UR famous and original saying "Don't be a Ready Made Man," which we have persistently repeated in all

made Clothier in Omaha at a loss how to deal with this catchy and disturbing saying, has boldly placed it at

the head of his advertisement and tries-quite cleverly too-to argue it down. It's no use, friend, it sticks-

that saying-and there must be something in it or it wouldn't disturb you to the extent of attacking it so hard. A

ready made man is "not in it" with the man who orders his clothes made for him. He don't feel as well dressed

and feels a sense of social inferiority to the custom tailor's customer-it's so the world over and you can't rub it

out. Formerly people had to buy ready-made because so much cheaper, but our system of running a volume of

custom business greater than any ready made business in the U.S. has enabled us to meet the ready made dealer

at his own prices and bowl him over on the one point of giving the customer the luxury of having his clothes

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS' COMPANY,

408 NORTH SIXTEENTH STREET.

our stores from Maine to California, seems greatly to disturb our friends in the Ready Made line. One ready





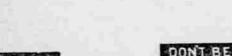












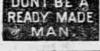




made for him instead of for anybody.







tion is imparted to the individual.

American abroad is a distinct force figure, and we may rejoice that on the with occasional whims calities, he is a creditable representative.

Something of the aspect of the na

CHARLES EMORY SMITH. Philadelphia, Pa.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Kephart has gone from Baltimore to Fostoria. O., to be present at the annual meeting of the General Missionary board of the United Brethren church. Bishop Tuttle, Episcopal, of St. Louis, who

has just identified himself with the Salvation army, is said to be the first bishop who has ever taken such a step. The numerous friends of General Booth the head of the Salvation army, are getting ready to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his conversion, which occurs this year. He will be presented with a jubilee thanksgiving

present of \$50,000. The late Bishop Reichel, although a prelate of the Irish Protestant church, was a native of Yorkshire, England. He was a man of great learning and remarkable for his strong common sense, and he exercised

much influence in Ireland. Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Yarnall has just cele brated the fiftleth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Mary's Episcopal church, Philadelphia. When he became rector of the parish it was in the straggling village of Hamilton, and the church was surrounded by farms It is now in the heart of the

city of Philadelphia. The United Presbyterian church of Scotland has a membership of 188,664, an increase of 1.589 over the previous year. The Sabbath school scholars are 141,545, an increase of 1,829. The total offerings for missionary and benevolent purposes were the missionary contributions showed an increase of \$11,000.

Rev. F. E. Clark, the originator of the Christian Endeavor movement, is generally known as "Father Endeavor" Ciark name originated as a huge joke, "It was given me by an old schoolsays. mate, who possessed a remarkable propen-sity for punning names. He took the intial letters of my name and from these eriginated the name 'Father Endeavor

Clark." It has been said of Dr. Bartol, the Boston clergyman, who has just celebrated the 81st anniversary of his birth, that if you heard him preach for a year you were made ac-quainted with everything of importance that was going on at the Hub. He has the distinction of having delivered more notable eulogies of the great men of this country who have died than any other pastor in New England, with the possible exception of the late Dr. Peabody.

sembly of the Presbyferian church in the United States of America is to convene in the Pirst Presbyterian church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Thursday, May 17. The communicant membership a year ago numbered \$55,989, divided among 7,292 organized churches, having an aggregate of 25.-399 elders and 8,356 deapons. The ministers numbered 6,509. The Sunday school mem-bership numbered 909,082. The total contributions of the churches meached nearly \$15 .-900,000-\$1,000,000 of which was given for

home missions. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best LOCKEFORD, Cai., April 21, 1894.— Having been troubled with frequent colds during the past few years, I have from time to time used the various cough medicines in common use. I have arrived at the conclusion that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best, and now use it in preference to any other. ASA WARDROBE.

This remedy will cure a severe cold in
less time than any other treatment. It any other. inosens a cold, relieves the lungs, aids ex-pectoration and effects a permanent cure. It is also without an equal for croup and whocping cough. For sale by druggists.

President Diaz has finished with a silver pick the opening from end to end of the seven-mile tunnel out of the valley of Mexsort of official niece or cousin. She illus-trated in an extreme form the American crude and raw, but it has a master sense determination to triumph ever obstacles, of her gigantic capabilities. Peter the the City of Mexico from inundations.

Writing on the subject of "Departmental Teaching in Grammar Schools," Superintendent Frank A. Fitzpatrick in the Educational Review says: There are two reasons why this departure is objectionable; One, that it is counter to the spirit of reform in teaching, which is moving in the direction of unifying and coordinating the various branches of study in the elementary school course. The other, that it attacks the organization of a system of schools, increasing the instability without any compensating advantages. . . . There is yet another valid objection to the plan of converting the general or class teacher in elementary schools who is a shade better teacher of some one branch, into a special teacher of that branch. She does not have the perequisite general culture to

to special work. This is the case even in Brooklyn, where Superintendent Maxwell is, he tells us, laboring diligently and arduously to elevate the general culture and teaching power of the teachers. Now, the common school is a general school in which only generalizations should be taught; specializa-tions, special work, professional work, cannot be taken up profitably until the founda-tion has been laid in the generalizations of the common school, and to a certain extent also in the secondary school. It is, I think, axiomatic that any attempt to erect a professional or special structure upon any founda-tion other than more or less thorough grounding in general knowledge will produc more or less abnormal structure. boy who enters a law school, or medical school, or normal school insufficiently edu-cated in the generalizations which should form the basis for such special work is, I think, more or less permanently dwarfed by such action. Certain it is that no profession suffers so much from this dwarfing process, resulting from the entrance into a profession without a basis in the form of a prepa ration in general culture, as that of the teacher. The inevitable tendency of any attempt to specialize work on the part of any one who has not had general training

departmental teacher, an erroneous idea of the importance of her department as posited and the quantity and quality of work given by her to the pupils. That the has already become quite marked will be has already become quite marked will be the average departmental teacher who is upon the pupils may, I think, be inferred by any one who will watch the abortive eforts of so-called specialists in some of our High schools, who are trying to teach quanitative and qualitative analysis in chemistry to immature boys and girls. It is ridiculous to compare the preparation and work of specialists in colleges and universities with the common schools. If it is desired to find will find it in the atmosphere of the "hotbed normal school," which confers the de-gree of A. B. in two years after fractions have been mastered, and graduates the young

teach these special branches co-ordinately with other branches, is the success or fail-ure, so far as results are concerned, of the so-called special study. I say so-called special study, because so long as it is a special study, and not co-ordinate with other studies, it cannot have any rightful place in the course of study for elementary schools. A special study is special only so long as it is new and unknown, comparatively, to the class room teacher. It is the province of wise supervision to convert each special study into a co-ordiniate study as soon as the teachers can be properly instructed by the special supervisor.

EFFECT ON TEACHERS. Departmental teaching in elementary schools, again, tends inevitably to the weakening of the corps of teachers by allowing faculties which should be exercised to become atrophied by disuse. The point of ab-surdity is reached when because one teacher in a building can teach music or drawing ing, instead of raising the teachers below the standard to a proper efficiency, it is deliber ately proposed to crystallize that inefficiency in the corps of teachers by relieving the other teachers from a part of their tabors. Good supervision has for its end and aim the bringing about of such conditions in the teaching force-that is, developing such such tact and such skill-that individual teacher of the force would be selfdetermined, self-supervised, and therefore would not need any supervision. If a corps of teachers could be brought up to a comparatively uniform but versatile excellence, and its homogeneity preserved, there would then be little need of supervision. But in the present status of the profession of teaching the instability of the teaching force is great that it requires the constant effort of the supervisor to maintain even a moderate

On the side of organization one of the difficult problems that fails to the lot of a supervisor of schools is the proper assignment of teachers who are to fill vacancies. In the city of Chicago for the year ending July, there were upward of 400 teachers added to the corps to fill vacancies and take care of the increase in school population. In a western city having upward of 125,000 inhabitan's that I have in mind there is but one teacher in the force whose employment dates back seventeen years; there are but three whose employment dates back twelve years, and but ten who were members of the force ten years ago. It is probable that no such pedagogic mortality exists in any eastern city, and yet a somewhat cursory investi-gation gives reason to believe that together with additions to the teaching force by reason of increase in population, this change the personnel of the corps of teachers will be over rather than under 10 per cent per annum. Under present conditions this loss is distributed over what may be termed a surface, that is, the vacancies are filled by the placing of one teacher in a certain class or grade in one achool building, and two teachers, it may be, in another building in a different part of the city, and so on, thus reducing the friction by equalization and distribution so that the shock may not be so

severe. But if a school system is working upon the departmental plan, the friction resulting from these vacancies, from this wasting away of a corps of teachers, is localized in the wost possible way namely, on what may be called a linear extension. That is, the gap is not in a class room where a teacher takes charge of fifty pupils out of perhaps 1,000 in the school building, but would appear in four or five rooms, in each of which this department teacher would be teaching all the pupils in some one branch; that is, 250 would be affected all along a continuous line by the falling out of a teacher, whereas at present only fifty pupils would be affected. Any i Any principal which of these plans would be most destructive on the side of organization. In other words, the tendency of departmental teaching would be to increase the already great instability of the teaching force in a system, and render it more and more difficult to so adjust matters as to main-tain an equilibrium.

TENDS TOWARD COMPLEXITY. The effect of the development of the













Charles Emery Smith, Diplomat and Editor, Writes of the Greatest Travelers.

READY APTITUDE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS

How the People of this Nation Are Regarded by Their Cousins of Europe-The Right Kind of People.

"The American Abroad" is a subject which presents itself under many aspects and suggests many lines of development There are the social and economic sides, the artistic and the educational phases, the political and the diplomatic relations, the color imparted to American life and the reflex influence on European life, the humorous aspects and the broad and serious impress, the occasional vulgar displays and misdirected and unworthy ambitions which bring the blush to the true American, and the far more general exhibition of true American sense and culture which is altogether creditable. It is possible in this paper to touch only a few of the reflections which

are suggested. The Americans are the greatest travelers in the world. They flood Europe and are getting to penetrate every corner of the They travel farther, go oftener, probe deeper, see more, spend more and get more than any other people. They have a restless energy which is all their own. They have the practical turn which educates itself by actual contact with men and things. in Europe for longer or shorter periods, and every year witnesses the flight of more than 100,000 to those attractive folds. 100,000 to those attractive fields. They leave annually in the countries which they visit annually in the countries which they visit not less than \$100,000,000—an amount which in its potentiality in the domestic life and economic system of those who reap the rich harvest is as good as \$200,000,000 here. This expenditure by the 100,000 Americans in Europe is almost one-twelfth as much as the entire savings of the 65,000,000 American people. It furnishes very nearly or quite \$10 for every \$100 saved by the entire population of Europe, numbering over 350,000, 000. Is it any wonder, then, that the American abroad is an object of very the cided interest and of very considerable prin-

THE AMERICAN UBIQUITOUS. The Americans are found everywhere in Europe. They are entirely at home on Piccadilly and in Westminster Abbey. They throng the Champs Elysees and the Louvre make the crowds of Luserne and In terlaken seem much like those of Saratoga and Narragansett. They are equally in the schools of Berlin and the glass works of Venice, under the shadow of the North Cape and on the massive walls of the Coliseum. There is no place where they are not wel-come and where they are not treated with respect. Their patronage is a large factor and its constantly increasing volume makes it more and more cultivated. I happened to be in Rome shortly after the New Orleans lynching. That event was followed by re-ports of violent outbreaks in Italy and of resentful and threatening manifestations toward Americans who chanced to be there. It is doubtless true that the national feeling of a volatile and excitable people was kindled to some extent by that bloody and tempestuous tragedy. It would be strange and un-natural if it were not so. But I found that the chief and most lasting feeling was one of emocern lest these reports of an indig-nant and menacing attitude should deter the usual influx of Americans and should thus make a poor season. The Americans who were there had no unpleasant experiences, unless in very exceptional instances

The great body of the Americans who go creditable and worthy representatives of their country. It is true there are exceptions, and the exceptions cut an

true American instincts; there is the parvenu who betrays himself in his eager os-tentation and his awkward freshness, the occasional ambitious woman who shames the American blood in hunting the glamour a title, the Elijah Programs who let the eagle scream at all times and These are the objects of contempt and cari-cature, but do not represent the body of traveling Americans any more than the English cockney represents the traveled Englishman. It is the odd and exceptional which attracts special notice. If cynicism and ridicule find expression they are based on a few illustrations. The obtrusive, the os-tentatious and the pretentious draw par-ticular attention. The great majority pur-sue the even tenor of their way and are rec-The obtrusive, the osognized as intelligent, sensible and selfpoised. The mass of Americans abroad is made up of earnest, courageous students, who illustrate the American energy and deermination to get ahead, and the cultivated, experienced and rational people, who travel to widen their observation and culture and who reflect the worthiest and best American

AMERICAN ADAPTABILITY.

The American bears himself well even in strange climes and unaccustomed scenes, because he has spittude and adaptability. He has had various experiences and understands how to fit himself to surrounding conditions. He is as a rule endowed with a saving sense, and it guides him correctly brough the emergencies in which he may be placed. The freedom and competition of American life develop the faculties which are equal to the occasion. They strengthen judgment, self-reliance and confidence. It this ready aptitude which makes our American ministers for the most part suc-cessful, despite the lack of diplomatic training. In some quarters it is urged that our country should follow the practice of Euro-pean nations and establish a distinct and permanent corps, with special preparation and qualifications, through which alone admission should be made to the diplomatic and consular service. This view is partly right and partly wrong. Our consular serv ice should unquestionably have more stability and permanence. It deals with commercial intercourse and development. Time is required to learn its demands and capa-When a consul has acquired that knowledge it is folly to substitute another who must go through the same process of learning. But these considerations do not apply to the diplomatic service. The ques-tions involved are of a broader character, less special and technical and dependant more upon general principles. Mere spe-cial training is of less value than robust sense and intellectual force. The success of the American minister depends more upon his general equipment accomplishments, united with practical ability, than upon particular knowledge of forms and usages. He is ordinarily a man of large experience in affairs, and with this general training he readily adapts himself to the immediate demands.

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

The same sort of facile aptitude carries the American abroad through the situation in which he finds himself. During two years at St. Petersburg I knew of only two acts on the part of American visitors about which any question even of taste or propriety could be raised, and neither was at all serious. Cards to visit the Winter palace are granted upon the application of the various legations. During one season of several weeks while the palace was undergoing repairs the legations were informed that it would be closed and requested to make no applications. It happened that just at this time a resolute young lady appeared upon the scene who, with rather more than ordinary American freedom, was traveling alone. She was greatly disappointed to learn that she could not visit the Winter palace, and was not disposed to abandon the effort. On her tour she had made the acquaintance of an elderly Russian officer who had gallantly professed any assistance within his power during her stay at the capital. To him she applied and finally succeeded under his excort in going through the palace under pre-tense of being connected with his family. She was not exactly an "official wife." but a sort of official niece or cousin. She illusother case was that of a voung gentleman

who made the natural mistake of appearing at a morning function in a morning cout instead of the conventional evening dress which is required on the continent.
people are sometimes too confident. ple inquiry would have saved him some AMERICANS IN RUSSIA. Doubtless the chronicles of Paris or Berlin or Rome with their greater floods of tourists would show more eccentricities. But St. Petersburg is by no means neglected. Through the summer months the registry at the legation will average from twenty-five to

forty names a day. The traveling American has exhausted the old and familiar routes. He is sighing for other worlds to conquer holm across the Baltic, and many take the 1,000-mile ride by rail from Berlin. The characteristic life of St. Petersburg is in the winter, when the Americans are mostly at home. With the constant anow and the little droschkies, with the merry troiks and the dashing Orloffs, with the crowded streets and the flaming brasiers, with the padded wostchiks and the gay colored snow netting, with the prince in his sable and the mootik in his sheepskin, with the stream of all classes on the Nevski and the promenade of fashion on the Quai of the Neva, with the plaintive Russian opera and the finest ballet in the world, the Russian capital in its tion. But it has much that is attractive in summer. Fashion takes its flight by May even from this far northern city. The court goes to Gatchina or Peterhof. The noble goes to his estate or to Paris or to Monte Carlo. But the glory of the Neva and its delta remains; the drive on the islands, more picturesque than the Bois de Boulogne, with more of nature than the Thiergarteu; the spiendor of the long days and the glow blending of Byzantine copies and Muscovite

forms; the canals and waterways that make a northern Venice, and the palaces and cathedrals that make a northern Rome. The American goes everywhere practically without let or hindrance. The only exception is that Russia puts up the bars agains the Hebrews. Our government has steadily protested against this proscription. It has contended that under the Buchanan treaty Hebrews are entitled to all the privileges of travel and commerce enjoyed by any American citizens. The Russian government has replied that the treaty gives to Americans only the same privileges which Russians entoy, and that, under Russian laws, Hebrews are on a different footing from others. The discussion has gone on for years without con-clusion. Lately it has been stated that this prohibition against the entrance of American Hebrews has been abuted. If so it is doubt less a concession to the American sympathy and aid during the Russian famine. In trav eling in Russia there is no disagreeable espionage, as is often supposed. The one requisite is a passport, properly vised,

The custom house offers no terrors to in-nocent travelers. It is no more vigorous than other custom houses. When I was in St. Petersburg the correspondent of a New York paper wrote to me that he was coming with a number of prohibited books, and he wished me to provide against their seiz-He followed his letter within a few hours—so quickly that there was no time arrange any safeguards or protection. N ertheless his prohibited books, which lay near the surface of his trunk, were not disturbed, and when he reported he was profuse in the thanks he owed to nobody the lax officials or the loose system. would not be wise, however, to presume upon that experiment.

Europe regards America as rich, enter-

prising, audacious and irrepressible. is much ignorance and much miscon about our country, but whatever errors prevail, there is a distinct and vivid impression of the extraordinary growth and daring genius of our people. I have heard the best informed and most self-poised express unfailing wonder at the colossal achieve-ments and boundless possibilities of the nation. Whatever the American abroad may be, America abroad is making a deep, powerful and permanent impress. The old world may think that she is young and

Superintendent Fitspatrick on the System of Specialty Teachers for Special Studies.

BELIEVES ITS EFFECT DISINTEGRATING

Contends that the Infinence of Specialists Should Be Exerted Upon Teachers and Not Directly Upon

Pupils.

will be to make that individual formal, The plan is further unwise because it sets up, I think, inevitably, in the mind of the against other studies, which has a tendency to magnify unduly her own work, both as regards importance in the course of study teaching penmanship, drawing and. That it will have a narrowing effect

have been mastered, and grandant man a full-edged "professor."

The friends of departmental teaching in the common schools are again unfortunate in the analogy they draw from the general employment of special teachers of music, and sewing Under wise drawing, cooking and sewing Under wise

That is, along the line of finishing all the work to be done by any one individual at a given stage in the process. The work done in the arts by one individual is not partly done at one handling, and then passed to another individual and returned again to have certain finishing touches put on again by the individual who has handled the product heretofore. The effect of such a pro-cess would be to render more complex rather than to simplify the process of manufacture. It has been said by some of its advocates that the departmental plan tends toward efficiency by proceeding on the lines of division of labor. I take it that quite the contrary is true when we come to examine the workings of the plan in all its bearings. It tends toward complexity rather than toward simplicity. It is cumbersome and toward simplicity. It is cumbersome and inefficient in operation in a modern school building. It would be most efficient in buildings constructed upon the assembly-room plan which were in vogue forty years and familiar arms of which may be ago, familiar specimens of which may be found in central New York and other eastern states. The evils arising under the old system, to obviate which the modern uilding was created, were more inherent in the plan of instruction than in the build-ing. They will appear again even in modern buildings if the departmental pian of in-

struction should be generally adopted. In the machinery world the efforts of inventors in recent years have been in the direction of reducing friction, of gaining power by reducing the waste-friction. The general introduction of the electric motor promises to reduce the non-available power to a minimum. In the school world we are seeking to lessen the friction by devising such a plan of organization as will in-sure efficient and helpful co-operation between boards of education and supervisors on questions of a proper course of study, the use of proper text-books, the appointment of teachers, the assignment of teachers, and kindred subjects. Are we to drift into a system of organization creating disturbances and fri reating disturbances and friction, will conter-balance the advantages gained in other directions?

Again, if it is proposed to inaugurate this

plan by having the regular class teacher teach most of the branches, and relegate to teach most of the branches, and relegate to the special teacher geography, arithmetic and grammar, for instance, it will have the effect of unduly narrowing the work and sphere of the regular class teacher in a different way from that in which the special teacher will be affected, and thus from both the special teacher will be affected. sides will attack the idea of co-ordination of studies. The plan proposed is further unwise because it will have a tendency to isolate the pupils by bringing about such conditions as render it at least impro that the departmental teacher can know either intimately or particularly the 250 pupils who will pass in review before her gaze during the day. If, as many allege, it is practically impossible for any teacher to do individual work with a class of fifty pupils whom she has in charge for five hours per day, how much individual work can a de-partmental teacher accomplish with 250 pupils, of whom she sees twenty-five or thirty about twenty-five minutes each day The proposed plan isolates the pupil as well as the teacher, because it necessitates more or less preparation of lessens in a different atmosphere and under the eyes of a differ-ent and confessedly inferior teacher. The assumption that the teaching of these pupils for five years by one teacher will be productive of results overhalancing the results obtained by five teachers in five years sufficient to make up for other losses is not conclusive nor apparent. It is not apparent in high schools, where the work proceeds upon departmental lines. The tor spot departmental lines. The tondency of the pupil who continues too long under any one teacher is to become provincialized by copying unconsciously the mannerisms, addi-ties and caprices of the teacher. In the common school, as at present conducted, this tendency is restrained by the change in teachers, which keeps continually in the foreground the presentation of the subject matter of the lessons taught, and the universalizing elements of character building, while reducing, as the outside world reduces, to a minimum the stultifying and narrowing influence of the individual capricus and whims of the teacher. The limit of departmental teaching, from my standp should not extend below the second year in the High school.