

The Sexes in Education.

In a speech at a dinner of the friends of a female school in Andover, Mass., Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Harvard University, speaking of co-education, said: "The question that first presents itself is, 'Shall the education of young men and young women be in all respects the same?' I would answer yes, if their destiny in life, if their native proclivity and capacity, if the parts that they, in Divine Providence, are to fill in the world were the same. But because they are not the same, I cannot but think that there will be fittingly a diversity in the modes of training. The question is sometimes raised of the equality of men and women. I don't like the word. Equivalency is the word, and that I maintain in the fullest sense. I admit no difference in the worth of native endowments and capacities, and if I admit any difference as to the extent of influence, as to the amount of good work done in the world, it must be on the side of women certainly. But I believe that woman cannot learn and do equally well with woman all things that she learns and does. His is the wider, hers the richer field. His is the strength of reasoning, hers the quicker intuition and clearer insight; his the more mastery of abstract sciences, hers the finer seeing nature, the keener sense of beauty in art and in literature, and the largest capacity of culture in all that pertains to the beauty, charm, ornament, and joy of home society. I would not have the same culture pursued by both, for I should tend to find always in the parlor a duplicate of the counting room or office. There must be a difference of culture corresponding to the differences of position in society. There are some vocations of men which certainly it is not becoming that women should follow. There are others in which, for obvious reasons, they cannot compete successfully with men. There are others in order to pursue which they must forget that which is more fitting—their first province, the ornament of home life. However, these two lines of culture, or the two fields of culture, intersect each other in many points, and have a great deal in common. Certainly it would benefit young men were their scientific culture of a higher order than it is wont to be, and I believe that young women are largely benefited by a more thorough course than usual of scientific study."

Everyday Heroism.

One of the life saving stations on the California coast has been officially named the "Maggie Geddes." A little girl of that name in San Antonio, aged 9 years, seeing a playmate fall into a mill race, leaped in, and, with great decision and coolness, succeeded in swimming with her ashore. Another little girl, a year younger, in one of our New England towns, sprang into the river a few weeks ago and rescued her baby brother from drowning, carrying him in her arms through the swift current, which reached her chin. Now it was a graceful act of heroism for the government to give the name of little Maggie Geddes to a life-saving station, and it is right that these little heroines should be held up as examples of unselfish devotion to other girls and boys; always provided that the right lesson is drawn from their story.

Not many men, and very few children, ever have the chance to save another life at the risk of their own. Such supreme opportunities come but seldom. But every child should remember that just as much unselfishness, devotion and cool presence of mind can be shown in the little incessant matters of every day, as go to make up some great, heroic deed.

In reason's eye, it is not the size, nor the dramatic effect of the action which counts, but the motive. Many a young girl patiently bearing the cares of a disorganized household, or the peevishness of an invalid parent, brother or sister; many a boy bringing indomitable cheerfulness and love to the help of his tired mother—is entitled to more admiration and respect, and is just as heroic, as if in a spasmodic passion of courage they had momentarily faced death for those they loved.—The Opposition.

Household Rights of Women.

No one who has not been tried can imagine the discomfort and inconvenience that results from irregularity in regard to meals. The whole business of the day is broken up by the tardiness of part of the members of the family, and it is unjust to practice it; and yet many men who would chafe and fret if their business was delayed never give a thought to the fact that it is just as inconvenient for their wives to wait for them. Order is the first law of nature, and it should be the same in families. A regular day and hour for special purposes make housework easier and far more pleasant, and this order should be recognized by each individual in the family, and it is the mistress's privilege to insist upon her rights in this respect.

Again, the various contrivances and improvements for making housework less laborious, and more thereby saving both time and strength, should be considered as great a ne-

cessity in the house as upon the farm. A woman does not grudge the money expended for machinery in carrying on the business of the farm, and if she did it would probably make no difference, and it is just that she, too, should avail herself of the helps that lighten the labors of her department. Spirits of Ammonia is useful in expediting the tiresome business of housecleaning. And it does not cost but little, yet how very few housewives ever think of availing themselves of its assistance, because forsooth, it costs much; and just the same with other articles of utility, and a wife will make a martyr of herself by scrubbing and working, even unto death, to save a little expense.

It is a woman's privilege, too, to have resting hours. The law of custom allows men an hour's nooning each working day; but where does a woman's nooning come in? No one ever thinks of letting the dinner table stand while a little rest is taken, and it is just as needful for women to rest from their labors as for men, and if they would only assert their privilege they could, as a matter of course, enjoy it. Men are not at all bashful about claiming their rights and privileges, and there is no mortal reason why women should not claim theirs also, when their health and comfort both demand it. They will fret over their tasks, complain of the thoughtlessness of the men and boys, but do not do the first thing to help themselves, or make a change for the better; and, in fact, husbands and fathers do not think about it—that is just where the trouble lies. They have no idea that they are hard task-masters; it is really no special design on their part; their attention has not been called to the matter. It is simply because women do not like to call their attention to it that men are so heedless of their needs and comfort; and it lies in the hands of women themselves, in a great measure, whether they will make their work easy by claiming the privileges which are rightly theirs.

More Thorough Education.

The propriety of teaching every young person some useful occupation while attending school, or at least during school years, is again attracting attention. Young men who grow up in cities and villages are afforded excellent opportunities of acquiring a book education. But that alone does not qualify them to earn an independent living and become useful citizens. The many thousands of boys now attending school in cities and villages cannot all find employment as clerks, salesmen, merchants, lawyers and physicians.

Every young man, regardless of the pecuniary circumstances of his parents, should be trained to some useful occupation—should be qualified to earn a living with his hands if necessary. The public, however, cannot make provision for giving instruction in manual labor—in the mechanics arts, or in agriculture. That is something that the parents or the boys themselves must look after; and every school boy who tries can readily find an instructor in some branch of handiwork.

Boys from fourteen to twenty who attend school should spend from four to six months in learning a trade, or in work on a farm. They should not expect to be paid for their work, at least during the first and second years. City parents who can afford to, should send their sons to the country during vacations, both winter and summer, where they will be instructed in handling horses, feeding stock, and in the cultivation of the earth; and, above all, where they will be afforded opportunities to think—opportunities which boys reared exclusively in cities seldom enjoy.

The walks of a professional life are already overcrowded. There are about three times as many competent clerks as there are clerkships, and competent salesmen are almost as numerous as customers. But no matter what may be the prospects, aims or expectations of a young man, his education is never complete so long as he is incapable of earning a living with his hands. Young men should note the fact that almost without exception eminent and successful physicians, lawyers, college professors, bankers, merchants and statesmen are skilled workers as agriculturists, or in some branch of mechanism.

Correct speech is such an indispensable mark of a lady or gentleman that it cannot be too often repeated that the true standard of pronunciation is one in which all marks of a particular place of birth and residence are lost, and in which nothing appears to indicate any habits of intercourse other than with the well-bred and well-informed wherever they may be found. In the matter of accent, vocabulary and pronunciation, the aim ought to be to avoid all that is local, affected or vulgar. Let no transgressors imagine they can escape with impunity. Their speech will betray them, and even well educated children will be merry and satirical over them behind their backs.

An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth it had, and the horse closed its mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of both was fully satisfied.

Snow and Sickness.

When the ground hardens and the snow falls and covers the earth, people say it is fine, healthy, bracing weather. And so it is, as long as it is cold and dry. It is this prolonged, cold, dry weather that makes Minnesota such a desirable residence in winter, despite its arctic cold. But just as sure as snow falls it must melt and disappear, and here is where danger comes. Observation and statistics conducted with the most rigid care demonstrate that cold, moist weather, such as is common at the disappearance of snow, is the most prolific factor in the death rate. This high rate is from diphtheria, measles, rheumatism and heart diseases. And next, when after this kind of weather there comes a warm and damp spell scarlet fever and its related diseases have their turn. It is diphtheria and measles in the one case and scarlet fever in the other, all the special enemies of the children. So far as individual effort can serve to mitigate the evil or avoid the danger, it is to be found in the careful and prompt removal of the snow from all places where drainage is defective about the house. Of course the alleys and streets will not be cleaned, for this is not provided for, and what little protection is practicable is about the house and the pavements and walks. If a band of guerrillas, or chicken thieves or burglars are about, the town rises in arms, employs special watchmen or mobilizes the police, but here where a worse than gang of wild beasts attacks the children every year, and often each season, municipal wisdom has not only left them defenceless, but by careful strategy has left the lives of the little ones utterly without defence, other than drugs.—Kansas City Journal.

New and Stale Bread.

The nature of the difference between new and stale bread is far from being known. It is only lately that the celebrated French chemist, Bousingault, instituted an inquiry into it, from which it results that the difference is not the consequence of desiccation, but solely of the cooling of the bread. If we take fresh bread into the cellar or in any place where it cannot dry, the inner part of the loaf, it is true, is found to be crumbly, but the crust has become soft and is no longer brittle. If stale bread is taken back into the oven again it assumes all the qualities of fresh baked bread, although in the hot oven it must undoubtedly lose part of its moisture. M. Bousingault has made a fresh loaf of bread the subject of minute investigation, and the results are anything but uninteresting. New bread, in its smallest parts, is so soft, clammy, flexible and glutinous, (in consequence of the starch during the process of fermenting and baking being changed into mucilaginous dextrine) that by mastication it is with greater difficulty separated and reduced to smaller pieces, and in its smallest parts is less under the influence of the saliva and digestive juices. It consequently forms itself into hard balls by careless and hasty mastication and deglutition, becomes coated over by saliva and slime, and in this state enters the stomach. The gastric juice being unable to penetrate such hard masses, and being scarcely able even to act upon the surface of them, they frequently remain in the stomach unchanged, and, like foreign bodies, irritate and incommode it, inducing every species of suffering—oppression of the stomach, pain in the chest, disturbed circulation of the blood, congestions and pains in the head, irritation of the brain, and inflammation, apoplectic attacks, cramp and delirium.—The Miller.

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Neither of them was over ten years old. One leaned against the fence and the other rubbed his back against a lamp-post, and they eyed each other for a long time. Then one of them said: "My mother has got a new sea-skin canoe, and your's hasn't." "I don't care," replied the other, "she trizes her hair and uses paint, and that's just as tony."

A little Georgia boy who wrote to Santa Claus for a pony was wise enough to add: "Forsic! If he is a mule, Plez ty his behins legs." This little boy, it should be remarked, has been to other animal shows besides the circus.

How to Get Rich.

Everybody wants to get rich. Almost anybody can become rich if he likes to apply himself to the matter. The trouble is that every one wants to get rich at once and without exertion. Many seek to do this by speculation. If a person had obtained control of 100,000 bushels of wheat on Saturday last, which could have been done by putting up a margin of one cent per bushel, he would have made \$3,000 by Monday, and would have received back his margin less the broker's commission. This would be a reasonable profit for a day's work at doing nothing. If he held on till Tuesday \$2,000 of his profit would have been wiped out, and probably by to-morrow he would have lost his margin and everything else beside. Still people only look on the gaining side of the matter, and thousands are striving to get rich in this way. One out of every thousand will probably succeed. A gentleman of Detroit, who is worth over \$100,000, gives his experience in getting rich, and the beauty of his plan is that 999 out of 1,000 can, by fair management, get reasonably "well off," while many will become rich. He says: "Young man, save one-third of your earnings. If you get \$6 a week, pretend that you get only \$4 and put away the other \$2. On no account touch that reserve fund to spend a cent of it, but when it gets big enough put it in a 10-per-cent mortgage. Ten-per-cent mortgages, with first-class security, are not so hard to find as a person might think. Add the interest to the reserve fund and keep on putting it out on mortgages. This method is slow but it is sure."—Detroit Free Press.

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The tallest trees in the world are in Australia.

A fallen tree in Gippsland measured four hundred and thirty-five feet from the root to the highest point of the branches. An other standing in the Dundenong district, in Victoria, is estimated to be four hundred and fifty feet from the ground to the top.

"I think," said a fond Galveston parent, "that little Jimmy is going to be a poet when he grows up. He doesn't eat, and sits all day by the stove and thinks, and thinks." "You had better gresse him all over. He is going to have the measles. That's what ails Jimmy."—Galveston News.

"Did you break that window, boy?" said the grocer, catching hold of the fleeing urchin. "Yes, sir." "What d'ye mean, then, by running off in this manner?" "Please, sir, I was running home to get the money. I was 'traid if I didn't run quick I might forget."

Teacher—"Suppose that you have two sticks of candy and your big brother gives you two more, how many have you then? Little boy (shaking his head)—"You don't know him; he ain't that kind of a boy."

When a boy walks with a girl as though he was afraid some one might see him, the girl is his sister. If he walks so close to her as to nearly crowd her against the fence, is another fellow's sister.

"Now, my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still—so still that you can hear a pin drop." In a minute all was silent; when a little boy shrieked out, "Let her drop!"

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