

and puffed dreamily at his cigar, laxu- last named. riating in a little relaxation after hard | "I painted them all by myself," she day's work in a close and crowded exclaimed. court, his mind was busy formulating. The Judge thought it not unlikely, as the sentences in which he intended to be glanced with twinkling eyes at the sum up a case that had been tried that highly unconventional forms and darday. There could be no doubt as to the ing colors of these strikingly original guilt of the prisoner, who had been ac- | works of art. cused of a most impudent fraud, and "Well," he said, "it is very kind of though it was a first offense the Judge | you to bring me all these pretty things, intended to pass the severest sentence but why do you want to give them to which the law allowed.

sentences. He regarded leniency to a you," she faltered. who got up petitions to mitigate the to him. was no trace of weakness or effeminacy | to?" sustere and unemotional.

He had conducted the trial with the most scrupulous Impartiality, but now that a verdict of guilty was a foregone conclusion be determined to make an example of one who had so shamefully abused the confidence placed in him.

Stated briefly, the situation was as follows: The prisoner, Arthur Maxwell, was eashler to a firm of solicitors, Lightbody & Dufton. The only surviving partner of the original firm, Mr. Lightbody, had recently died, leaving the business to his nephew, Thomas Faulkner. Faulkner accused Arthur Maxwell of having embezzled a sum of \$1.250. Maxwell admitted of having taken the money, but positively asserted that it had been presented to him as a free gift by Mr. Lightbody. Unfortunately for the prisoner, the letter which he had stated had accompanied the check could not be produced, and Faulkner, supported by the evidence of several well-known experts, declared the signature on the check to be a forgery. When the check-book was examined the counterfoll was discovered to be blank. The prisoner asserted that Mr. Lightbody had himself taken out a blank check and had tilled it and signed it at his private residence. He could, however, produce no proof of this assertion, and all the evidence; available was opposed to his unsupported statement.

"Arthur Maxwell," sollloquized the evidence that leaves no shadow of doubt of your guilt of a crime which I must characterize as one of the basest-

The chattering of voices in the hall brought the soliloguy to an abrupt conclusion. The Judge required absolute silence and solitude when he was engaged in study, and the servants, who stood in constant awe of him, were extremely careful to prevent the least disturbance taking place within earshot of his sanctum. He jerked the bell impatiently, intending to give a good wigging to those responsible for the disturbance.

But the door was thrown open by his daughter Mabel, a pretty girl of 12, who was evidently in a state of breathless excitement.

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, "here's such a queer little object that wants to been convicted of the almost unparalsee you. Please let her come in."

Before the Judge could remonstrate little child, a resy-faced girl of beeen 5 and 6, in a red hood and cloak, ging a black puppy under one arm a brown paper parcel under the trotted briskly into the room.

Judge rose to his feet with an sion which caused his daughter sh with remarkable celerity. closed with a bang. He could feet scudding rapidly uphe found himself alone with eature before him.

earth are you doing here, ked, irritably. "What can want with me?" She restaring at him with ed eyes. "Come, come, ur tongue, little girl?"

> she said timidly, mmy." the fat puppy.

→ HE Judge had dined and was en- | penholder, a broken-bladed knife, a joying an after-dinner clgar be- small paint box, a picture book or two, get here?" fore turning to a pile of papers | and what bore some faint resemblance | that lay on the table at his elbow. Yet to a number of water color sketches. even as he watched the flickering fire | She seemed particularly proud of the

me?"

a direct encouragement to those who eyes. He was so used to hearing rohesitated on the brink of victous courses | mantic deviations from the truth from thew." and were only restrained by fear of the lips of imaginative witnesses that punishment. The well-meaning people | frankness was at all times delightful | leally among the toys, and to interest

sentence upon a justly convicted thief | "Come," said he, with a quiet laugh, or murderer were, in his eyes, guilty "that's honest, at least. Well, why do of mawkinsh sentimentality. There you give them to me if you don't want just, Agnes?" he asked.

in his own face, with its grizzled eye- "I'll give them to you, and Tommy, ly. "Not unjust, never unjust. There brows, somewhat cold gray eyes, thin too"-the words were accompanied by is not a more impartial judge on the lips and massive chin. He was a just a very wistful glance at the fat puppy bench—the whole world says it. But man, just to the splitting of a hair, but | -"if-if you'll promise not to send poor | don't you think, dear, that justice withpapa to prison."

the brevity of life, rig far peaching con-sequences that the fate of the most in-"Well, we may perhaps have to let

his wife, a slender, graceful woman, you can tell her that papa won't go to considerably younger than himself, prison, and that he'll be home to-morwith a refined, delicate face, came row night." quietly in.

"Ah," exclaimed the Judge with a my, please?" she faltered. sudden inspiration, "I believe you are "You sweet little thing!" exclaimed at the bottom of all this, Agaes, What his wife, kissing her impulsively. is this child doing here?"

asked, half timbily.

come en such an errand. How did she Tommy with you."

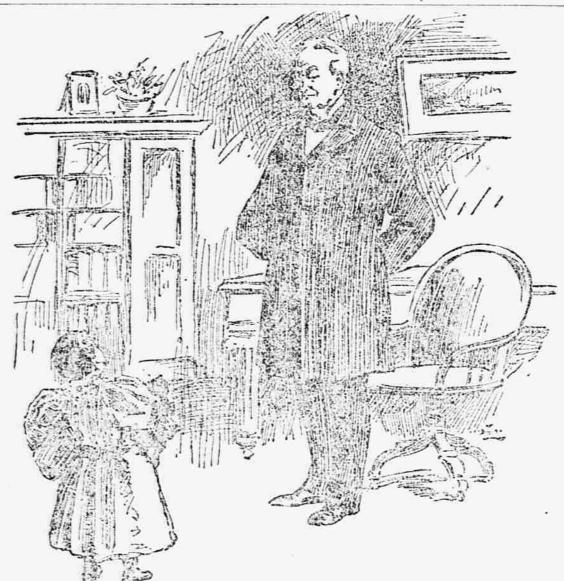
her, Matthew."

"But, my dear," expostulated the Judge, "you must have known that it could do no good."

"I-I knew what the verdict would be," answered his wife. "I read a re-The Judge was no believer in short "I-I don't want to give them to port of the trial in an evening paper. But then there was the sentence, you criminal as an offense against society— The Judge regarded her with friendly know—and—and I thought the poor the epitome of our complex human nachild might soften you a little, Mat-

> The Judge's hand strayed mechanthe child he began to examine one of the most vivid of her pictorial efforts. "You think I am very hard and un-

"No, no, no," she answered hurriedout-without mercy, is always a little



Judge, "you have been convicted on "IF YOU PLEASE," SHE SAID TIMIDLY, "I'VE BROUGHT YOU TOMMY."

though cowering before the outraged thing at your knees." wag of his tail.

"What is your name, child?" asked inal shape. the Judge, grindy.

stern expression upon his lordship's

"Dorothy Maxwell," said the Judge, severely, as though the little figure before him were standing in the prisoner's dock awaiting sentence, "you have leled crime of attempting to corrupt one of her Majesty's judges; to persuade him, by means of bribery, to defeat the ends of justice. I shall not further enlarge upon the enormity of but the circumstances were excepyour crime. Have you anything to say | tional. why sentence should not be-no, no, don't cry! Poor little thing, I didn't mean to frighten you. I'm not the least bit angry with you-really and truly. Come and sit on my knee and show me all these pretty things. Get down, you little beast."

The last words were addressed to Tommy, who fell with a flop on the floor and was replaced on the Judge's knee by his little mistress.

"This is very like condoning a criminal offense," thought the Judge to himself with a grim smile, as he wiped utly. "What is it you | the tears from the poor little creature's face and tried to interest her in the contents of the brown paper parcel. But the thoughts the tears had aroused as some little and perhaps too tardy did not vanish with them. Arthur recognition of your long and faithful oward him he Maxwell was no longer a kind of im- services, and as a token of my personal

A silence, such as precedes some aw- hard? Don't, don't be angry, Matthew; ful convulsion of nature, pervaded the I never spoke to you like this before. I room for several seconds after this au- wouldn't now, but for the poor woman dacious preposal. Even Tommy, as in the next room and the innocent little

majesty of the law, buried his head be- The Judge made no reply. He bent tween the Judge's coat and vest, and still more closely over the searlet anilay motionless except for a propitiatory | mal straying amid emerald fields and burnt umber trees, of a singularly orig-

"That's a cow," said Dorothy proud-"Derothy Maxwell," faltered the lit- ly. "Don't you see its horns? And the girl, timidly, awed by the sudden that's its tail-it isn't a tree. There's silence and the perhaps unconsciously a cat on the other side. I can draw cats better than cows,"

In her anxiety to exhibit her artistic abilities in their higher manifestations, she took the paper out of his hands and presented the opposite side. At first he glanced at it listlessly, and then his eyes suddenly flashed and he examined it with breathless interest.

"Well, I'm blessed!" he exclaimed excitedly.

It was not a very judicial utterance,

"Here's the very letter Maxwell declared he had received from Lightbody along with the check. His reference to it, as he couldn't produce it, did him more harm than good; but I believe it's genuine, upon my word, I do. Listen; it's dated from the Hollies, Lightbody's private address:

"My Dear Maxwell-I have just heard from the doctor that my time here will be very short, and I am trying to arrange my affairs as quickly as possible. I have long recognized the unostentatious but thorough and entirely satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your duties, and nersonal representative of the criminal esteem for you, I hope you will accept eithreeverely as the inclosed check for £250. With best of so- wishes for your future, believe me, er of yours sincerely.

"THOMAS LIGHTBODY. What do you think of it? I'll send Maxwell's solicitor at once." c. then the poor fellow's

> he letter is genuere, don't look it is. If it

account the frace, of human nature, without asking. You won't tell alm,

significant unit of humanity must en- him know about it, my dear, but I don't think he'il be a bit cross. Now, this At this moment the door opened, and lady will take you to your mother, and

"May I-may I say good-by to Tom-

"Tommy's going with you," said the "You are not vexed, Matthew?" she Judge, laughing kindly. "I wouldn't deprive you of Tommy's company for "Hardly that," he answered slowly. Tommy's weight in gold, I fancy there "but-what good can it do? It is impos- are limits to the pleasure which Temsible to explain the situation to this my and I would derive from each othpoor little mite. It was cruel to let her er's society. There, run away, and take Dorothy eagerly pursued the fat pup-

"It was her own idea, ntirely her own py, captured him after an exciting idea, but her mother brought her and chase and took him in her arms. Then asked to see me. The poor woman was she walked toward the door, but the and despair, and ready to clutch at any | the contents of the brown paper parcel. straw. She was so dreadfully miser- The Judge hastly gathered the toys, able, poor thing, and I thought it was rolled them in the paper and presentsuch a pretty idea, I-I couldn't refuse | ed them to her. But Dorothy looked disappointed. The thought of giving them to purchase her father's pardon had been sweet as well as bitter. She was willing to compromise in order to escape the pang that the loss of Tommy and the doll and the paint box and other priceless treasures would have inflicted, but she still wished-poor litture-to taste the joy of heroic self-sacrifice. Besides, she was afraid that the Judge might after all refuse to pardon her father if she took away all the gifts with which she had attempted to propitiate him.

She put the parcel on the chair and opened it out. Holding the wriggling puppy in her arms, she gazed at her treasures, trying to make up her mind which she could part with that would be sufficiently valuable in the Judge's eyes to accomplish her purpose. Finally she selected the sheep and presented the luxuriantly woolly, almost exasperatingly meek-looking animal, to the Judge.

"You may have that and the pretty picture for being kind to papa," she said, with the air of one who confers inestimable favors.

He was about to decline the honor, but, catching his wife's eyes, he meekly accepted it, and Dorothy and the puppy and the brown paper parcel disappeared through the door.

"Well, well," said the Judge with a queer smile as he placed the fluffy white sheep on the mantelpiece, "I never thought I should be guilty of accepting a bribe, but we never know what we may come to."

The next day Maxwell was acquitted and assured by the Judge that he left the court without a stain upon his charneter. The following Christmas Dorothy received a brown parcel containing toys of the most wonderful description from an unknown friend, and it was asserted by his intimates that ever after ward the Judge's sentences seldom erred on the side of severity, and that he was disposed, whenever possible, to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.—Strand Magazine.

# The African Parret.

Our pariet was the present of a kind friend in the summer of 1877, having been brought from Africa only a few months previously. Her plumage is the same in color as was her predo essors'. She was evidently a young bird when she came, as she has grown since we have had her. In spite of her twenty years there is no sign of age about her; she sings, dances, climbs and whistles with all the viger of youth, and though perhaps smaller in size than our other two birds, is quite as noisy. In many ways, however, she is very different from them, being, for instance, much more shy in the presence of strangers, before whom she rarely talks, and is more curious in her habits, taking great fancies to some people and decided dislikes to others.

She has an unpleasant habit of sometimes saying good-by to visitors when she does not approve of them. When she cannot get what she wants she gives angry whacks and double knocks on the tin floor of her cage. Nothing appears to delight her more than mischief. She positively revels in it, and to get hold of anything she ought not is to have unmixed joy. Evidently the bird has been at some time very cruelly treated; for months she was terrified at the sight of a man or boy, and for years a broomstick was an object of horror to her. Since getting over this fear she has shown a decided liking for the sweep and the coalman, and the latter has left the house with the bird wishing him good-by, and affectionately requesting him to kiss her, which gives rise to the question whether she may have had, in her African past, a kind negro friend, Any one who has ever had the opportunity of studying the parrot tribe must have been struck with their extraordinary gift of memory, so long ago observed by the great Plutarch.

# A Simple Card Trick.

Take an ordinary visiting card. One that is rather stiff is best for the purpose. Bend the ends so that you can stand it on a table. Then ask your friends to blow it over. They will find it almost impossible unless they know the trick. It consists in blowing sharply, but not too violently, on the table about an inch from either end of the card.

New York Policemen. Of 1,590 men appointed as members e sure it of the police force of New York heoduction | tween Aug. 1, 1895, and Jan. 1, 1897, a did you period of seventeen months, 1,285 were natives of the United States, 211 of ag Ireland, 48 of Germany, 24 of England or Canada, 6 of Austria and 5 of Scotland. There were also 2 Russians and 1 Holstein Dane.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PU-PIL AND TEACHER.

A Kingston, N. Y., chool that Teaches Pupils the Art or Science of Money-Saving-Woman ! uperintendent for Joliet, III., Schools-Educating Boys.

Lessons in Saving.

gality and economy.

The method employed is the practical teaching of the pupils the art or distracted and nearly frantic with grief corner of her eye rested wistfully on 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 inculente 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 penicles 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 pecrest 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 | itals: or 10 cents; the idea and liabit of frugality has been permanently inculcated and will be of great value in after life. | Fourth.

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 carn 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 com-

Woman Superintendent. Mrs. Kate Henderson, who was re-

cently 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 Wiscensin in 1859, and her education was acquired chiefly in the pul-He schools of the city. She began to teach in 1866 and continued in that work until 1879, when she was married to James E. Henderson. In 1981 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



MES. KATE HENDERSON.

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 publie schools and their operation has now 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 imnetus by her efforts. Mrs. Henderson to 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 | bird, eggs and house are all of the 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 and line it. The nighthawk and the the late war have been adopted largely | whippoorwill deposit their eggs on through that section of the Union in the bare ground, where they are only preference to these written and pub- protected by their inconspicuous collished in the North. But now comer and oring.

NOTES ON EDUCATION. other 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 eentury, the industrial enterprises, the settlement of the various States, the conversion of the territories into States, the building of railreads and canals, the development of mines and minerals, the improvements in manufactures, the The school authorities of Kingston, growth and improvement of our schools N. Y., have permitted one of the schools and school systems of quite as great to make a peculiar addition to the cur- importance as the wars and politics of riculum, which has been tried since the country? However we may differ 1889 with the greatest success and is in politics and the outcome of sectional to be extended to other public institu- difference of opinion, on the real protions in the city. This innovation con- gress of the country we can all agree, sists in instructing the children in fru- 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 coleges and universities, but we nevertheless agree heartly 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 coilege?' says, 'That depends a great deal on the boy himself.' He declares himself to be a thorough believer in the callege, 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 unlit 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 questloaed, 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 Proofrenders has adopted the following rules for cap-

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

If a child is taught to save at all it | State, when referring to one of the United States; New York City, Provincel of Quebec; Cook County, but county of Cook; Lyons Township, but townshipof 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 Ten-

> 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

Names of political parties, as Demoeraric, 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-mor-

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 President when referring to the Pres-

ident 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 neun, Congress, Legislature, Assembly, Senate, House, but lower case when speaking of lower house, both houses, ete.-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 been rewarded by placing her at the the parents thenceforward consider head of the educational machinery of themselves related to each other just the city. The position is an important | as if their children had lived and marone. Mrs. Henderson will receive \$2.- ride. 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 boboliuk builds her nest in a little depression in a meadow, and as same mottled brown, and well hidden by the grass, she is not often molested. Some birds excavate a cup-shaped bole