

Ocean greyhounds can always be distinguished by having few of the characteristics of ordinary barks.

Sir Edwin Arnold has seen the "Light of Asia" and has married her. Other visitors to Asia will be disappointed.

Emperor William seems to have pretty well used up the German constitution and is now running things on the by-laws.

How many statesmen start to climb the ladder of fame direct, and the first thing shift it to merely get on the fence?

A Boston woman who died recently had more than \$24,000 stowed away in her bustle. Pretty good financial backing for a woman.

A Boston typewriter who advertises for a position says that she is "neither pretty nor frivolous." Probably that is why she is advertising.

A New York wedding guest who insisted on kissing the bride the other night was shot by the bridegroom. But he was half shot at the outset.

Corn has been suggested as a national floral emblem, but under the circumstances wheat seems more fitting. In this case the grain suggests the flour.

The Grand Army, which reached high-water mark in 1893 with a total of 403,024 members, has now decreased to 319,456. It is still a great, but a vanishing, host.

A Western preacher puts it this way to his congregation: "When I look at my congregation I ask, Where are the poor? and when I count the collection I ask, Where are the rich?"

A Canadian court has decided the value of a kiss to be twenty cents, utterly forgetful of the fact that when young folks go to court, under the right circumstances, kisses are priceless.

It is announced that the French will attempt to build a steamer to break all Atlantic records. If the French are as fast on the sea as they are said to be on land the records probably will have to go.

The Chicago woman who married her divorced husband recently for the third time has convinced him now that she can get free from him whenever she wants to do so, and that lesson probably will not be lost on him.

It is about time for the papers to quit caricaturing Uncle Sam as a tall, gaunt, ungainly, ill-dressed person, with loud breeches and necktie. He is not as green as represented and the daily reports are monotonous and annoying.

Another United States ship has peacefully slid upon a mudbank. If the supply of ships held out every shoal, reef and sandbar in our waters will be permanently, if somewhat expensively, indicated to mariners by the presence thereon of a vessel of the new navy.

The late Henry W. Sage, the millionaire philanthropist, was the founder of the Sage public library in Bay City, Mich. It is needless to add that there are no public libraries roaming around loose founded by Russell Sage, who is a millionaire, but not of philanthropic persuasion.

Try to keep clear of prejudice, and be willing to alter any opinion you may hold when further light breaks upon your mind. The man is either clever beyond precedent or weak beyond measure who never sees reasons to change his judgment of men and things.

Every charitable organization should be an organization chiefly for the purpose of giving employment to people out of work. There is always a great deal of work to be done, of one sort or another, and the self-respecting poor are always ready to earn their bread. Everywhere, idleness should be discouraged.

The London newspaper that has been dropping the letter "u" in words like labor and color and spelling "program" without the "m," is now overwhelmed with protests from readers against this surrender to a demoralizing Americanism in spelling. Such butchery of the English tongue, they argue, should never be condoned.

We are pained to learn by the London Vanity Fair that "the queen empress" is dissatisfied with the course of the United States and "holds almost pessimistic views in regard to the stability and future of the republic." After that we suppose the United States might as well put up its shutters and go out of business. If Mrs. Victoria disapproves of us there is little use in trying to keep a good opinion of ourselves.

A Parisian who suspects that the food or drink which he has purchased is adulterated, can have the article analyzed free of cost at the municipal laboratory. If impurities are found, the city undertakes the prosecution of the tradesman, and after conviction the offender is not only liable to fine and imprisonment, but may be obliged to display in his window a sign reading, "Convicted of Adulteration." There is room for similar law in America.

While the labor market in the manufacturing and commercial States is distressingly overcrowded and in the older

Northwestern States is abundantly stocked, there is a renewed and earnest demand for immigration in the Southwest and the far Northwest. Immigrants in great numbers are continually arriving at Atlantic ports—chiefly at New York—and most of them settle in, or beside into, the slum sections of Eastern cities.

These frequent train hold-ups, each more audacious and startling than any which preceded, indicate that railway managers and local authorities alike have failed to take the necessary steps to put an end to this form of highway robbery. From stealing a train to stealing a railway is only one step, and if the railway companies of the West want possession of their roads they will soon be compelled to adopt some sensible and effective method of protecting their trains.

Machines keep themselves in power by saving the people a lot of trouble. A democracy calls upon every man to do his share of government. Political warfare is a chronic condition. It is not a personally perilous contest, but it involves labor, and the people send "substitutes" and the substitutes are the "machines." To break the machine involves trouble, and it often holds power for years simply because the laziness of the people is slowly overcome. Since the people are the source of all power, it is no use to blink at their responsibility for its abuse.

Thanks to the encouragement which Emperor William has accorded to the practice of dueling, it is now being adopted by the medical profession in Germany. A couple of physicians summoned in consultation became involved at the bedside of a patient in so violent a dispute with regard to the character of the malady and of its treatment that they concluded to fight the matter out. The conflict took place on the outskirts of Bonn, on the Rhine, one of the combatants, Dr. Fisher, receiving a bullet in the chest, which killed him instantly.

A great revolution in warfare will be effected if anything comes of the new French rifle which discharges vitriol instead of bullets. Heroes do not fear death, but naturally shrink from disgust. The Duke of Wellington, we are told in the Latin Grammar (comic), would "walk among the cannon-balls, him not caring one blow;" but even the great duke would hardly have exhibited the same indifference to rifles squirting vitriol. No decent-looking soldier will be got to face them; they will have to be approached backwards. This will entail a new system of drill. Think of a whole regiment charging backward! If both forces are possessed of this novel weapon, the spectacle will be doubly entertaining. Our ideas will not only be transformed, but inverted. When our warriors return, says James Payn, they will no longer exhibit with pride the wounds they have received in front—quite the reverse; the more behind the better.

In case you haven't enough to worry about, here is something: Astronomers are now watching with increased interest the big sun spot which has been in great activity for the last two years, and are speculating on the outcome. It is said the molten mass is likely at any time to burst from the sun's surface. Prof. Siverinus J. Corigan, director of the Goodsell Observatory of Carleton University, says: "A new planet may at any instant break away from the sun, and the terrific explosion which will necessarily accompany this break away will produce a great disturbance of the entire universe, but particularly of the earth, perhaps completely smashing it, and surely destroying all animal life on land as well as in the waters. The result of my investigations on this subject indicate that the earth is closely approaching a critical epoch in its career; yet the day or the hour of visitation 'no man knoweth,' but these results have convinced me that it is imminent. Look to the sun. Neither is this tremendous disturbance of the earth and the destruction of all life upon it completely unprecedented. A similar detachment of solar matter by the same means is known by scientists to have occurred 23,000,000 years ago, a period simultaneous with the palaeozoic age, at which time all animal and vegetable life then existing on the face of the earth, was completely crushed out." Of course all this is nonsense, but it will do to worry about.

The Pay of Naval Officers. The relative rates of American and British naval officers' pay in comparison are as follows: Naval cadet \$500, midshipman \$1600; ensign \$1,200, sub-lieutenant \$455 with extra as navigator \$225; lieutenant, junior grade, \$1,800, lieutenant \$900 to \$1,280 with extras up to \$365; lieutenant \$2,400, lieutenants in command \$1,005 to \$1,370 with extras from \$420 to \$705; lieutenant commander \$2,800, commander \$3,500; commander \$1,825 with extras to \$705; captain \$4,500, captain \$2,050 to \$3,010 with extras from \$455 to \$1,640. Thus only the senior captain in the British navy, with full allowance of extras, receives more than our junior captain. But after one gets to be captain things change. Every British captain becomes a rear admiral in a few years, as the rank of commodore is only temporary, and a rear admiral starts with \$8,210 and may wind up with \$13,685. Our rear admirals get only \$6,000 at most, while their comrades of equal rank in the army, the major generals, get \$7,500. Then the British sailor has two, and sometimes three, steps after he gets his flag; he may become vice admiral, with pay ranging from \$12,775 to \$15,510, and even admiral, with pay and allowances of \$17,100 to \$19,835.

The lower the gas is turned the brighter it seems for lovers.

IN HONOR OF LOVEJOY

HANDSOME MONUMENT TO THE FREE SPEECH MARTYR.

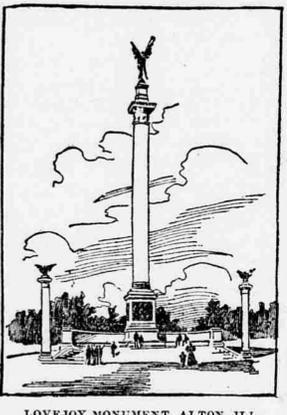
Formal Dedication in Alton, Ill., Is Witnessed by Many Visitors—Story of the Killing of the Great Abolitionist—Durrant Is Doomed.

Shaft to a Hero. The Elijah P. Lovejoy monument, recently built at Grand View Cemetery, in Alton, Ill., was formally dedicated Monday.



The Elijah P. Lovejoy monument, recently built at Grand View Cemetery, in Alton, Ill., was formally dedicated Monday. The dedication was first to occur in June, but an accident to the monument while in course of construction necessitated a postponement, and it was decided by the committee in charge to dedicate the structure on the anniversary of the killing of Lovejoy. It was on Nov. 7, 1837, that a mob, angered by the abolition editorials appearing in Lovejoy's weekly paper, the Alton Observer, came across the river from Missouri and besieged the editor and his friends in Godfrey & Gilman's warehouse, where they had taken refuge. The doors and shutters were strong and the mob was unable to gain admission. The infuriated men sought to dislodge the Lovejoy party by throwing burning brands upon the roof. Lovejoy climbed from the window twice and snatched the brands, receiving a bullet wound the second time from which he died shortly after rejoining his friends.

Through the efforts of the late Senator C. A. Herb of Alton an appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the State Senate, but Gov. Altgeld refused to sign the bill till the citizens of Alton had raised \$12,000 by popular subscription. The Lovejoy Monument Association was then organized, and succeeded in raising about half that amount. The Governor then allowed the appropriation to pass into the hands of the association. Plans and specifications were immediately drawn up, the work was started and was pushed to



LOVEJOY MONUMENT, ALTON, ILL.

completion in a short time. The monument cost \$30,000. The architect was Louis Muirhead of St. Louis, and the sculptor Robert Brinckhurst of St. Louis.

The first speaker on the program at the dedication was Thomas Dinwiddie of St. Louis. Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie is better acquainted with the story of Lovejoy than any other living man, having been a resident of Alton at the time and an intimate friend of the family.

Dr. Wilkerson, a colored divine of Upper Alton, representing the colored people, delivered a speech. Lieut. Gov. Northcott delivered an address and a choir consisting of the different singing societies of the city furnished music for the occasion, accompanied by the White Hussar band. John W. Harned of Greenville, Ill., who was an eye-witness of the death of Lovejoy, was present at the dedicatory exercises.

TO AID ICE-BOUND MEN.

Movement to Send the Cutter Bear to Point Barrow.

There was a conference at the White House in Washington Monday, attended by Secretaries Gage, Long and Alger, Commodore Melville and Commander Dickens of the navy and Capt. Shoemaker, commander of the revenue marine service, to consider measures for the relief of the American whaling fleet said to be ice-bound in Bering sea. It was decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to the relief of the whalers. She is now at Seattle, Wash., having just arrived from Alaska. Orders have been issued to put her in commission for the voyage at once, and Capt. Shoemaker says she will be ready to sail as soon as she can be provisioned, which will take but a short time.

DURRANT'S FATE IS SEALED.

California Murderer Must Suffer the Death Penalty.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for the California district, refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont in San Francisco in April, 1895.

The case has attracted attention throughout the whole of the United States and this decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's conclusion, but made no remarks in doing so, save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

The Standard, Merkle & Standard Marble Works Company of Dayton, O., has made an assignment. Assets, \$23,000; liabilities, \$25,000. Health Officer C. A. Bonner, who is a stockholder, demanded a financial statement and received the president's resignation. An assignment followed.

A wolf was killed on one of the principal residence streets of Little Rock, Ark., just as it was about to attack a party of children playing on Arch street. The animal, emboldened by hunger, had come out of the swamps south of the city.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The Average Yield of Corn Shown to Be 23.7 Bushels to the Acre.

The November report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture gives 23.7 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn according to the preliminary returns of the department's correspondents. The corresponding preliminary estimate last year was 27.3 bushels, and that of 1895 26.2 bushels. The average yield in the principal corn States is as follows: New York, 32.5; Pennsylvania, 36.0; Ohio, 32.5; Indiana, 28.0; Illinois, 31.5; Iowa, 29.0; Missouri, 25.0; Kansas, 19.0; Nebraska, 29.0. The average per cent of quality is 86.3, as compared with 88.4 in 1896 and 92.3 in 1895.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 20.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 18.7 bushels last year and 20.1 bushels in 1895. The averages in New York and Pennsylvania, the two States of principal production, are 22 and 21 bushels per acre, respectively. The average per cent of quality is 94.9, as compared with 94.7 in November of last year. The average yield per acre of tobacco is 646 pounds against 670 pounds per acre last year and 743 pounds in 1895. The estimated average yield per acre of Irish potatoes is 64.6 bushels, as compared with 86.8 bushels last year and 100.7 bushels in November, 1895. The average per cent of quality is 81.3, against 89.2 in November last year and 94.8 in November, 1895.

The average yield of hay is 1.42 tons per acre, against an average of 1.21 tons per acre for the last five years. In point of quality the average is 92.8 per cent, as compared with 92.9 per cent in November, 1896, and 91.3 per cent in 1895.

Favorable conditions for the sowing of the fall crops are reported from most parts of Europe, and the condition of the crops, so far as sown, is likewise favorable. The opinion is freely expressed that an increased area has been sown in wheat, but this appears to be more a matter of inference from the natural tendency of high prices to produce such an effect than as an observed fact. The crop reports from India continue favorable, and on the whole this is true as to those from Argentina and Australasia, but in all these countries the harvest is too remote to permit any very confident prediction as to the final outcome. In the case of Argentina it may prove that more damage has been done by the locusts and the spring frosts than is yet apparent. There is nothing to indicate that the wheat shortage in Europe is any less than has been supposed, while the crop of Manitoba is now represented to be much below the official estimate issued in August and that of the Canadian Northwest territory is poor.

EMPLOYING COOLIES.

Illinois Mine Owners Said to Be Importing Chinese Labor.

The news that Chinamen are to be imported into the mines at Carbon Hill is not considered very seriously at Spring Valley. Men stood around the corners in knots discussing this latest phase of the strike situation in Northern Illinois, but the coolies did not interest them as much as the reported settlement at Braceville, where it is stated the miners have accepted the operators' offer.

The men in the Spring Valley district are indignant over the action of the Braceville men in accepting a settlement below the scale. The Spring Valley men claim to have the strike won, and the leaders say that no matter if Braceville does return to work at a non-union scale the Spring Valley men will hold out until next May, if necessary, for the scale formulated at Springfield. Ladd, Seatonville, La Salle and Peru are equally firm.

The labor leaders scoff at the idea of the coolie movement being a success. They say it is only a bluff. Said one prominent leader: "What if they do succeed in working one obscure mine with Chinamen? That does not necessarily break the strike. We are not going to let 200 Chinamen at Carbon Hill make the price of coal digging for 2,000 white miners of Northern Illinois. The very fact that the Northern Illinois operators are importing 'coolie' labor is an indication that the white miners are poorly paid and evidence of their cause."

A remonstrance against allowing Chinese coal miners to be imported into the State for the purpose of mining coal at Wilmington and other towns in place of striking miners will be placed before Gov. Tanner in the name of the United Mine Workers of Illinois. The Governor will also be asked to co-operate with the State secretary of the Miners' Federation in keeping out the coolie labor.

EVIDENCE IN NOVAK'S TRIAL.

The Jury Is Secured and Witnesses Are Called to the Stand.

The trial of Frank A. Novak, who is charged with the murder of Edward Murray at Walford, Iowa, last February, was begun at Cedar Rapids Tuesday. The work of securing a jury was completed by the noon recess. Immediately after noon the jury was sworn and County Attorney Tobin made the opening statement to the jury.

He said that the State expected to prove that Novak was on the brink of financial ruin and insured his life for large sums of money, and that in murdering Edward Murray, which was a part of the preconcerted plan, it was for the purpose of causing the people to believe that he (Novak) had perished in the ruins, and that it all was done with the intent of defrauding the insurance companies. Judge Ney, assistant counsel for the defense, made the opening statement for the defendant. The taking of testimony was at once commenced.

The steamer Diana, which went to the Hudson Bay coast last spring with a party of Canadian Government surveyors and scientists to determine the feasibility of Hudson Bay route for ocean steamers, passed through the Straits of Canso on her way back to Halifax.

Hiram L. Holden, 27 years old, cashier of the Central National Bank of Pueblo, Colo., killed himself during a fit of temporary insanity. He had a severe attack of fever a year ago, from which he never fully recovered. Examination of his books shows them correct to a penny.

Read, Parsons & Co., stock brokers in New York, have suspended. It is said that they have no outstanding contracts on the exchange. The firm was composed until a few weeks ago of W. G. Read Jr., and George B. Parsons. Mr. Read committed suicide.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN

NOTES ABOUT SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Plucky Teacher Who Thrashed and Then Expelled Unruly Pupils—Value of Decorations—The School Newspaper—Helps for the Teacher.

Tamed Her Unruly Pupils. There is one young school teacher in Long Island who need never be out of a job. So completely did she succeed in quelling a rebellion last week that offers from other places have already been received, but the school directors of Babylon, where she is now engaged, will not hear of her departure. Her name is Ella Hart, and here is how she came to establish herself so firmly in her present position:

John Coleman, who is a boy of tender years, but tough tendencies, has for several days been living under the shadow of the rod. Miss Hart has an official whip, and Friday her experienced observation told her that John Coleman was ripe for castigation and she called him up to receive his due. The operation proceeded with complete success for a few moments. Johnnie Coleman gave all the evidences of mortal anguish customary to such occasions. He squirmed and twisted and ranted the air with lamentations, protestations and ejaculations of penitence.

Stella Coleman, a stout girl of 16 years, sister of Johnnie, heard the wails of her brother and appeared as a rescuer and punitive force. She dashed into the room like a young whirlwind and attacked the teacher with a rush. The boy took advantage of the diversion to rub himself a few times where he felt that rubbing was necessary and salutary and then joined in the attack. Miss Coleman scratched vindictively and reached for her teacher's hair. Miss Hart proceeded methodically and according to the most approved principles of pedagogics. She first captured the girl's hands and then tripped her up, threw her and sat on her. Then she reached for her whip and thrashed Miss Coleman until all the fight and most of the family affection were thrashed out of her. After that she caught Johnnie Coleman and began on him all over again.

Having completed her work conscientiously and thoroughly, she expelled both the offenders and appeared before the trustees, scratched and somewhat battered and disheveled, but triumphant, and reported her action. She was sustained and the school will probably continue its exercises peacefully.

Her Proud Distinction.

Included in the faculty of Stanford university, California, is Miss Mary McLean, who occupies the position of assistant instructor in English literature. Miss McLean has the distinction of being the youngest woman in the



faculty of any Western College. Her own alma mater, the University of California, has not yet seen fit to open its faculty door to women, but Stanford, being younger, is less conservative. Miss Mary Mathilda McLean is a young lady of interesting personality. She is of Scotch stock, and has always been noted for her serious temperament. She is well endowed mentally, though not remarkable for a robust physique. She is ambitious and decidedly earnest and thorough.

Miss McLean's family were New Englanders when they ceased to be Scotch, and the sturdiness of the race shows in this youngest scion. The young lady is 25 years of age, an only child, and has been carefully reared. Her father is Rev. J. K. McLean, D. D., who has been in California for thirty years, and is known all over the West. He is the leading Congregationalist in California. At Stanford Miss McLean is to be an adjunct to the chair of English literature. She will introduce a number of European methods, culled from the great colleges, all of which she has visited, into her new department.

Decorate the School Room.

The exhibit of school room decorations, which is now in progress in Chicago, says the Washington Post, is a step in the right direction. It has its lesson for our Washington schools.

While we build structures that are pleasing from an architectural point of view and modern in their hygienic devices, we are apt to give too little attention to the attractions of the school room itself. Bare walls, save where the forbidding blackboard is hung, are the boundaries of the pupils' vision, no thought being given to the best method of so furnishing the room as to make it a delight to the eye and an elevation of the mind. It is true that there are some exceptions here in Washington, where teachers have, at their own expense, supplied bright and fragrant flowers and appropriate pictures, and thus beautified an otherwise cheerless apartment. Thousands and thousands of children spend several hours each

day in the school room, and there is no telling how much they would be benefited by surroundings which would appeal to and stimulate their artistic sense. The cost would not be great, and in most cases a few pennies contributed by the scholars, and expended judiciously by a teacher who possesses tact and good taste, would revolutionize the place where the children now spend the most receptive years of their lives.

Brighter, prettier, more cheerful school rooms ought to be provided. Pictures of great eye-straining works in plaster of paris of famous statues—works which represent the genius of the world's greatest artists—all these would help the scholars and equip them in a broader and higher sense for their contact with the world for the noble and responsible duties of American citizenship.

After Vacation.

Before they had arithmetic. Or telescopes or chalk. Or blackboards, maps, and copy-books—When they could only talk; Before Columbus came to show The world geography. What did they teach the little boys Who went to school like me?

There wasn't any grammar then. They couldn't read or spell. For books were not invented yet. I think it was just as well; There were not any rows of dates, Or laws, or wars, or kings, Or generals, or victories, Or any of these things.

There couldn't have been much to learn. There wasn't much to know; 'Twas nice to be a little boy Ten thousand years ago! For history had not begun, The world was very new And in schools, I don't see what The children had to do.

Now, always there is more to learn—How history does grow! And every day they find new things. They think we ought to know; And if it must go on like this, I'm glad I live to-day.

For boys ten thousand years from now Will not have time to play.—St. Nicholas.

A Device in Discipline.

A high school teacher has each pupil keep his own record of both conduct and study in a little blank book prepared for the purpose, and make daily entries. This is not the "self-reporting system," because the pupil's standing is not made up from this record. The pupil does not report to anybody; he simply keeps the record for himself. The principal frequently looks at these little books to see how they are kept, but never criticises the marking. The pupil is not required to show his book to his parents, and yet he is encouraged to keep a report that he will not be ashamed to show. The pupil is given to understand that the record is for his own benefit exclusively, and that it is for his own inspection exclusively, unless he chooses to let others see it.

The foregoing device is an excellent one, for two very manifest reasons: 1. It compels the student to constantly compare his own performance, in both conduct and work, with his own ideal standard of excellence, and this is worth a great deal to any one, whether in school or out of school. 2. It places no inducement before the pupil to make a false report, and this gives it its immense advantage over the self-reporting system." Let no teacher flatter himself that this device or any other, however good, will run itself.—Selected.

Nature as an Educator.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook gives the following advice as to the education of children: "So far as possible, a love of nature should be early and continuously inculcated. Nature is, in a physical sense, the father and mother of us all, and a child that grows up to maturity with a genuine love of rocks and trees, flowers and insects, animals and plants, storms and sunshine, cold and heat, fresh air or the ocean wave; of every varying landscape and mood of nature and all the activities around us, stands not only a better chance of possessing a healthy nervous system, but of maintaining it during life, than if the opposite had been the case. I am not at all in sympathy with any system of education which takes children far away from nature. Nature is a book, a great library of books, whose authorship is the Infinite. Our little works, our libraries, vast and valuable as they are, cannot be compared with it. They are poor transcripts at best of the thoughts of half-developed human beings."



Chips for the Teacher.

Endeavor to cultivate public opinion. Children suffering with headache should be sent home.

Endeavor to keep your schoolroom well ventilated at all times. Caution the pupils about "burning the midnight oil" in studying.

Punishments should vary according to the temperament of the child.

Never strike a child on the head. Never pull the child's hair or ears.

Endeavor to govern your school without resorting to corporal punishment.

"Be sparing of commands; but whenever you do command, command with decision and firmness."

Don't allow children to sit in the schoolroom with wet feet or damp clothing.

Protect your pupils' eyes from excessive light and from the direct rays of the sun.