

When money is made at the Klondike these days it should come pretty near the idea of cold cash.

It isn't at all remarkable that Greece should hand Thessaly over to Turkey. Greece has been going to cede for many years.

Foreigners have said that the American woman's voice is generally harsh and strident, but it is very sweet when she is saying "yes."

One reason why the women take such a delight in shopping is that every establishment furnishes them a store of pleasant thoughts.

In Dawson City, we are told, men think nothing of spending \$1,000 a day for "fun." How much fun can they get there for that much money?

Cats as a political symbol used to signify merely being on the fence. Now they're getting into ballot boxes they may further typify scratched tickets.

A man in Utah says he saw a bat which looked as large as an eagle the other day. The safest plan is to eschew such "bats" as that. Otherwise they usually turn into snakes.

If the Kaiser were as full of wisdom as of trouble he would realize that he is playing the short end in a game of freeze out. Germany is still in the drebband, but it is clearly a case of two pluck one.

The latest Keeley invention is in the line of finding out "the keynote of love." He says that every person has a musical chord, and that it can be registered on a "negative sympathetic register." This beats a mere motor all hollow if it works.

There was a wedding recently in Missouri the groom of which was 100 years old and the bride 77. It is such youthful unions that threaten the supremacy of the race and emphasize the contention that we allow our boys and girls too much freedom.

History can never accuse Mr. Gladstone of being indolent. At an age when most men are thinking of nothing but taking the remainder of life easy, he is meditating an important biographical work, embracing the lives of the most distinguished modern divines.

When single women begin to call themselves "bachelor maids" and to organize clubs wherein to rail at the sacred institution of matrimony a suspicion that they are pining to be wooed grows at once into an absolute certainty, and any wise bachelor man who does not want to be dragged to the altar will keep away from there.

One by one the roses of tradition, which have bloomed in historical narratives, fade and fall. Once more it is declared that Admiral Van Tromp did not hoist a broom at the masthead of his ship, in token of his purpose to sweep English vessels off the ocean. The writer who labels the familiar tale as fiction is an eminent authority in matters pertaining to English history.

Alms sent to India from this country naturally met with a cool reception from the English. In the first place the British were not hungry and in the second they are not particularly proud of the fact that many of their subjects are. One lesson of the episode would seem to be that sending food abroad when there are plenty of empty stomachs in our own fair land is not the best use to put it to.

While progress in Germany is not so apparent as in other nations, where the sword and rifle are not so dominant factors, occasional incidents prove that the notion of political freedom is gaining ground. With every strain to which it is subjected it is probable that the divinity which hedges William loses some of its power to save his throne from attack. This development of the democratic spirit in Germany is in accord with its growth in other nations.

It is a typical Massachusetts town, of which one of the veteran officials states a suggestive fact—that the aggregate values of the pianos, organs, sewing-machines, carpets and similar articles of luxury now owned therein exceed the whole valuation of the town as it was forty years ago. In 1857 only a fraction of the so-called rich possessed such luxuries, which in 1897 are found in every household—so many concrete proofs that the American standard of life and comfort tends constantly to rise.

The rejection of the arbitration treaty was a calamity. Even if a defeat, yet its friends should take heart, for it is a principle too well grounded to wither and pass away. We have won every honor that war can bestow. We can blend the lilies of peace with the laurels of war. Not in humility, not in deprecation, not as a nation whose palms have yet to be won, do we seek this heroic and virtuous consummation. Peace with arbitration would be a blessing to mankind, a blessing and likewise a guard to the American people.

The farmers of Maine have circumvented the beef trust. They have organized 1,000 fresh pork and beef clubs in that State, each club composed of ten members. The ten farmers belonging to a club arrange for a

succession of butcheries. That is, a hog is killed every so many days during the winter season and the fresh pork is divided into ten parts, each family getting one part. This does not include the hams and other portions of the animal, which are salted or pickled for future use. The arrangement amounts to a co-operative meat shop. The farmers lose nothing and they get fresh pork all the time.

Football, that glorious old game of the dying year, has degenerated of late into such a bloody and brutal contest that the participants risk life and limb every time they play. Play? No; "fight" would be the better word. Padded and protected and armored, almost as completely as the mailed knights of old, the contestants struggle and battle with one another like the gladiators of old. One combination of big-boned, steel-muscled, thick-skulled giants hurl itself bodily against a similar combination and the impact is like that of two colliding locomotives. The weaker certainly, the stronger probably, must go down. Crushed skulls, fractured limbs, dislocated shoulders, broken ribs—some if not all of these result in almost every game, despite pads and armor of every description. This year the number of fatalities has been phenomenally large and public concern—closely allied to disgust at the brutality of the game—has been aroused. Georgia has passed a law prohibiting the game in that State. St. Louis shuts the game out of the city by an ordinance. Chicago tried to do the same but failed. Gov. Jones, of Arkansas, has demanded that the "brutal sport" shall cease, and everywhere the same cry is going up.

The proposal to construct a road from the mouth of the Taku River to Teslin Lake, as one of the most practical routes from Juneau across the mountains on the Klondike route, has directed attention to the great Taku glacier, the largest in the world, except the Muir, outside of the Arctic regions. The Taku inlet is a few miles below Juneau, and the glacier is about two miles to the northwest of the mouth of the Taku river. The glacier is constantly discharging masses of ice into the river, the movement of this ice river being the most rapid of any great glacier yet observed. It is described as an enormous mass of ice, eight miles long and two miles wide. Its altitude at its mouth is 200 feet above the level of the river and it is thought to extend equally as far below. The center of the glacier is estimated to be over 1,000 feet in depth. It is said to be the most transparent glacier in Alaska, its color being a beautiful robin's-egg blue, varying according to light to a pretty green. The United States surveying expedition named it Foster glacier, in honor of ex-Secretary Foster, but the Indian and Canadian name Taku is the one generally applied and far more appropriate. The exploring expeditions, in fact, seem to choose to disregard almost all the Indian names and to affix names honoring certain officials to whom they were or felt themselves to be indebted, a custom which it is to be hoped will not prevail in future in Alaska. The Indian names should be used wherever they are not too cumbersome, unless in cases where special honor is to be given to explorers or others connected with the history or development of the new territory.

Referring to the figures of labor bulletin No. 99, showing the marked increase of women in men's occupations, Mr. Carroll D. Wright is of the opinion that this invasion is not likely to encroach upon the employment of men, nor hurt their chances. In the first place, women are in many cases taking the place of children, not of men; in the second place, invention and discovery, like the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone and the use of electricity, are opening many new occupations to men. The reasons given by employers for their employment of women are that they are more adaptable to work; are more reliable, more easily controlled, neater, faster, more industrious, careful, polite and docile. One superiority is likely for many years yet to give women, where other things are equal, an advantage over men—that is, sobriety. This virtue is becoming more and more essential to success, and employers are making it more and more an absolute condition of employment. Women have also the advantage of willingness to accept lower pay. But this will not always last. Wages, like water, will seek their level. But in a competition between sobriety and drunkenness woman will for a long time surpass her male rival. It is to be considered, too, that if women are supplanting men in some occupations, men "began it." The spinning, the knitting, even the weaving, the making of garments, all of the cooking and preserving, the products of the dairy, were not many years ago household duties performed almost entirely by women. These occupations now give employment to large numbers of men as well as of women. So that if he reproaches her with encroaching upon his industrial domain, she can truthfully accuse him of first being an intruder and trespasser upon hers.

Will Locate a Capital. Government proposes to found a new city in Alaska known as "Weare" on the Yukon River between the boundary line of British Columbia and St. Michaels. It is intended to make it the capital of the contemplated new territory and locate the land office there.

After a girl has been out of town to take singing lessons, it is no longer said that she sings a song, but that she "renders" it.

GETS ECKELS' PLACE.

DAWES APPOINTED COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

McKenna Is Also Named—President's Attorney General Raised to Supreme Bench—Actor Terriss Stabbed to Death—French Writer Dead.

Presidential Appointments. Among a number of appointments sent by President McKinley to the Senate Thursday for confirmation were those of Charles Gates Dawes of Evanston, Ill., for Comptroller of the Currency to succeed James H. Eckels, and Joseph McKenna of California, at present Attorney General of the United States, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Field, who recently retired.

The nomination of Mr. Dawes was confirmed three hours later, without objection, but that of Judge McKenna was not acted upon that day.

Mr. Eckels arrived in Washington the night previous, returning from the West, and at once carried his resignation to the White House. Mr. Eckels will remain in Washington long enough to assist Mr. Dawes in picking up the details of the office. He will then go to Chicago to accept his bank position.

Mr. Dawes figured in national politics as the Illinois member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee during the last campaign. The home of Mr. Dawes is in Evanston. He removed to Illinois three years ago from Lincoln, Neb., to become the president of the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke



JUDGE JOSEPH MCKENNA. Nominated to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Company. For several years he was prominent as a lawyer and business man in Lincoln. He became a director in the American Exchange National Bank of Lincoln, vice-president of the Lincoln Packing Company and interested himself in many other enterprises in the Nebraska capital. He is also interested in gas plants in Akron, O., and La Crosse, Wis. Mr. Dawes is a native of Ohio and is 32 years old. He is the son of Gen. R. R. Dawes, who was one of the commanders of the old iron brigade of Wisconsin.

Joseph McKenna, who has been nominated to be associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was taken from Philadelphia to California by his parents when he was but 12 years old, and he has grown up with the country. He won his first prominence in a railroad speech twenty-two years ago—his first national prominence, for he had been a notable man in his own State for some time. He was district attorney of Solano County at 22, and afterward served for one term in the State Legislature before running for Congress. He held the office of Congressman for four terms, and during the last one he was made judge of the United States Circuit Court by President Harrison. His most important decisions have been in regard to railroad legislation. Judge McKenna is tall and thin and angular, and his hair is auburn and a little gray. His eyes are his most remarkable feature—something between hazel and gray and



CHARLES G. DAWES. New Comptroller of the Currency.

remarkably deep and clear. He has a resonant, pleasant voice.

News of Minor Note.

Another uprising is threatened in Guatemala. President Barrios' political enemies are the instigators.

If Mrs. Neck looks like her newspaper portraits it is hard to understand why she is protesting against death.

The Allegheny Connecting Railway Company has been chartered in Pennsylvania to build a line from Plum to Harrison townships, Allegheny County.

The health and police committee of the Board of Supervisors at San Francisco has put a quietus upon the prize fighting industry in that city for some time to come by refusing any more permits for pugilistic or physical culture exhibitions to a big club.

Mrs. Matilda Deilah Shields, a granddaughter of Richard Henry Potomac, an Indian chief, died at Washington, D. C., aged 113 years. She leaves one son and two daughters, thirty grand-children and thirty-five great-grandchildren. Mrs. Shields had lived in that locality nearly all her life.

ACTOR TERRISS SLAIN.

Stabbed to Death in London by a Super Named Archer.

William Terriss, the well-known actor, was assassinated Thursday night as he was about to enter the stage door of the Adelphi Theater in London. He had just left his cab and was walking across the pavement when a man rushed upon him with a knife and stabbed him immediately below the heart.

Mr. Terriss was carried into the theater and doctors were summoned from the Charing Cross Hospital, but he died within



WM. TERRISS.

in fifteen minutes. The murderer was seized by some of the bystanders and given into the custody of the police. He gave his name as Archer, and is supposed to have been a super at the Adelphi Theater several years ago. No motive for the murder was ascertained.

Mr. Terriss had been playing a leading part in the English version of William Gillette's American drama, "Secret Service." He reached the theater at his customary hour, driving there alone from his lodgings. He stepped from the cab to the pavement near the stage entrance and was making his way through the usual crowd that thronged the spot at the time, when a man darted toward him from behind. He concealed a long dagger beneath a cloak that covered his shoulders, and was thus enabled to hide his purpose from the bystanders. It was only when Mr. Terriss fell that the crowd realized that a crime had been committed.

"My God! He's stabbed me!" Terriss shouted as he fell. "Don't let him escape!"

Mr. Terriss was carried into the theater and up the stage stairway as far as the first landing, where he was laid on the floor. He died surrounded by the members of the company and the theater staff. A large audience had already assembled in the theater, to whom the manager announced from the footlights that Mr. Terriss had met with an accident that prevented giving a performance. As the audience dispersed the newsboys were crying special editions of the evening papers, and the fact that Mr. Terriss had been murdered became quickly known. It caused a remarkable scene along the Strand, expressions of horror and indignation being heard on every side.

ALPHONSE DAUDET DEAD.

Sudden Ending of Life of the French Writer at Paris.

Alphonse Daudet expired in Paris Thursday night. He was dining with his



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

family when he was seized with a sudden syncope. Physicians were summoned, but he died almost immediately.

Alphonse Daudet was born at Nîmes of poor parents May 13, 1840. In 1857, with his brother Ernest, he went to Paris to try to gain a livelihood by literary pursuits. His first publication was a volume of poems entitled "Les Amourenses," which appeared in 1858, and won for him a reputation that led to his employment on several newspapers. It was while writing under the name of "Baptiste," or under his real name, novels, tales and newspaper articles that he achieved his real popularity.

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Receipts of American Board Reached a Total of \$642,781.

The annual report of the American Board of Foreign Missions shows total receipts from all sources of \$642,781, of which New England contributed \$236,484; Illinois, \$38,915; Wisconsin, \$9,249; Michigan, \$18,725; Iowa, \$13,136, and Indiana, \$1,351.

The report deals at length with Turkish massacres and says that while many Christians were killed or fled, the number of professing Christians exceeds that previous to the outrages. The wounds left by massacres have been slowly healing, though in several places the suffering has been quite as great as in the previous year. The demand for indemnity for losses incurred at Harput and Marash, amounting in all to \$100,000, have been pressed, as yet without result.

The changed conditions at Constantinople and the arrival of Dr. Angell, the new United States minister, may reasonably be expected to secure early and satisfactory action in regard to this claim and all other material questions at issue between the United States Government and Turkey.

Mrs. J. A. Wilkins, 23 years old, committed suicide in the Oriental Hotel at New York City. She was despondent because of the inability of her husband to secure work. The latter attempted to commit suicide when he learned of his wife's death, but was unsuccessful.

The coroner's jury, which has been inquiring into the Garrison (N. Y.) train wreck on the New York Central, in which nineteen persons lost their lives, has rendered a verdict to the effect that the cause of the accident is unknown.



About Compositions.

The average pupil hates compositions. Why? Before trying to answer this question, let us state and illustrate a principle: People, old and young, like to do whatever they can do well, and dislike to do whatever they do badly. The person who can't drive his ball through the first arch invariably "hates croquet;" not so the chap who plays his own and his partner's ball through arch after arch, while his discouraged opponents stand round despairingly waiting for their chance to play. So it is in everything else—it is always the skillful who comprise the enthusiasts.

Now in the matter of compositions: Once get a child to feel that he is doing his work well, and you have won the victory. He won't "hate compositions" any more. Generally, too much is expected of the pupil at the start, and in most cases the start is not made soon enough. The difficulty about compositions is nearly always in the case of the children to whom the matter comes as a new and unfamiliar task. Teachers who have to do with such pupils should be sure, first, to set the composition task well within the pupil's powers; and, second, to choose the subject of the composition from among those things that have for the pupil a living interest. Instead of asking a girl of 14 to write on such subjects as "The Advantages of Industry," "Our Duty to Our Parents," "The Value of Education," etc., have her describe the last picnic she attended, write on the proper care of a canary bird, or give her own ideas as to the culture of pansies. A boy who will play Lookey in order to avoid writing a composition on "The Uses of Politeness," "The Character of Washington," or "True Manhood," will jump at a chance to write about "Cats and How to Catch Them," or to give an account of the different kinds of kites, or to write about any other thing that he knows about and takes an interest in.

It is well not to be too critical about the compositions. Pass over defects lightly, and heartily praise every indication of originality. Allow pupils to read their compositions publicly, as a special mark of favor, not as a requirement. Above all, never require pupils to write compositions as a punishment, or force them to read their productions before the school, unless you want to have them hate composition writing forevermore.—Learning by Doing.

Will Meet in Washington.

The Executive Committee of the N. E. A., at its meeting in Chicago, decided, by a unanimous vote, to select Washington as the place for the next meeting of the National Educational Association, and the time, July 7, to 13, inclusive. The choice was a matter of no little difficulty, owing to the very strong attractions offered by the competing cities, viz., Omaha, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. Already the railroad lines from Chicago to Washington have granted the usual one fare for the round trip, plus the membership fee. Formal action as to ticket conditions and extensions of tickets for return will be announced at an early date. It is believed that these ticket conditions will be more liberal than have ever before been secured. The meetings will open on the evening of Thursday, July 7, and close on the evening of Tuesday, July 13. The advantages of this arrangement are that Sunday travel to or from the meeting will be unnecessary. There will be no session on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, the time being given to social and other recreations.

The churches of Washington will be invited to arrange for sermons and addresses bearing upon educational themes on Sunday, the 9th. It is believed that this relief of Saturday afternoon and Sunday occurring in the midst of the session will be welcome.

Overwork in Schools.

The evils resulting from overwork in the public schools of Switzerland have attracted the attention of the educational authorities, and a series of propositions for combating these evils have been under consideration. The proposed changes were submitted under the authority of an eminent physician, who is also an expert in school hygiene. One of the recommendations is that children be not sent to school until they have passed the age of 7. Other propositions are to limit the studies in the primary schools to reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics; to do away with home study; to give the pupils frequent intermissions and vacations, and to mitigate greatly the rigor of examinations. The tendency in every enlightened country is to call a halt on the crowding of young pupils in their studies.

A Building at Omaha.

The Woman's Board of the Bureau of Education of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition proposes to erect a building upon the grounds to be known as "The Girls and Boys' Building." To secure this building, with its furnishings and accessories, the Woman's Board must have the co-operation of all the girls and boys of the West. Shares will be 5 cents each, and every child is asked to take at least one share. Individuals or schools taking twenty or more shares will receive a handsome certificate giving a picture of the building; while individuals, schools or counties subscribing for 50 shares will have mention on rolls of honor, which will be placed in the building.

Wants to Teachers.

Point up the boy who sits in the classroom and wears his coat col-

larless, his hair worn a la Pompadour, and his finger nails in mourning—who won't learn his lessons, and who will get into mischief. I knew a teacher who had a pupil just like him. She showed interest in him; she visited his parents, and didn't act as if their language and manners made them devoid of all fine feeling. She asked him to help her about some work after school one night, and said, "By the way, John, we know each other pretty well now. I like you and I hope you like me. I want you to do something for me, will you?"

"If I can," was the answer. "Come to school to-morrow with a collar, comb your hair nicely, and pare your finger-nails. You see I like you as you are now, but I want other people to like you too, and they won't if you are careless about your appearance."

Do you think the boy hated her? No. He was never seen untidy after that evening. He graduated from the high school with honors, and is to-day filling a responsible position in society. He swears by that teacher. She made a man of him.—Selected.

Baby Has Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school. Ah me! What will the mother do, With never a call to button or pin Or tie a little shoe? How can she keep herself busy all day With the little hindering thing away?

Another basket to fill with lunch, Another "Good-by" to say, And mother stands at the door to see Her baby march away, And turns with a sigh that is half relief And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn When the children, one by one, Will go from their home to the distant world To battle with life alone, And not even baby be left to cheer The scattered home of that future year.

She picks up the garments here and there Thrown down in careless haste, And tries to think how it would seem If nothing were displaced, If the house were always as still as this How could she bear the loneliness?

Educational Notes.

The School Board of Chicago expended over \$7,000,000 last year. Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe, two-thirds are of German origin.

A law school under the control of the University of Maine is to be opened in Bangor in 1898.

The attendance at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City is the largest in the history of that institution.

The Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., the largest denominational school in the country, has 2,900 registered students.

The letters in the various alphabets of the world vary from 17 to 292 in number. The Sandwich Islanders' alphabet is 12, the Tartarian 292.

For twenty-six years young women have enjoyed the fullest freedom in the University of Michigan, and now there are about 600 of them in various departments.

Philadelphia has selected thirty men and five women to act as truant catchers at \$2 a day. It is also to provide its high school with the largest triple telescope in the world.

A step in the right direction has been taken in securing a woman physician for the new girls' high school in New York City. She will teach physiology and will also give attention to the physical needs of the young women. Dr. Frieda Lippert is the appointee.

Harvard University seems to be desirous of placing itself in active contact with the teachers in the surrounding cities, and for that purpose contemplates the establishment of courses of lectures dealing with the subject-matter taught in the different schools. A course of ten lectures will be given on methods of teaching the following subjects: Chemistry, physical geography, physics, mathematics, botany, zoology and physiology.

The public schools of the city of St. Louis are endowed in an unusual manner. The School Board controls real estate comprising 295 acres, valued at \$1,500,000, and from which it derives an annual revenue of \$70,000 in ground rents. When the United States acquired the possessions of Spain certain lots in St. Louis which had been set apart as commons by the original settlers were reserved for the support of public schools, and as the city grew upon the site of the small settlement the lands became of much importance.

Puzzle—Find the Boy.



The schoolmaster has missed a scholar. Where is he?

Preacher Much Too Wicked. Once a clergyman of considerable eminence, but sensational proclivities, volunteered to write anonymously for the Sun. In his first article he made the amazing blunder of trying to adapt himself to what he supposed to be the worldly and reckless tone proper to a Sunday newspaper. Mr. Dana checked quietly and sent the manuscript back, after indorsing it, in blue pencil, "This is too wicked."

First Atlantic cable operated in 1858.