next issue of the National Review will contain an article announcing an important bimetallic development at the hands of the United States monetary commission, consisting of Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson and Paine, which will arrive here in a few days. The commission, according to the National Review, will present to the British government a joint statement from France and the United States declaring that their intention is to determine the disastrous experiments inaugurated in 1873 and claiming our good will and active concurrence.

The National Review adds: "We are able to announce that England's reply will be that the government is willing to reopen the Indian mints, to make a further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use in England and by increasing the legal tender power of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The cable, from London yesterday giving the substance of an article to appear in the National Review to the effect that the United States monetary commission, of which Senator Wolcott of Colorado is the head, had met with gratifying success in France and stating positively that England will reopen its Indian mints and otherwise contribute to an extended use of silver was dealt in by government officials. They had known that the commission was cordially received in France and that the commissioners were greatly encouraged by the strong tone of the apparently increasing silver sentiment in that country, as the president not long since received from Senator Wolcott a letter to this effect. The statement that England is ready to join in the movement to the extent of reopening her Indian mints is received with many doubts. A copy of the cablegram was shown to the president and to Secretary Gage, but neither of them cared to express any opinion on it beyond the statement that they feared the Review article was overdrawn.

Sullivan Fills Up

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Journal and Advertiser announces that John L. Sullivan has broken away from all training rules. Says the Journal and Advertiser:

"Sullivan got away from Billy Muldoon while they were taking a walk through the streets of White Plains Sunday night, and when his trainer had found him again he had consumed so much liquor that he had been put to bed. Muldoon had him later on driven to the training quarters. Neither of them will speak of the matter, but Muldoon appears to be very much disgusted and put out over it. Sullivan is now contrite, but insists that he feels much better. Notwithstanding the fact that he pulled down his weight very little, and that his training has amounted almost to nothing. Sullivan contends that he will be in good shape by next Monday night and will be fully able to take care of himself in the ring."

Spanish Newspapers Comment.

MADRID, June 30.—The Correspondencia of this city published an interview which its New York correspondent claims to have had with Secretary Sherman. The latter is reported as absolutely denying that the United States government has proposed to purchase Cuba and is said to have added:

"The American feeling generally does not favor annexation of Cuba. The partisans of such a policy form an important minority. The strong party, however, supports annexation of Hawaii and the only question with Spain is the Ruiz indemnity, upon which this government insists."

NEW YORK, June 30.—A dispatch from Madrid says:

On account of Senor Silva's recent bellicose speech, and the constant news of Spanish defeats from Havana province, a feeling is reviving here in favor of war with the United States. Several newspapers publish exciting editorials against the United States.

Indians Dancing.

BOISE CITY, June 30.—Governor Stunenberg is advised that 300 Indians, Bannocks, are ghost-dancing near Haily, Idaho. The settlers are greatly alarmed over their action and have appealed to have them removed. The governor has wired that the Indians be recalled.

Shortstop Jennings Injured.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Shortstop Jennings of Baltimore was hit on the head by a ball thrown by Pitcher Rieck in the baseball game yesterday and is said to be suffering from contusion of the brain.

Chicago is Growing.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The estimate of Chicago's population by the publishers of the city directory, just printed, is 1,828,000 an increase of 76,000 over last year.

Drank Peppermint Essence.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Indian agent at the La Pointe agency in Wisconsin has reported two singular cases of blindness on the Vermilion Lake reservation. The victims were John Sky and Bed Otter. They got intoxicated by drinking essence of peppermint as a substitute for whisky, one taking almost ten ounces clear, and in each case blindness followed within a few hours. Authority has been asked to take the Indians to St. Paul for treatment.

WITH A CRASH

A Passenger Train Loaded With Emigrants Has a Bad Collision.

THREE KILLED AND MANY INJURED

Scenes of Anguish Enacted—Shock of Collision Was Terrific—Two Rear Coaches of First Train Smashed Into Smithereens.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Three persons were killed outright and about twenty or thirty persons injured in a rear-end collision on the Chicago & Northwestern road at 12:45 Wednesday morning at West Chicago, thirty miles out of Chicago, on the Galena division.

The victims of the collisions were Christian endeavor delegates who left Chicago last night enroute for the great convention in San Francisco.

The colliding trains were sections No. 4 and 5 of Christian Endeavor special sent out in nine sections, beginning at 10:30 p. m. Section No. 5 ran into section No. 4 which left Chicago fifteen minutes ahead of it. Section 4 carried the Wisconsin delegates, nearly 500 strong and in the rear sleeper were people from Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Appleton, and other Wisconsin cities. Section No. 4 had come to a stop just outside of West Chicago where the Freeport line diverges from the main line. Section 5 came up behind at great speed and the shock of the collision was terrific. The passengers in the two rear sleepers of section No. 4 were all in their berths and most of them were asleep. They received no warning and those not killed outright awoke to find themselves jammed in the wreckage. Passengers on both trains hastened to the spot and began the work of rescue. One of the first of the injured taken out was Engineer Charles Courtney of section No. 5. He stuck to his post and is so seriously injured that he cannot live.

The body of an unidentified man, supposed to be a tramp, was found between the baggage car and the engine. The man had been crushed to death.

An immediate call was made for help. Chicago was notified and asked to send physicians at once, and medical help was requested from Geneva, Wheaton and Aurora.

The engine of section No. 5 struck the rear sleeper of section No. 4 with terrific force. The engine was totally wrecked. Strange to say, the rear sleeper of section No. 4 was not the one to suffer most. It was driven with terrific force upon the second sleeper, and such was its impetus that it crashed through it as if it had been of cardboard, and reduced it to a mass of wreckage. The passengers in the second sleeper were therefore the ones to suffer most, and it was in that spot of the victims were hurt. Mrs. Shipman and Mrs. John Gooding were both in the sleeper. Men and women could be seen struggling to extricate themselves from the wreckage. Others, pinned down by some crushing weight, crying for help. Here and there was an arm or a leg protruding from the debris.

Hot at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The hot weather continued Wednesday, the mercury reaching its highest point, 88, at 10 p. m. During the afternoon the highest was 85 at 5 p. m., but the humidity was so great that the suffering was intense. There were two deaths. There were other catastrophes. The weather man promises the same amount of suffering for Thursday.

Funeral of "Old Hoss" Hoey

NEW YORK, July 1.—Actors and actresses, playwrights and theatrical managers attended the funeral services over the body of William E. Hoey, "Old Hoss," which were held last night at his late residence. The casket was almost buried from view by floral tributes.

Change National Headquarters

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—The headquarters of the national republican committee are to be located in Cleveland. They will be transferred from Washington to the famous Perry Payne building in Cleveland, where Hanna conducted the national republican campaign. The Washington headquarters will be kept open, but will be in charge of an attache of the national committee. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick expect to be at the Cleveland headquarters all summer.

Killed in a Wreck

BEDFORD, Ind., July 1.—In the wreck Tuesday evening at Horshoe Bend, north of here, two men deadheading their way north in a box car, were killed. One of them was George Buhrer, of this place, and the other was a printer named Reed of Nashville, Tenn. Fourteen freight cars were demolished.

Killed in a Quarrel

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., July 1.—William McAlvooy is dead, H. McFadden dangerously wounded and William Bradley badly injured as the result of a drunken quarrel at Carbondale. After shooting McFadden and wounding Bradley, McAlvooy defied arrest. Citizens pursued him and George Patterson finally shot and killed the desperado.

Starving Himself to Death.

DENVER, July 1.—Peter B. Therkelson, the "Highlands cobbler," founder of "Free Christian Spiritual Redeemed Liberty Church of God," is dying of self-imposed starvation. In tracts announcing himself as "I, I, a spirit," Therkelson sets out the tenets of his peculiar creed. For the past week, with the exception of a few mouthfuls of backwash cake and a little milk, no nourishments of any kind has passed his lips.