NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Care of Pupils' Eyesight-Advantages of Scrap Books-A Father's Idea of What Should Be Taught His Son Sampson-Educational Intelligence.

Protect the Eyesight.

Take care of your pupils' eyesight. You are morally and professionally bound to guard it from ill use, abuse or neglect. Remove all conditions that tend to strain, blur or obscure it. Do not permit anything in the furniture or surroundings of the room, even though it was introduced and sanctioned by some one else, who perhaps had more experience than you, and is supposed to be a great deal wiser upon the subject than you are, to remain if it proves to be a source of annoyance to your pupils' sight. Change it at once. Don't fancy that you have no responsibility in the matter since some one else placed it there. Duty has to do with the present, not the past. If the situation is not wisely chosen for the battle, the officer who is in charge will be governed by events; and in the light of subsequent knowledge correct the mistake, and strengthen his position. Each is held responsible for the trust he assumes. It may have been the rule in the school you are teaching, to use a steatite instead of the old-fashioned white crayon, and the same article may still be furnished by the board. Do not use it without making a protest. Clear your skirts at least from the pernicious practice of snuffing out your pupils eyes like so many candles. What, if there are bits of chalk dust breathed: These particles of mineral matter are readily thrown off from the system before they are permitted to lodge and work harm. Better to work in a little extra chalk dust and have plain white lines on the board than to ruin in short measure the eyes, and in consequence the happiness of a whole lifetime by compelling pupils to decipher faint lines in an obscure light, at improper angles and all kinds of distances. Study your environments to protect the eyesight of your pupils. Let us drop the soapstone as a crayon for the blackboard.

Scrap Books,

Scrap books carefully planned may be made very helpful. (Note the proviso-"carefully planned.")

This is rendered peculiarly easy for the teacher from the fact that the leading magazines and papers are given nowadays to illustrating in series.

One scrap book in our possession contains views from "Waterloo" from the Cosmopolitan, another "Ottawa," and its environs. We will mention still oth ers, and how they related to the work in hand.

While engaged in some general lessons on the Indians, we came across some views of the Zuni, Pueblos, also the Mission Stations of California in the days of Padre Junipero Seud. This gave just the help needed in showing certain types of Indian life.

For other lessons we mounted views of cotton raising, orange and rice cul

To help impress the Greek stories, all the stories relating to them that came in our way were laid aside as well as outlines of vase forms, statues, coins,

"Gemila" in "Seven Little Sisters' was made more vivid by views of Sa hara, the Pyramids, the Sphinx and the Nile. In the same way "Agoonack's" charm was heightened by pictures of Arctic life.

If these pictures are intended for third year pupils they may be mounted on card board or drawing paper and tied in one corner by a ribbon that can be readily slipped from the punch-hole, if the views are to be passed about in the class.

If these views are for younger pupils to have at their desks, perhaps the scrap book form is better.-Exchange.

London to Have a University.

There is reason to believe that the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign is to be made memorable by the establishment in London of a great teaching university. The London university has existed since 1836, but its function has always been limited to the examination of candidates and the conferring of degrees. This restriction has made it an imperial rather than a local or metropolitan institution. Its examina-

tions have, indeed, been characterized by thoroughness and fairness, and have commanded the confidence of teachers and students in all parts of the United Kingdom. Still, the feeling has been growing among scholars that London should have an organized university of its own, which should furnish help and guidance in other ways than by examinations, and for some twelve years a movement has been go-

learning. Want No Immigrant Teachers.

ing on to make London a great seat of

The school teachers of England fear that the educational department will admit to employment in the elementary schools of Great Britain teachers holding the certificates issued by the Irish education board. They argue that this would lower the standard of the schools and increase the opportunities for theological discussions. The ordinary salary of teachers in Ireland is about \$200 less than that of the English teacher of corresponding grade, and this leads many to believe that a considerable immigration may be expected.

His Idea of Education. A teacher once received the following

laughable letter from the father of one of her pupils:

"Respected Maddum: It is neither my desire nor my wish that my son Sampson persoo the study of grammer nor any of the other dead langwidges. He can git along with plain English, and than \$33,000 a day.

as he am't ever likely to be a Physickian he ain't no need to persoo the study of fizzyology either, and I don't think their skilitons is a proper thing for children to study and I peefer that Sampson be konfined to rithmetic, readin, gogerfy and ritin and the names of the Presidents of our country."

Educational Intelligence. Oxford University consists of twenty two colleges.

The students of Johns Hopkins University are not permitted to publish any

periodical. The Washington State Board of Edu cation, as announced by Governor Rogers, is W. J. Hughes, H. B. Walker, J

H. Morgan and Mrs. Rice. The new bell and clock for Mount Holyoke College is to be provided by the gift of \$1,000 by George Cutler, Jr., in memory of his sister, Mrs. Susan Cutler Jones.

The Indiana House has passed a com pulsory education bill, with the small maximum of twelve weeks' required schooling annually for children between the ages of eight and fourteen.

Nine juniors of Yale University were last week brought to account by the faculty for sending a letter to Corbett, the pugilist, extending Yale's best wishes. The signers of the letter an nounced their willingness to retract the objectionable sentiment.

The new library at Princeton wil cost \$600,000 and will accommodate 2.200,000 volumes, besides a large number of recitation rooms for such classes as require special library facilities. This structure, Gothic in architecture, will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in this country.

The Educational Club of Philadelphia, has unanimously adopted a resolution, offered by Public School Superintendent Brooks, urging the Philadelphia members of the House and Senate to vote for House bill No. 53, increasing the minimum school term in the State from six to seven months.

Prof. Jebb. M. P., has been nominated by the crown a member of the Sen ate of the University of London. This is a very happy nomination, as although the Senate of the University of London contains many specialists. Prof. Jebb will be a distinguished addition to the few members who are cognizant of the subject of education generally.

Many business men and educators are signing a petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature to repeal the compulsory vaccination law, or to amend it so as to have it inflict less hardship upon those school children who are not susceptible to the virus. Under the present law a child that is not susceptible to the virus has its arm kept in a state of irritation because of the constant and repeated attempts to make the vaccine take.

One of the most interesting features of the last report of the President of Johns Hopkins University is the statement that about 800 of the University's graduates, nearly one-half of the total number of graduates, have become teachers. Chicago University has employed 23; University of Wisconsin, 16; Bryn Mawr College, 18; Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 17; University of Pennsylvania, 16; Cornell, 14; Columbia, 13; Harvard, 10.

The Des Moines Summer School of Methods will hold its eight annual session at Drake University, July 5th to 30th. It is the largest and oldest summer school in Iowa. During the last seven years it has given training during the summer vacation to hundreds of teachers of Iowa and ten other States. Its corps of instructors are selected from among the best specialists of five different States. It is not only a great school of methods, but it offers opportunities for the most thorough instruction in the common and high school branches and provides for an examination for State certificates at the close of the session.

What a Small Boy Could Do.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his age, works in an office as errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little for being so small. and said to him:

"You will never amount to much, you can never do much, you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them. "Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something that neither of you can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they. "I don't know as I ought to tell you,"

But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that neither of them were able to do. "I can keep from swearing," said the

little fellow. There were some blushes on four faces, and there seemed to be no anxiety for further information.-Ex.

Salaries of Rulers. The King of Bavaria receives \$1,412, 000. The King of Saxony has a salary of \$750,000 a year. The King of Italy receives \$2,858,000 as salary, and \$180, 000 for his family. The President of the United States gets \$50,000 per annum, house rental and expenses thereof. The King of Spain receives \$1,400,-000 a year, and \$600,000 a year for expenses, making a total of \$2,000,000. The Emperor of Austria manages to make both ends meet with an annual allowance of \$3,875,000. His Majesty of Portugal, in consideration of size of kingdom, contents himself with \$635,-440 a year. The King of Greece has a salary of \$260,000 a year, and receives \$60,000 besides. The annual salary of the Queen of England is \$1,925,000. The Prince of Wales gets \$200,000; rest of royal family the same. The Czar of Russia receives no salary. His income arises from 1,000,000 square miles of land which he inherits from the crown. His average income is a trifle more

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR IN TEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

How the Lantern Was Invented. with originating the lantern. He was The tiger rushed at the man, stripped so bothered by the candle flames blowing in the wind that he protected them | ing him to the ground, held him beby putting the candles in cow-horns, neath his paws. When we came up we which he ordered to be scraped thin. Our grandfathers made lanterns by the man was as much exposed to our punching holes and slits in properly fire as the tiger. However it was not a shaped pieces of tin, which were then time for lengthened consideration-we soldered together. The light which came through the little cuts was al- animal." ways very dim and flickering. It was this kind of lantern which the old town watchmen used to carry when they went about calling the hours and the weather in rhyme:

"'Tis one o' the clock-midnight is past Sleep on, good friends, the time thou hast For rise ye must at early dawn; "is one o' the clock and Tuesday morn.

Easier than Arithmetic. It is easier to remember things usually if you know what they mean. A casions, little boy could never remember even about how long a cubit is until his fath-Latin, which means an elbow, and that the measure called cubit was the distance from a man's elbow to the end of to be thirty-three feet. his middle finger.

"And how much is a fathom?" asked the little boy.

"Oh, fathom comes from the two words, 'fat,' which means in the Aryan language, to extend, and 'hom,' a man. A fathom is the length of a man extended; that is, when his arms are stretched out on each side from the shoulders, from tip to tip of his fingers. The foot is an English word, and means just the length of the foot of a full-grown man.

Making Candy in a Paper Pan. leges have a novel method of candythe results are particularly delicious.

They take a sheet of heavy, glazed writing paper and turn up the four edges to a depth of about three-fourths of an inch. Into this box they pour a cupful of white sugar and a very little water, and set it on top of the stove. One would think the paper would burn, curios says: "The first resemblance but it does not. The sugar boiss up to a flag was the work of Benjamin charmingly and looks tempting enough | Franklin and Messrs. Harrison and in its dainty receptacle.

When it is done a drop or two of flavoring is added, or just before taking | adopted the King's colors as a union, from the fire some nut meats are strewn over its surface. It is then taken off the stove and set to float in its paper box in a bowl or basin of water. When | England's tyranny, they still acknowlcold it should be brittle, and then the edged her sovereignty." On Tuesday. paper can be peeled off, and a dainty | Jan. 2, 1776, this flag was hoisted in square of toothsome candy is the re- camp at Cambridge, Mass., now Somer-

It is great fun to make and will surprise your friends if they chance to see boiling in its paper box.

Combat with a Tiger.

Russian hunters are said to look upon a combat single-handed with a bear as only an ordinary experience. It is doubtful, however, if many instances a sword only, can be found. Col. Seathis story of bravery:

"One morning, just as we were leavrushing up breathless. 'Get your guns,

man mangled and apparently dead lying beneath his paws. The unfortunate man was a fine swordsman and first-rate wrestler-one of the champions of his regiment. Some people who went to draw water at the well had disturbed the tiger, and on his rising they fled in terror. The brave but rash soldier, who happened to be near at the moment, on learning the cause -Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of the commotion, immediately ad vanced to attack the tiger, and with his sword gave him a tremendous cut over the head, which, however, did not King Alfred the Great is credited materially injure the powerful brute. the arm down to the elbow, and, dashwere at first at a loss how to act, for fired, and a lucky shot finished the

Whistling Not a Bad Habit. The boy in the following story is described as never saying anything remarkable, as eating oatmeal in large quantities, chasing the cat, slamming the door, and otherwise conducting him self after the manner of boys, with the exception that he asked few questions and does much thinking. If he does not understand a thing he whistles, which is not a bad habit-on some oc-

There was much whistling in our vard one summer. It seemed to be an er told him the word was cubitus in all-summer performance. Near the end of the season, however, our boy an nounced the height of our tall maple

"Why, how do you know?" was the general question. "Measured it."

"How?"

"Four-foot rule and yardstick." "You didn't climb that tall tree?" his mother asked anxiously.

"No'm. I just found the length of the shadow and measured that."

"But the length of the shadow changes."

"Yes'm, but twice a day the shadows are just as long as the things themselves. I've been trying it all summer. The girls of some of our Eastern col- I drove a stick into the ground and when the shadow was just as long as making which deserves to be known the stick I knew that the shadow of outside this magic circle-especially as | the tree would be just as long as the tree, and that's thirty-three feet."

"So that is what you have been whistling about all summer?"

"Did I whistle?" asked Tom.

The First American Flag.

A well-known authority on American Lynch. They were chosen as a committee to create a national flag, and reunited with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; showing that, although the colonies united for defense against ville, receiving a salute of thirteen guns and thirteen cheers. The first American-made flag was hoisted over the capitol at Washington Feb. 24, 1866, all previous flags having been manufactured from English bunting.

Indians Not Allowed to Vote.

The expression "Indians not taxed' refers to the Indians in their tribal reof a man attacking a tiger, armed with lations. Tribal Indians are not allowed to vote because they are not taxed ton, the elephant hunter, however, tells and are the wards of the Government, rather than citizens of the country. The Government considers them as its ing the parade ground, a man came proteges, whom it must protect. When the tribal relations of the Indians are men,' he exclaimed; 'there is a tiger dissolved and their land is divided in the hollow by the hut, and no one among them, to be held by individuals dares go by!' In all haste we got our rather than by tribes, it is almost cer-





"Sir," said Dr. Johnson to a friend, commenting upon a widower who remarried, though his wedded life had been unhappy, "It is the triumph of hope over experience."

A clerk in a Chicago book store was surprised not long ago, when a young lady came into the store and said to him: "I want to buy a present of a book for a young man." "Yes, miss," said he; "what kind of a book do you want?" "Why, a book for a young man." "Well-but what kind of a young man?" "Oh, he's tall and has light hair, and he always wears blue neckties!"

Of Matthew Arnold as a school examiner, a tale is told by a fellow-inspector of a class of girl pupil teachers that he asked Arnold to examine for him. Arnold gave them all the excellent mark. "But," said the other inspector, "surely they are not all as good as they can be; some must be better than others." "Perhaps that is so," replied Arnold: "but then, you see, they are all such very nice girls."

It was related of one of the members of Grant's first Cabinet, a former college professor of the "know-it-all" variety, that he was on one occasion discoursing on the subject of the Druses, when an auditor interrupted him with the remark that the cyclopedia did not agree with him. "Oh!" was the reply, "I know a great deal more about the Druses than I did when I wrote that article in the cyclopedia."

Senator Voorhees once had succeeded in delivering an appeal which had brought tears to the eyes of several jurymen. Then arose the prosecuting attorney, a gruff old man, with a piping voice and nasal twang. "Gentlemen," said he, deliberately, "you might as well understand from the beginning that I am not boring for water." This proved so effectual a wet blanket to the emotions excited by Mr. Voorhees that he realized the futility of his own "bor-

After the expulsion of Louis Philippe in 1848, Louis Napoleon let several months go by before offering himself as a candidate for the chamber. He was elected and presented himself while the law decreeing his exile was still in force. One of the deputies protested against his taking his seat. Louis Napoleon arose, hesitated, bungled, and sat down without having been able to address the assembly. "After that," said the objecting deputy, "I withdraw my objection."

General Thaddeus H. Stanton, the paymaster general of the army, called at old Fort Brydger, in Wyoming, about twenty years ago, to see an old friend named Hastings, who was one of the custodians of the abandoned post. He met a man named Williams, and inquired for Hastings. "Oh, Hastings is dead." said Williams. "Dead!" said Stanton, in surprise; "what did he die of?" "Committed suicide," said Williams. "The devil you say!" responded Stanton; "how did he commit suicide?" "He called me a liar," answered Williams.

Maurice Barrymore was once in London with a new piece which he was anxious to have produced. He had read it to a manager and it had been decided that he was to play the leading role. About a week after it was supposed to have been definitely settled, "Barry" received a note from the manager asking him to call. Barrymore called and the manager said: "I like the piece, old fellow, but I don't see how I can use you in the cast. Your beastly American dialect won't do at all, you know. They won't have it." "Well, that's strange," said Barryomre; "they told me on the other side that they wouldn't have me on account of my beastly English dialect. What am I to do; give recitations on the transatlantic steamers?" An Oakland bootblack, an honest man

who would not deceive his patrons, when he first went into business six years ago, put up a sign which read: "Joe Garibaldi, bootblack. Has two small children." Each succeeding year found him deserving of more sympathy, for he kept amending the sign, until it | Stone, a mason. For three months Mr. read eight small children. A few days ago Joe's stand was locked for a whole day, and when he returned the next morning he confided to the butcher's boy that his baby died. His first work was to amend the sign so that it might not mislead the public, and it then read, "Joe Garibaldi, bootblack. Has seven small children." Then, to avoid being placed in a false position before the public, he added with his finger and shoe-blacking, "One he die."

A devoted couple, who apparently had been long separated, were thrust suddenly into each other's company (says the Boston Evening Record) at a largely attended reception. A lady who tells the story was present, in company with an educated deaf girl. The happy reunited pair displayed fully the thoughts that were in their hearts by the beam upon their countenances. Suddenly the young man drew near to the one whom he adored and said in a low tone, inaudible to those about him, a Mr. Ford. You had been kind to me few seemingly affectionate words. The deaf girl watched the proceedings with | Table. intense interest, and suddenly broke into a broad grin. Her companion inquired what it was that amused her. She turned about so that the couple could not see her, and replied: "That man said, 'If all these people were not here, I'd kiss you. If they don't get out of the way pretty soon, I shall have to before them.' The girl replied, 'Then I shall scream." The deaf girl understood their words by the motions of their lips.

A New-Yorker, who has spent time and money in developing carrier pigone night of the great flights that his ter tell de news."-Washington Star.

pigeons had made, when Brown saids "I'l bet you the best dinner the club can furnish for every one present that you haven't a pigeon that can fly from Philadelphia to New York." "It will be simply robbery," said Jones, "but I'll take your bet." Brown scipulated that he should carry the pigeon to Philadelphia himself, and he did. Before releasing the bird he clipped his wings, and then he returned to New York by a slow train. "Well, I released your pigeon in Philadelphia this morning," he said to Jones that night at the club; "has he returned yet?" "Not yet," said Jones. The next day Brown again asked Jones about the bird, and, when Jones admitted that his pigeon had not come back, claimed the bet. The owner of the pigeon said that he wouldn't admit defeat. The pigeon didn't show up on the second day; but on the third day, when Brown asked jeeringly, "Isn't it about time for that supper? I don't suppose your pigeon has returned," Jones replied promptly: "Yes, he has; but-erwell, his feet are very sore." Brown paid the bet.

Overwhelmed by an Avalanche.

An extraordinary escape from deatwas lately recorded by a newspaper of, Mountain Home, Idaho, a mining town, high up among the mountains, whereavalanches of the most fearful description are not infrequent. On the first day of last December a citizen of Mountain Home, Frank Andreas by name, started at an early hour in the morning to go from a mine to a blacksmith shop, some distance away on the side of the mountain. With him were his two big dogs, which are in part of St. Bernard blood.

The dogs were gamboling about in; the snow some distance from their master, when a great snowslide, which the warmth of the sun had dislodged! some two hundred feet up the mountain, descended upon Andreas with such velocity that there was no escaping from it.

He was borne along with and under the snow, and lodged against the side of the gulch much farther down. Abovehim the snow was packed hard. Andreas did not know how deep it wasin reality it was about four feet above his head-but he did know that it was so hard that he could scarcely move a muscle.

Andreas quickly began to experience difficulty in breathing. Luckily he had been carried along by the avalanche in an upright position; he had thrown up his hands in an effort to save himself, and his left arm had remained in that position-thrust upward. By working it from side to side in the hard-packed snow, he made a small opening up int looser snow in which there seemed to be some air; at any rate, he could breathe enough to save himself from suffocation at present.

He knew, however, that he could not live in such a place long. He struggled and pushed, and tried to enlarge the opening made by his left arm, picking pieces of snow from about his body with his right hand and working them into the opening.

But he would certainly have grown discouraged, after he had worked vainly thus far half an hour or more, if he had not heard a scratching and burrowing sound above his head. He knew by this that his faithful dogs had escaped the avalanche, had found the place where he was overwhelmed, and were digging him out.

This gave him strength for new offorts. Now he bent all his own endeavors, not to getting out-he left the dogs to uncover him-but to getting air enough to keep him alive until the dogs should succeed in digging down through the hard snow. He worked his left hand upward and about, and as the dogs dug downward, he soon succeeded in getting a little hole through to the air.

For an hour and a half he and the dogs were at work, and at the end of that time he succeeded in dragging himself out upon the side of the excavation the dogs had made. There, more dead than alive, he took deep draughts of the mountain air till these revived him, and he was able to go ou his way.

A Grateful Tenant.

Mr. Ford has some houses in Brook lyn, one of which he rented to Mr. Ford failed to collect the rent, and at last resolved to send Mr. Stone adrift. "But if I am put out, Mr. Ford," said

Stone, "I can't move my duds. I have

no money." Mr. Ford, being tender-hearted, gave him two dollars, and Stone moved out. Shortly afterward Mr. Stone appointed an agent to attend to his rents. Everything went right until one day Mr. Ford found that the rent of a certain house

remained unpaid. "The tenant's all right, sir," said the agent. "He's a good man of the name of Stone, a mason, and he'll pay in a

day or two." The landlord called upon the backward tenant, and found that he was the same Stone whom he had evicted

some months before. "How is it you're back here again?" asked Mr. Ford.

"Really," said Stone, "I couldn't think of patronizing another landlord. and I felt grateful."-Harper's Round

Man Only Has a Nose.

Man is the only animal that has a real nose or chin. Horses have faces that are all nose, swine have snouts and elephants trunks; lions have vast smelling organs, but none of them anythingthat can be separated from their faces and called a nose. It is even more true of the chin, which is particularly human.

Very Curious.

"Hit's cur'us ter me," said Uncle-Eben, "ter hyuh how folks will 'buse er: eons, and may be called Jones for short, gossip behin' her back, an' ter see how says the Sun, was boasting at his club glad dey acks wen she comes 'roun'