

PLAN A RUSKIN HALL.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE ODD COLLEGE FOR WORKINGMEN.

Will Be Modeled After the Oxford, England, Institution—Place Where American Workingmen May Get Courses of Study at Home.

Two enthusiastic young Americans came over here, safe a London correspondent, and put their time and money into the establishment of a novel institution that had a good many conservative Englishmen smile. The English workingmen, however, didn't smile at all, but concluded that the American idea was a good thing, and helped it along. It grew and grew until there was no doubt about its being a big success, and now, oddly enough, English workingmen are raising \$20,000 in donations and pennies to propagate in the United States the idea that originally came from there, and incidentally some of the English workingmen are kicking hard because their brethren are doing this thing.

The idea was to establish a workingmen's college, to which a man might go or from which he might get courses of study at home. That sounded rather dreamy, like some of the economic ideas of John Ruskin, in whose name the work was taken up. But it developed presently that it was not the intention to make struggling clerks and professional men out of well-paid laborers; also, that it was not the intention to give a foolish little smattering of culture, but merely to give workingmen of whatever age or condition such

about the place. That is how the cost of residence is kept down to such a low figure.

Although housework is not a part of the curriculum, the men soon become experts at it, and there is a growing suspicion at Ruskin Hall that a man can scrub a floor more effectively and more economically than a woman. I had rather counted on finding a man with a mop in one hand and a text-book on political economy in the other, but was disappointed for the prevailing maxim is "One thing at a time."

What They Study. If, as really seems possible, this experiment is going to have a marked effect on the British and American workingmen, it becomes interesting to see what it is that they are being taught. The list of fourteen courses is made up of these branches: Sociology, in which special attention is given to the development of modern society and present social conditions; English constitution and political history, in which stress is laid on the origin and development of English government; English industrial history, covering land laws and the efforts of the workers to better their conditions, the industrial revolution, and a consideration of the mechanical inventions and new industrial organizations, which changed England into a vast workshop.

The co-operative movement and the relation of co-operation to modern social and industrial problems. Trade Unionism. A short introduction into political economy. Principles of Politics, intended to give to the student an insight into the workings of modern

of bloomers that were not of the best description and a somewhat diaphanous sweater took the place of the ordinary outer shirt waist. At the crack of the pistol Miss Lansing bounded fully two yards in the lead and swung into the spirit with an eight-foot stroke. The "kid" tried to move his abbreviated pelted quickly to overcome her lead, but the celerity was not sufficient to close up the gradually increasing gap. Miss Lansing finished at the tape a good fifteen yards ahead of the "kid."

BEST WIVES IN THE WORLD.

A Country Where the Chivalry of Old Times Toward Women Survives.

The men in South America hold their women in highest respect. Not only do they accord them the polite distinction of outward deference, but they guard them with an earnest solicitude that protects them from every care, and they bear for them every burden that man can carry for woman. The chivalry of the olden time survives among these people, and that is doubtless one reason why the women are so contented with their lot. A charming senora assured me that the South American women make the best wives in the world, and I do not doubt it. After marriage the woman is as one lost to the world. Her career is finished so far as matters outside her domestic affairs are concerned. Her sphere of influence is henceforth inclosed within the triple courts of her husband's house, and consists in bringing up her children and in exercising a mild sovereignty in her domestic domain. There are no married firms in South America, no scandals caused by unfaithful wives, no ambitious women playing in their

Science and Invention

Railway authorities of the Mexican government have been ordered to use certain safety appliances. All the passenger cars must be so equipped before the end of 1904.

Forty-one gas engines using blast-furnace gas are working in Germany, the total horse power aggregating 21,950. The horse power of such engines in Belgium last year, France 3,250 and England 2,900.

A company formed by English and American capitalists is about to build the largest wood-pulp plant in the world at Grand Falls, New Brunswick. The works are to cost \$6,000,000, and they will be capable of turning out 5,500 tons of white newspaper, 225 tons of ground wood pulp and 175 tons of sulphite wood pulp daily.

Russian chemists have found that copper is dissolved by an alkaline solution of granit, the copper going into solution as colloidal copper. The old rule that the metals are insoluble in water is being widely disproved, solutions of metallic gold, mercury and silver, and now of copper, having been prepared quite recently. In all these the metals are in a very fine condition, but are true metallic solutions.

In painting or papering the walls of a room, the color of the walls, what color reflects the most, and what color least? Recent experiments in Germany have given the following results: Dark blue reflects 65 per cent, of the light falling upon it; dark green about 50 per cent; pale red a little more than 30 per cent; dark yellow, 20 per cent; pale blue, 30 per cent; pale yellow, 40 per cent; pale green, 40 per cent; pale orange, nearly 55 per cent; pale white, 70 per cent. Glossiness and varnish of course increase the amount of light reflected.

The play of "Robinson Crusoe" is now given in one of the Paris theaters with four animals in the cast of actors. These are a goat, a monkey, a parrot, and chief of all, a dog, who enacts the part of Robinson's faithful companion, "Toby." The dog's real name is Fato, and a writer in La Nature says he will respond to that name only when in the street or at his master's home, but on the stage he answers promptly the call, "Toby." When Robinson shoots a bird, "Toby" runs and picks it up, climbs up a ladder into Robinson's hut, and gives the bird to "Friday," who acts as cook.

This vapor in the air is entirely invisible until the air is brought to a temperature just below the dewpoint, when a fog is formed. How often a dense fog in the morning is dissipated by the sun, and we say the sun has "burned off" the fog. Fog rarely forms except in a perfectly clear, still air. This permits intense radiation from the ground and smoke particles, and this cooling effect is the cause of the fog. The fog point, when the vapor either condenses on the smoke particles or on moisture particles, thus becoming visible in fog. When this fog occurs far above the earth it is cloud.

A PLUCKY YACHTSWOMAN.

She Steered a Boat a Long Distance with a Broken Wheel. The heroine of the Long Island coast is Miss Annie R. Tinker, only 19 years old, and the daughter of Henry C. Tinker, of New York. While out yachting she was steering the boat when she was struck by the flying spokes of the wheel and her wrist fractured. She was not outcried, however, but remained at the wheel as if nothing had happened. Mr. Tinker's country residence, "Briarcroft," is on the west side of the bay at Port Jefferson. Some time ago he had a yacht built, and when the boat was finished announced that in

the near future he was going to have a luncheon party to the men who worked upon it and their families. It was arranged that the party should be carried from the village of Briarcroft in one of Mr. Tinker's launches, and when the party got aboard Miss Tinker took her position at the wheel. The minute the craft got under way the wheel spun round and struck Miss Tinker on the right arm. But not a word did the brave girl say of the accident, and she steered the boat for a mile and a half with her left hand, for her father's help.

When all was well she ordered her horse hitched and drove three times to a doctor's office, where the bone was set. Returning home, she made no mention of the accident and assisted in entertaining her father's guests.

SARDINES CANNED IN AMERICA.

Few of the Toothsome Little Fish Are Brought from Abroad. "Next to the French the American people are the largest consumers of sardines in the world," said a leading wholesale dealer in such canned goods in New York to the writer recently. "Last year the consumption of sardines in the United States amounted to 2,000,000 cases, or 200,000,000 cans. Of this quantity 1,600,000 cases were the product of the State of Maine, 150,000 cases were put up in California, and the remaining 250,000 cases came from France. Thirty years ago all the sardines eaten in this country were imported from France. To-day nearly three-quarters of the sardines sold here are put up in fifty-one packing-houses in Maine. These concerns are controlled by a trust company, which employs 6,000 workmen, who can turn out 1,500,000 cases of the fish annually. "In Maine sardines are caught off the western shores of the St. Croix River and Passamaquoddy Bay. The fishing season commences early in May and lasts until late in the fall of the year. The fish are taken in midsummer when they insure health and strength.

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is prevented by the extension of these wings into the inclosure, thereby forming a triangular hook at each end of it, so that the fish, as they circle inside the weir, are directed past the entrance. The wings are attached to the nets quantities of seines appear upon the surface of the water. The nets are then lifted and their contents are dumped by the fishermen into their boats. The fish make a little squeak when taken from the water and the almost instantaneously an ordinary catch of sardines gives to each boat anywhere from 2,000 to 4,000 fish, the price of which is from \$2 to \$2.50 per 1,000, according to the quantity of fish that are being caught.

Arriving at the packing-house, the fish are carefully cleaned. This operation over, they are sorted according to size and can be sent to another part of the establishment, where they are put into pickle. "The length of time required by this operation varies according to the size of the fish. After this the fish are washed and placed with care upon wire nets, called 'grills,' on which they are dried in a drying room, where they are notified by means of large fans or ventilators run by powerful machinery. When dry and while still upon the grills the fish are cooked by plunging them into tanks containing boiling olive oil. After this cooking the sardines, still upon the grills, are left to cool, and when cold the work of placing them in halves and quarter cans filled with olive oil, tomato and mustard sauce begins. This work done, the cans are sealed with solder and are ready to be put in cases, holding 100 fish, for the market.

The canned goods of every description, sardines are cheaper here than in any other part of the world. American sardines are now exported from this country to the West Indies and South America."—Washington Star.

GUIDED BY HIS SON'S GHOST.

Successful Gold-Seeker Was Plied to a Find by a Spirit.

There was something in the air in the town of Albert Davis, told at the Union depot. Albert Davis is a Blue Mountain prospector, known for his old home in the village of Arkwright, N. Y. Not far from his home is Casadunga Lake, the assembly grounds of the Spiritualists, and from association with Spiritualists Mr. Davis became in time a sort of lukewarm believer in their teachings. He returns, he says, a true believer. He also returns with wealth in his pocket. Mr. Davis told his story in the presence of several fellow passengers at the depot. It was in substance this:

Three years ago his only son died. The father was all but heartbroken; he would not be comforted by the promises of his Spiritualist friends that the young man would come back to him. But one night the boy did come, and again and again. After several of these nocturnal visits, the son told of an acquaintance that he had made in the spirit world, among them, he said, being one whose name was John Fremont. This spirit told of his wonderful life in the West, and among other tales, one of a rich mine that he had discovered, but which never had been found by others. On subsequent visits the son told more particularly of the mine, and gave detailed descriptions of its situation. This spirit told of his wonderful life in the West, and among other tales, one of a rich mine that he had discovered, but which never had been found by others.

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HOW PHILIP REBUKED THE BOOR

Dinner Table Episode in Which the Late Naval Officer Figured.

"I met the late Admiral Jack Philip about ten years ago, when he was stationed at the Mare Island yard," said a former Californian, now living in New Orleans. "He was not then noted for his professed Christianity, but was an out-and-out good fellow, albeit a trifle blunt in his speech. On one occasion a United States ship was in port—I am not sure which of it, but his search for a wife was in progress. I was with the crowd, and while we were in the wardrobe room of our number, a city official, by the way, told the steward to go and get two or three bottles of champagne. The rest of the visitors were agitated at his effrontery, but one of the officers made a sign to the servant and he went out and presently came back with the wine.

"While it was being opened the cheery boor who gave the order remarked jeeringly that he always liked to destroy Government property. 'I've often wanted to drink some of Uncle Sam's,' he added, grinning, 'but I've never had a chance.' The city official, who was present, looking pretty black, and that remark was too much for his patience. 'Stef' he exclaimed, 'you seem to be under the impression that the United States of America furnish free champagne to their naval officers.' 'Well—don't,' he asked the visitor, a trifle disconcerted. 'The only drink that the Government supplies the navy,' said Captain Jack, solemnly, 'is water. You'll find plenty of it outside.' He added, after a pause. Several of the ladies giggled and the champagne went out on the captain's cue to sneak away. I met the Captain, then Rear Admiral, in New York. Just before his assignment to the Brooklyn navy yard," said the story teller, "and in the course of conversation reminded him of the episode I have just related. 'Yes, I remember,' he said, laughing heartily. 'I'm afraid I showed worse manners than the old fellow, but I couldn't help it.'—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One of China's Superstitions. Black dogs and black cats are the favorites in China in the time of food, but when eaten in midsummer they will insure health and strength.

When a new widow wants to do something that is opposed to the rules and traditions, she says that it was "her late husband's request."

"I have lived nearly eighty years," an old man said the other day, "and have seen very little to live for."

ITALY'S NEW KING AND QUEEN.



Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, the only son of the late King Humbert, now becomes King of Italy. He is not gifted with the striking personality of his father. From a physical standpoint he is a weakling. He is barely five feet tall, has always been sickly, walks with a perceptible limp, and can barely mount a horse without assistance. In mind, however, he is a giant and is considered one of the greatest statesmen in Europe. He is a master of a number of languages and speaks English fluently. He is very positive in character and his mind is philosophical. His knowledge of geography is marvelous and his military education has been thorough. The new King is not quite 31 years old and inherits his father's characteristics of bravery and coolness in times of danger. Like his father, he is democratic in his manner and jovial and frank. It is believed that he will make a strong, wise and considerate ruler. He is more popular than was his father among the masses of the people.

NIGHT STREET WORK.

GANGS OF MEN LABOR WHILE CHICAGO SLEEPS.

Necessary Repairs to the Pavements cannot be made in the Day—Street Car and Telephone Companies Keep Busy—Tollers Make Weir Spectacles.

When the roar and turmoil of business life in the city's downtown streets subsides every evening, says the Chicago Chronicle, a small army of workmen takes possession. Flaring torches, the noise of pick and shovel and the rattle of crowbars give a weird appearance to some otherwise deserted thoroughfare that is temporarily in the hands of the street repairing gang.

During the summer season, from May until October, a regiment of night workers is employed on the downtown streets every night. Counting the city gang of street repairers and the corporation gangs, there are probably not less than 250 heavy laborers on the downtown streets every evening. Some times nearly the whole force is employed on a rush job in a single thoroughfare, and at other times it is scattered over a dozen streets. But the street work never ceases while the rest of the city is sleeping.

Outside the First Ward, which embraces all main business thoroughfares, practically all street repairing is done in the daytime. In the downtown section the reverse is the rule. The congested arterial traffic of business hours must not be interrupted even

GLORIES IN HIS CRIMES.

The craving for literary laurels does not seem to be confined to any class or condition in life, judging from the following communication recently received by a prominent publishing firm: "Gentlemen: Dear Sir—I wish to put my life before the public if I can get



STREET PAVERS ON NIGHT DUTY.

for a day. So it happens that when truck drivers have abandoned a certain street for the day and street car traffic is at a minimum the night gang takes possession. Swift work is the rule. The big gasoline or kerosene torches throw a flickering light over the deserted pavement. Trimmy workmen, like unquenchable spears, toll and perspire in order that the traffic of the coming day may be on better pavements. Whole sections of block pavements are torn up in a night and replaced before the morning dawn. The horse commands of the gang inspector rouse the belated traveler on the city car. It is a part of a great city's nightly renovation.

Bronze Tablets in a Marsh.

Constantino Maes, the eminent Italian archaeologist, has submitted to his government a memorial in which he affirms that 3,000 bronze tablets, constituting the records of ancient Rome, from its foundation to the time of Vespasian, are buried in the marsh at Ostia, near Rome. He says that the tablets were carried to Ostia after having been rescued from the fire which destroyed the capital in the year 69 A. D. Signor Maes wants the Italian government to drain the marsh in order to recover these invaluable records, and a commission will be appointed to investigate the matter.

Expenses of a Liner.

While at sea the usual coal bill of an ocean liner is about \$1,000 a day. For food and other items of outfitting, there is paid out three-quarters of a million dollars every year. The cost of overhauling the ship in preparation for each voyage is not less than \$1,000.

Poor Uses For Pine Wood.

Rosewood and mahogany are so plentiful in Mexico that some of the copper mines there are timbered with rosewood, while mahogany is used as fuel for the engines.

Bird Hospital.

Chicago has a bird hospital, the only one of its kind in the world, where sick and wounded birds are received and cared for.

People who can see a woman in the moon ought to put their imaginations to some practical use. They own undeveloped gold mines.

The first money a widow spends after her husband dies represents something she has always wanted, and which he thought they could not afford.



Agreed cheerfully: The mistress—Bridget, you must stay until I get another girl. Bridget—That was my intention, any way. I want to know the kind of a woman ye are?—Bazar.

Financial Tommy: Ms—Tommy, you seem to love pa better than you do me. Tommy—Oh, ma, I don't mean to; but ye see, pa still has his pockets full o' nickels.—Indianapolis Journal.

Flavilla: There are only two kinds of bachelors. Myrtilla—And who are they? Flavilla—Those who are too timid to propose, and those who are too courageous.—Indianapolis Journal.

School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow? Bobby—I kin, please. School Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is the stomach.—Tit-Bits.

Highly Colored: Lady—You have been drinking rum. Sandy Pike—Not a drop, mum. Lady—But how did your nose get so red? Sandy Pike—From drinking circus lemonade, mum.—Chicago News.

Adjoining the Nursery: Mr. Brickton (who has hit his thumb with a hammer)—Remember the children, if you must use such language, why don't you spell it?—Town Topics.

"I never could urinate," said Uncle Eben, "why it is that I find so much satisfaction in marching 'fo miles, hollerin' 'hurras,' dan I do walkin' a few furlongs behin' a mule, sayin' 'giddey.'"—Washington Star.

"Do you go away this summer, Mrs. Woods?" "Oh, yes; we spend two weeks in Michigan with my people, and two weeks in Ohio with my husband's people." "That is all right, but let them visit us."—Indianapolis Journal.

Smith—If there is anything I dislike it is a shallow man. Jones—Yes, but there is one thing in his favor. Smith—'d like to know what it is. Jones—A shallow man doesn't require as much watching as a deep one.—Chicago News.

"In England they say a man 'stands' for office. In this country we say a man 'runs' for office. Why is this?" "Well, the principal reason is that if a man 'stood' for office over here he'd never get one."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Job: Wife—Oh, John! I was shopping at Joblot's to-day, and I saw just the sweetest thing there. Husband (diplomatically)—Yes. That's a great scheme of Joblot's to have mirrors all through the store.—Philadelphia Press.

Tried to Obey: Papa—Ah! You have disobeyed me. Willie—I tried not to. It isn't my fault. Papa—Not your fault, eh? Willie—No, sir. You said, "I do not catch you at that again." an' I done my best not to let you.—Philadelphia Press.

Early Ambition: "Oh! mah goodness!" exclaimed little Abe Lincoln Snow, "I wish I was talk de little boy in dis hyar story-book." "Whuffer?" asked his mother. "Kase hit see he went to bed wif de chickens."—Philadelphia Press.

Equity Comment: "This," said the funeral director, "is the very latest in caskets; what do you think of it?" "Well," said the cigar man from next door, after a long study of the article, "I'd hate to be seen dead in it."—Indianapolis Press.

Cupid's Bunker: The Tiffin-Smith wedding is off. "How dreadful. What's the reason?" "Oh, Miss Tiffin-Smith wanted her name in three sizes larger type than his on the announcement cards, and he wouldn't have it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Consistent, at Any Rate: "Why, Dolly, where's Marie? I thought you were playing circus." "Well, she got mad and went home, 'cause I wouldn't give her any peanuts. I was the monkey and she was the tiger, and tigers don't eat peanuts."—Bazar.

A shop-keeper wrote to one of his customers as follows: "I am able to offer you cloth like the enclosed sample at half a crown a yard. In case I do not hear from you, I shall conclude that you wish to pay only two shillings a yard. In order to lose no time, I accept the last mentioned price."—Tit-Bits.

"Hodown—I understand your wife insisted on drawing the plans herself for your new house. Jigsw—Yes, she's busy over there now. Hodown—Oh, I thought she had finished. She told my wife she had all the closets laid out. Jigsw—Yes, but now she's got to put the rest of the house around them."—Philadelphia Press.

Client—I don't think you ought to charge so much for your services. You knew from the start that it would be impossible for you to win the case. Lawyer—And for that very reason I ought to be paid more than I ask. It takes time and other matters for arranging the records in a case which has nothing in it.—Boston Transcript.

"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause five dollars, which she earned herself by hard work." "How did you get yours?" "From my husband. It shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work." "You don't know my husband"—Baptist Commonwealth.

Coast Trade Moving Southward. Quebec was originally the natural port of the Atlantic. It dropped down to Salem, to Boston, now to New York, and already New York business men are complaining of Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, New Orleans and Galveston. Trade is finding its level, as the waters of the country debouch to the south. From wide areas east and west, and starting almost from the British-American line, the mighty Mississippi gathers trade as the flows to the Gulf.

Sugar from Tar. Saccharine obtained from tar is 220 times sweeter than the cane sugar and is used in sweetening and preserving jams, fruit preserves and jellies. Unlike ordinary cane sugar when so used, it is not liable to mold or ferment. On the other hand, it does not fatten or nourish the body, and in certain ailments is therefore recommended by doctors for sweetening coffee, tea and other beverages in place of the ordinary cane sugar.

Some people are so disagreeable they feel ashamed when they laugh.



OXFORD RUSKIN HALL IN HOUSEHOLD DRESS.

instruction in history, political economy, the principles of politics and the principles of labor movements, co-operation and similar things that would be of practical help to them in looking after their own interests.

The result was the establishment of Ruskin Hall at Oxford. A good deal was said about it at the time, but it was rather generally looked upon as a fad, and then forgotten except by those who had some personal interest in it. But the applications for residence in the hall at Oxford were so numerous that the limited accommodations of the first excess had been lately been established in Birmingham, another at Manchester and another at Birkenhead, and others are to be started soon. Furthermore, the number of students in the correspondence courses is already over 1,500, and is increasing rapidly.

To Begin in St. Louis.

Various English labor leaders fell in with the idea, and the suggestion seems to have come from some of them that it should be carried back to the United States. In consequence, the general secretary of Ruskin Hall, H. B. Lees Smith, and two trained assistants, will go to St. Louis to establish a Ruskin Hall there, of which Mr. Smith will be principal. They expect to branch out from there until in time every big city in the United States has a branch of this unique college. Two prominent English labor leaders—C. W. Bowerman, Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, and James Sexton, Secretary of the National Dock Laborers' Union—have gone to the United States to talk with the labor leaders there and prepare the way for their co-operation. The \$20,000 required to start the college in America has already been guaranteed, and a good deal of it has been raised mostly from members of the correspondence class. It has been said that the British trade-unions as a body have been backing the undertaking, but this is not the case.

The Reason for Making a Beginning in St. Louis.

Without doubt it is that Walter Vrooman, who was the founder of the college and supplied the first of the money to start it, was a St. Louis man, and was active in the politics and business there. He and his wife, a Baltimorean, who is interested as much in the new movement as her husband, now live in Oxford, and give practically all their time to Ruskin Hall, of whose council Mr. Vrooman is President.

Name for American Hall.

It is the intention to open a hall in St. Louis as soon as possible like that in Oxford, and to begin at once a correspondence school. As soon as the number of corresponding students in any other city seems to warrant it a hall will be started there also, and on out until, for all that the originators can see to the contrary, every American workingman from Maine to California will have an opportunity to become an undergraduate.

And what are these halls to be like, and how is the model one to be managed? The best answer can be had through some account of the peculiar features of the Ruskin Hall at Oxford. It is housed in an unpretentious, four-story structure that was at one time the residence of the fifth Duke of Marlborough, and was afterward visited by John Ruskin, who is a friend of his lived there. It is just beyond beautiful old St. John's College.

To any one who visits it after revolving in all the luxury of the ancient seats of learning scattered all around it, it looks bare indeed. Pine tables predominate, and not many of the accompanying chairs have backs. Workrooms and bedrooms are furnished in the utmost simplicity. They have to be, for the total cost of residence, including board and lodging, is \$2.50 a week, and the tuition and tutors' fees are 90 cents a week more.

Perhaps the queerest feature of this whole thing, and a feature that is preserved in the United States, is that every student in the hall is expected to work two hours a day at cooking, housecleaning, etc., as no servants are kept, and there are no women

political machinery and an understanding of the Constitution and self-government. The Labor Movement. Psychology especially as applied to habit, attention, reasoning, memory, emotion and instinct. Philosophy, based on the needs of an organic society rather than the speculations of pedants. English literature, especially with reference to essay writing. John Ruskin as the prophet of a new social order. Courses for training and lecturing. There also are classes in English, French, German, mathematics and logic, as required.

The first Englishman to enlist in the

cluded homes, so far as is known. There are no women's rights conventions, no women's temperance societies, no daughters, no mother's meetings. There is not even a woman's whist club in the whole country. The wife knows nothing of the family finances, and she is not consulted in the consideration of her husband's serious affairs. The question may well be asked by the women of the United States, What in the world do these women do with their time? and the answer is that their days are quite as full of activities, mental and physical, as they wish them to be. South American women do not crave the freedom and the publicity of life they see enjoyed by their sisters in this country. They prefer the security with the protection of their own method of life. They are very charitable, too, and are kind to the poor people in their neighborhood, as they send portions of bread and meat every day to their poor neighbors.—Woman's Home Companion.

ELOPEMENT A FAMILY TRAIT.

Descendants of Col. George Manning Have Followed His Example.

It is the latest dictum of science that acquired traits are not inherited. In the case of the Manning family, the disposition of the first members of the line there is any record must have been transmitted and the disposition has led to eight, if not nine, elopements.

WON RACE FROM A PUGILIST.

Athletic Colorado Woman Has Made a Record as a Sprinter.

Ellen Lansing is an athletic young woman of Colorado who has already won honors on the cinder path and is seeking for more antagonists to conquer. She resides near Denver and is of English birth, having been in this country about four years. Early in life she displayed a taste for athletics. She is not only a sprinter, but can handle an car with the skill of a professional.

Kid Parker, the pugilist, who has recently been in training near where Miss Lansing resides, had the pleasure



WOMAN BEATS A PUGILIST.

of meeting the English Galates, who jokingly remarked that the "kid" was an ice cart in a sprint. The "kid" heard something about her prowess in a short distance, but did not think her speed was of the wind description, so he half bashfully challenged her to a race for 100 yards. The next morning when the "kid" turned up he found the athletically inclined Irishman ready to contest for the honors. Both sprinters were taken into the garden, and Mr. Hellows, who happened to be there at the time, was selected to get them off the mark. The young lady wore no skirts to hinder a free movement of her limbs. Her graceful apparel consisted