An Oblo School-Master's Method of Teach-

ing English Granmar.
While the leading educators of Distriet No. 42, Sedgwick County, Kan., are engaged in an earnest effort to bring their school to a higher point of efficiency by the use of the slow match and shotgun, some other parts of the country are not idle. Jackson township, Hancock County, O., has been heard from. The problem which the Ohio instructor of youth located there has been at work on is that of compulsory education. This subject is one which, as we all know, is far from being settled satisfactorily. Laws are passed that all children must attend school, but even if they can be enforced, it does not follow that all childeen will study their lessons diligently and be able to make a showing satisfactory to the conscientious and painstaking teacher. To accomplish this end has been left for the Ohio instructor referred to. The advanced grammar class was on the floor and he called on one of the boys to explain the exact relation which the participle sustained to the various parts of speech. The slothful but unsuspecting youth was free to admit that he could not do so. On hearing this lamentable confession the Jackson township educator drew a slung-shot from his sleeve and struck the misguided young man a couple of light blows. With the slow match, the shotgun and the slung-shot well established among our educational appliances America may well make a new boast of her great public school system.

What measure of popularity the common leather and lead slung-shot may obtain as a means for impressing English grammar upon the fickle mind of youth it is too early yet to say. It certainly does not look encouraging for it, when we learn in the course of the dispatch bringing the intelligence of the whole affair that its arst user has had his license to teach revoked by an unsympathetic board of examiners to whom the beauties of the slungshot are as a sealed book. But its promoter, Mr. John Walters, has many things to console him as he sees an ordinary teacher installed in his place. Gallleo heard as good men as reside in Jackson township ridicule his telescope. John Walters may yet live to conduct a grammer publishing house and announce prominently in his advertisements a fine slung-shot with

every volume. Mr. Walters' ideas on educational subjects are what may properly be called advanced. He thinks that the teacher should not only be able to offer the pupil instruction, but also be prepared to see that he takes it. It is all very well, he argues, to assign a pupil a lesson on the subject of participles, but it is better to see that the lesson is impressed on him so that he will not forget it, even if it takes a new slung-shot every day. Our Ohio friend's ideal teacher is one who, while the scholars are at their books, throws his feet up on his desk, draws on a pair of brass knuckles and calmly uses a large jack-knife in the guise of a toothpick till recitation time. Then he calls the class to the floor, gets out his text-book and other weapons and proceeds to drive the children intrusted to his care along the flowery paths of learning on a fast run. Give Prof. John W. Walters a common school grammar and a good slungshot and he will agree to carry the rules of syntax to the dullest pupil. All is novelty, all is excitement with the Walters' Method of Teaching English Grammar. The ordinary instructor approaches the weary student with the dry and uninteresting facts concorning participles and their relation to other words; it is true that Prof. Walters comes up to him with the same facts in one hand, but he is reaching into his boot for a six-ounce

Fred. H. Carruth, in Texas Siftings. Romantic Heligoland's Doom.

slung-shot with the other. The effect

of the Jackson township idea of com-

pulsory education on our school sys-

tem will be watched with interest .-

Oklahoma squatters are complaining that the new land-office is "pulling the ground from under their feet," but the literal meaning of that phrase is at present illustrated on the island of Heligoland, where a stormy sea recently toppled over a large cliff, together with its top, stratum of pastures and cottages, and at the same time revealed the existence of a cliff undermining at least one-third of the remaining scant area, which has now been reduced to a little less than one third of an English square mile. Year by year the sea encroaches upon the rocks of the west shore, but the full extent of its ravages was only lately ascertained by the discovery of an old map, showing not less than eighteen different villages, with eastles, forts and monasteries, where the water now covers the submarine rocks to a depth of half a hundred fathoms. Like the island of St. Helena, the cliffs of Heligoland rise abruptly from an ocean abyss, which more than probably will swallow up the last breakwater before the middle of the next century. -Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

-Light colored fruits, such as pears, peaches and apples, should be dropped into cold water as they are pared. This will preserve their color, but they must not be kept there long, or the flavor will be destroyed. It is not so important to keep peaches a light color as it is pears. In all preserves there is danger of the juice of the fruit reducing the sirup; it is well to let it remain uncovered for twentyfour hours, and then if the sirup is found thin, pour it off and scald again.

Recently a negro woman near Conterville, Wilkes County, Georgia, having her young baby in her lap at church, got to shouting and pounding her child. She beat it so severely that several of its ribs were broken and the calld died in a few days from the

-The "real red poppy" has recently been found to have the valuable power of binding with its roots the soil in which it grows in such a manner that it will prove most valuable in supportof rallway embankments with popples on the other side of the water

HOW FLIES MULTIPLY.

one Curiously Interesting Parts About the Annoying Insect. Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace has re-

ntly published a book on Darwin. ts Mr. Wallace is a Spiritualist and a horough Darwinian, It seems that the nonkey scare about our ancestry is not so alarming after all. This is a side remark. To the point in which the fly figures. Mr. Wallace points out some facts, or a great many, rather, to show there is a continual competition, struggle and war going on in nature. This struggle is ever acting over the whole field of nature, and no single species of plant or animai can escape from it. Says Mr. Wallace: "This results from the fact of the rapid increase, in a geometrical ratio, of all the species of animals and plants. In the lower orders this increase is especially rapid, a single flesh fly producing 20,000 larvæ, and these growing so quickly that they reach their full size in five days; hence the great Swedish naturalist, Linnieus, asserted that a dead horse would be devoured by three of these flys as quickly as by a lion. Each of these larvæ remains in the pupa state about five or six days, so that each parent fly may be increased ten thousand fold in about a fortnight. Supposing they went on increasing at this rate during only three months of summer, there would result one hundred millions of millions of millions for each fly at the commencement of summer-a number greater probably than exists at any one time in the whole world. And this is only one species, while there are thousands of other species increasing also at an enormous rate; so that, if they were unchecked, the whole atmosphere would be dense with flies, and all animal food and much of animal life would be destroyed by them. To prevent this tremendous increase there must be incessant war against these insects, by insectivorous birds and reptiles, as well as by other insects, in the larvaas well as in the perfect state, by the action of the elements in the form of rain, hall or drought, and by other unknown causes; yet we see nothing of this ever-present war, though by its means alone, perhaps, we are saved from famine and pestilence."

So you see the fly, like every thing else, when made the subject of scientific study is a very interesting little nuisance. He has to fight the whole world, and the world comes very nearly being beaten sometimes. I think it is nip and tuck now, with the fly a trifle in advance. Is not the whole matter strange? Without a fly we might have pestilence and with too much fly, and let alone, we would have famine. Eat or be eaten is the law of nature, and somehow we just eat enough not to let any thing get an advantage.-Chicago Journal.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. The Progress of Electrical Invention-Labor-Saving Devices.

An expeditious way to lower the temperature of a small vessel of water is to drop into it a few crushed crystals of nitrate of ammonia. The crystals will reduce the heat about fifty degrees.

From experiments made in Richmond, Va., with electric heaters, it seems probable that a passenger coach can be kept warm at an expense of two cents an hour, the current being supplied by a dynamo on the locomo-

Inventor Edison is at work on a 'far-sight" machine which he hopes to have perfected in time for the world's fair in 1892. By its aid the inventor says it will be possible for a man in New York to see the features of a friend in Boston.

Recent experiments at the Royal Polytechnic school at Munich show that the strength of camel-hair belting reaches 6,315 pounds per square inch, while that of ordinary belting ranges between 2,230 and 5,260 pounds per square inch. The camel-hair belt is unaffected by acids.

A natural bed of substance resembling shoe-blacking is reported in Rush Valley, Utah. Analysis shows that it contains 16 per cent carbon, 34 per cent. aluminium, and 50 per cent. clay. When properly applied to leather it produces a fine polish that is not easily destroyed.

Builders are now making doors of two thick paper boards molded into panels, glazed together with glue and potash, and put through a heavy rolling process. Covered with a waterproof coating, they are hung like wooden doors, and are both beautiful and serviceable. They possess the additional recommendation of being comparatively noiseless.

French steel-makers are manufacturing steel containing a variable portion of copper, two to four per cent, which is capable of far greater resisting power and is more elastic and malleable than simple steel. This alloy is to be used in making artillery of large caliber, armor plates, rifle barrels, and projectiles. It will also probably be valuable for making girders for building purposes and ship plates.

The relative hardness of woods is enlculated by the hickory, which is the toughest. Estimating that at 100, we get for pignut hickory 86, white oak 84, white ash 77, dogwood 74, scrub oak 73, white hazel 72, apple tree 70, red oak 69, white beech 65, black walnut 65, black birch 62, yelow and black oak 60, white elm 58, hard maple 56, red cedar 53, cherry 55, yellaw pine 53, chestnut 52, yellow poplar 51, butternut and white birch

-Americans are grauually being recognized as the greatest yachting people in the world. Nowhere else an one find so much enthusiasm and interest over a yacht race as here, and what is more significant, this is the only country in the world where the masses have any idea of the details of sailing and the maneuvers of yachts in a race. The yacht-race reports in the great daily papers of the United States, which are read understandingly and ing embankments. Already several with great interest here, would be engineers have undertaken the sowing Greek to the average newspaper reader HISTORY OF GLOVES.

Their Introduction Into England Dating Gloves date back to a very remote period, the ancients not being strangers to their use, and by the eleventh century they were universally worn.

In a tomb in Egypt a pair of striped linen mittens were found that had been worn by a lady. Xenophon alludes to the Persians wearing gloves, and gives t as a proof of their effeminacy; and Homer describes Lacrtes at work in his garden wearing gloves, to secure him from the thorns. The Romans were severely upbraided by the philosophers for wearing gloves; but these eproaches had no effect in diminishng their use-they were too convenent and comfortable to be lashed out of being by the tongue of philosophy.

They do not appear to have been worn in England until the beginning of the eleventh century, and were of of time, a great deal of ornamentation was used on the gloves in England. The efficies of Henry II. and Richard had gloves adorned with precious stones, and real gloves ornamented of King John and Edward I., when their Gloves were even ornamented with crests and armorial bear-

of silk or linen, embroidered and jeweled. A pair preserved at New College, Oxford, are of red silk, with the sacred monogram surrounded by a glory, and embroidered in gold on the fully and studded with pearls.

About 1600, leather gloves appeared They were embroidered, adorned with pearls and gems, and trimmed with ace. Perfumed gloves, too, made their appearance, and were very popular with the ladies. We are told that Queen Mary Tudor had a pair of 'swete gloves" sent to her by a Mrs. Whellers. The college tenants of Oxford had perfumed gloves presented to them, as well as distinguished guests. The custom went out soon after the reign of Charles L.

Gloves were presented on various occasions. They were given at wedis, when no prisoner is arraigned for white gloves.

Gloves have played an important part in various ceremonies, although originally intended simply as a coveror conferring dignities, possession was given by the presentation of a glove. Bishops were sometimes put in possesmethod of challenging was in vogue down to the reign of Elizabeth.

but while the latter are good, the tain. bad. The French kid gloves formerly seen in this country way down the gulch, where a neck is

EQUINE INTELLIGENCE.

It Can Not Be Compared With That of Dogs, Elephants or Parrots.

There is an immense deal of superstition about the intelligence of horses. I stopped to-day at the curbstone to chat with an expressman. I said to him: "How much does your horse know?" "That horse, sir," he replied, "knows just exactly as much as a man." This is the way every body talks who owns a horse, or tends horses, and it seems to me to be perfeet nonsense. I have seen horses walk around a post until they had wound the bridle all up, and then stand for hours with their heads up against the hitching post, simply because they didn't have sense enough to walk the other way, and unwind themselves. I have seen them, when hitched to a ring in the payement, get their feet over the bridle, and then go into fits because they didn't have sense enough to lift their feet back over the bridle again. I have seen them dance around in a burning barn with their manes and tails on fire, simply because they didn't have sense enough to run out. Anybody can steal a horse without any objection from the horse. A horse will stand still and starve or freeze to death, with nothing between him and a comfortable stall and a plenty of oats except an old door that e could kick down with one foot, and that could be opened by removing a pin with his teeth. If this shows a high degree of intelligence, even for a with the dog, the elephant, or even be a perfect fool - Chicago Journal.

Statistics of sleep may not prove any thing of importance, but they are interesting. According to statistics prepared in Russia, the need of sleep greater in women than in men, the duration of sleep being longer and the percentage of tired morning and evening and of not tired being 3 to 2 and 2 44, and white pine 85.—Chicage to 3 respectively as compared to the men. Students sleep longer and are etta." less tired than other men. The time needed to fall asleep is about the same in all three classes-20.8 minutes for the men, 17.1 minutes for students and 21.2 minutes for women. In each case, however, it takes longer for those who site characteristics.

-A stingy man of Burlington, VL, drew up some valuable papers and used ink of his own make to save expense. The other day he found that the writing had all faded out, involving him in a loss of \$7,000,

A VALLEY OF DEATH. & Ravine in Yellowstone National Park

Where Game is Asphyxiated. "In Yellowstone Park there is a ravine that proves as deadly to animal life as that Death Valley of Java, where wild beasts perish by the score," said Henry W. McIntyre. The gentleman was connected with the party who surveyed the reservation, under the endership of Arnold Hague, the park reologist. While following the streams o trace the extinct hot springs the explorers reached a ravine in which he bones of many animals, bears, deer, abbits and squirrels, were found. The presence of the remains caused the party much wonder, and a solution of the strange affair was found only when a crow that had been seen to fly from the side of the valley to a carcass that was yet fresh lit on its prey, and

almost immediately fell to the ground.

"The death of the bird," continued German manufacture. In the course Mr. McIntyre, "was caused by gaseous exhalations, whose presence in the park had been before unsuspected. The larger game also met its death by inhaling the deadly gas. The ravine is in the northeastern part of the park, with jewels were found upon the hands in the vicinity of the mining camp of Cooke Creek, and not far from the line tombs were opened during the last of the mail route. All about this region gaseous exhalations are given off, which form sulphurous deposits. In the almost extinct hot-spring areas of The ecclesiastical gloves were al- Soda Butte, Lamar river and Cache ways richly adorned They were made and Miller creeks the ravine was found. This region is rarely visited, atthough it is an admirable spot for game, which, however, goes unmolested by man, the laws against hunting being very severe. The road to the valley acks. Pope Boniface VII. had gloves has few attractions, and the visitors of white silk embroidered very beauti- to the Fossil forests and Hindoo basin seldom make the trip.

"In the center of a meadow, reached by an old elk trail, is a shallow depression that was once the bed of a hot-spring pool. This is now dry and is covered with a slight deposit of salt, and that is the balt that attracts the elk and other game of the region. The 'lick' extends for seventyfive yards up the ravine and is thicker and more palpable towards the upper end. The creek runs past along the side of the valley and boils and bubbles as if it were the outlet of a hot spring. But the water is cold and the disturbance in its surface is caused by dings, funerals, as valentines, as the emissions of gas, mainly carbonic Easter gifts and New Year's presents. acid. It also contains sulphur, as At a maiden assizes in England—that particles of that are seen on the sides of the creek. As we went up the trial-the judge is presented with stream the odor of sulphur became very strong and caused irritation of the bronchial passages. About eighty vards above Cache creek were the bones of a large bear and nearby was ing for the hand. In bestowing lands a smaller grizzly decomposed, but with the skin and hair yet fresh. Only a short distance farther on were the skeletons of many more animals, sion of their sees by the delivery of a such as elk and deer and other large glove. To throw down a glove was a game. Squirrels, rabbits, birds and challenge to a duel, and to pick it up insects were lying about in quantities was to accept the challenge. This and the ravine looked as if it had been the 'scoop' of a drive into which the animals of the park had been hunted France has the credit of making the and had there been left to die of hunbest gloves and the cheapest, but ger out of mere wantonness. There George Augustus Sala says that the were no wounds apparent on the chean gloves in Paris are really dear; bodies before us; all the animals had that you will give from eight to twelve been asphyxiated by the deadly gases francs for a pair with three to six but- that hung a few feet from the surface tons, and the same price in London, of the gulch in a dense, palpable cur-

were far superior to the so-called formed. To that point the gas must French of to day. They could be had have been driven by the wind, and its from French importers as low as deadly nature may be easily guessed seventy-five cents and a dollar. The when it is remembered that the slightbest gloves in Europe are said to be est motion cau-es a diffusion of the those made in Grenoble.—Demorest's ether that would tend to decrease its noxious properties. Here is the explanation of the oft-repeated assertion that game was being exterminated by hunters in the Yellowstone, notwithstanding the stringent laws that had been passed for the protection of animals there. I had seen it noted that each year bears, deer, mountain tigers and other wild animals were disappearing from the reservation, and it was asserted that friends of the people who had charge of the park were allowed to hunt there in defiance of the law. There were probably 150 bodies of wild animals in the gulch when I was there. But, although there were skeletons entire and single bones, it must not be supposed these were the remains of all the game that had found death in the ravine. They had accumulated only since the last rain storm. Through this gulch a mountain torrent runs when the snows have melted from the mountains or after a hard rain. Then all things, stones, bones and bodies, are tumbled together on their way down to the mouth of the gulch, whence they are carried away in the creeks or are left to mark the course of the stream and bleach on the table lands. I had noticed near the Mammoth hot springs the bodies of mice and bugs, but had never attributed their presence to the deadly gases that were so rapidly killing off the large game of the park."-San Francisco Chroniele.

-Tommy was at Sunday school in his first pair of trousers, and a picture brute, I can not see it. Compared of a lot of little angels was before the class. "Tommy, would you like to be the parrot, the horse seems to me to a little angel?" asked the teacher. 'No, ma'am," replied Tommy, after a careful inspection of the picture. 'No. Tommy? why not?" inquired the teacher, in surprise. "Cause, ma'am, I'd have to give up my new trousers."

> -"What is a fool-killer, ma," asked little Johnny. "Go and ask your father, my dear; he knows everybody. "A fool-kill'ar, my boy," returned Mr. Brown, "is a little thing called a cigar-

-A feading Presbyterian minister of Chattanooga, states that on the top of White Mountain, in Western North Carolina, are three trees of the cachoin species growing close together and each being about a foot in diameter and are frequent dreamers and light sleep about fifteen feet in height. The top ers to fall asleep than persons of oppo- of the trees is about twenty feet in diameter and perfectly flat, being so completely interwoven that a number of persons can walk on them with ease. Twelve persons can lie down on the top of the trees without danger of falling. Indeed, so close are these tops that holes had to be cut in the middle for persons to get on top.

A BLIND MAN'S INDUSTRY. It Procures For Him a Thorough Collegiate

For a man totally blind, and, more over, without the advantages which wealth can give, to attempt to obtain a collegiate education would, at first thought, seem to be a well-nigh impossible task. That it is a rare thing is demonstrated by the fact that, up to the present time, there have been but two blind men who have graduated from any of the American colleges. The first of these, now dead, graduated some twelve or fifteen years ago from Harvard. The second, Arthur Elmer Hatch, of this city, graduated from Bates College this year. As an example of a plucky struggle for an education in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, the career of young Hatch has rarely been equaled or excelled. He was born of poor parents, about twentyseven years ago, in Franklin County, Me. When about two years old he was deprived of his sight by disease. In 1870, at the age of eight years, he was sent to the school for the blind at South Boston. His parents were too poor to accompany him, and, young and helpless as he was, he made the trip alone. He went by boat, and on arrival at Boston he

an officer.

He remained at the South Boston institute for ten years, taking a common English course and learning the trade of chair-bottoming. He did not, as most of the pupils did, take a musical course. He left the school and ceived the idea that a blind man ought to have a college education as much as any one else, and I determined to have one if possible." In the fall of that year he entered Wilton Academy, of which Prof. I. C. Phillips, a Bates graduate, was principal. Prof. Phillips took much interest in young Hatch and aided him materially in fitting for college. His lessons were learned by the aid of his mother and his fellowstudents. His mother read his English studies to him until he had them firmly fixed in his memory, and his Latin and Greek he learned with the assistance of the other boys. When his turn came to recite, instead of reading the text from the book himself, the teacher would read a passage and he would then translate and give its grammatical construction. Geometry he mastered by means of a cushion upon which he outlined the propositions with pins and twine. Sometimes his mother would draw the geometrical figures, reversed upon a sheet of paper, and then prick them through so that he could feel the figure in its proper form upon the back of the paper. He was also aided in the study of geometry by the use of kindergarten blocks. At the academy he also undertook the study of French and German, as it was still uncertain whether he would be able to get through college. His expenses he met by working at his trade of chairbottoming, getting work from the New Sharon chair factory in 1884, and after entered Bates College in the fall of 1885, with the class of '89, with which he graduated. His studies at college were pursued in the same manner as at the fitting school.

The expenses of his course he has met himself, chiefly by lecturing upon educational and temperance subjects in different parts of the State. A year ago he issued a volume of original essays and poems, entitled "The Progressive Annual," the sale of which added somewhat to his income. On one of his lecture tours in Northern Maine he met with an adventure which might well have proven disastrous. but from which, with his usual pluck, he extricated himself safely. Traveling alone through the woods, he accidentally turned off from the main road on to an unused wood road which penetrated for miles into that Maine forest of which it has been said: "The whole State of Massachusetts might be set down in the middle of it and it would take her people a day's journey to make their way out through the surrounding forest." Hatch wandered into this woods for a distance of six or seven miles, but finally discovered his error, and after much difficulty succeeded in retracing his steps and getting out into civilization again .--Lewiston (Me.) Cor. Boston Globe.

Reliable Antidote for Ants.

I tried several methods to prevent ants molesting bees and found the following far the most satisfactory: By the use of crow bar make a hole in the center of the ant hill down to the bottom, which is easily found by the more open or less compact earth. Then turn into this hole a gill of bisulphide of carbon, and fill and crowd down with earth. As the liquid is very volatile and can not pass out of the now compactly filled hole, it quickly evaporates and kills all the ants. If clay be near always use this to crowd into the hole, as it is more impervious than sand, though by firmly pressing with the foot the sand can be made to hold the liquid. Kerosene may be used instead of the carbon, but it is far less effective. So, too, of carbolic acid. By mean of sirup, so covered by ganze that bees are excluded, the ants can be trapped in great numbers and destroyed. I have often done this, and by adding Paris green have poisoned the ants .- Prof. A. J. Cook, in N. Y Tribune

-Man is not the only victim of the combination craze. Even ducks as soon as they hatch their eggs start at once to pool their issues. - Baltimore American.

-The Empress of Russia always carries a large fan when she goes out to screen her face from those who stare at her.

-If all of the Indians in the United States were congregated in one village it would not be as large as St. Louis. Potal Indian population in United States, 247,761.

THE DIRECTOIRE STYLE. The Most Hygienic Gowns That Can Ba

The present style of the directoire suit is probably the most hygienic dress that has ever been worn by women. The absence of full drapery and the plain skirts prevent it from in-

The custom of making many of these dresses without pockets is not a necessity. The dress with seven pockets is of the directoire style. Four of these pockets are inserted in the vest in the same manner as pockets are made in gentlemen's vests. Two are in the upper part of the vest-one for a watch and the other for a pencil. The owner of this dress has had occasion many times to exclaim: "Oh, what a comfort that pencil-pocket is to me. I never before could find my pencil." Two of the pockets referred to are placed in the lower part of the vest, to be used for car tickets and small articles. In the back drapery are inserted two oblong pockets, the openings of which are drawn together more, and clothing not half as much by clastic cord. One of these is found most useful as a receptacle for a memorandum book; the other for a card case. Under one of the panels on the asked a bystander to call a policeright side is inserted a long pocket to man to aid him in getting across the city, and to be certain that he was be used for the handkerchief and purse; and on the other side, hidden not being deceived, made the officer also by one of the panels, can be lift him up until he could feel of his placed another pocket for keys and shield, and thus be certain that it was other articles that are not needed for immediate use.

It is to be hoped that this style of dress, the directoire, will not be of the ephemeral nature of many others, but will be generally adopted by business women, with the improvement in the returned home in 1880. Soon after way of pockets which we have sughis return, as he expresses it, "I con- gested. There is a cry going out through the land from the lips of selfsupporting women against the bondage of fashionable dress. It is, indeed, a matter of great importance that a dress shall be worn by business women which shall combine all the artistic features of a fashionable dress gins to study how to forfeit his bear with the comforts and conveniences required.

The annoyances that have been caused by non-hygienic dresses heretofore in vogue are only fully appreciated by the self-supporting woman the impulses which nerve and more who generally finds herself constantly a man in life's conflicts, are gone is hampered by them. That women have been successful while struggling with his neighbors have less. But such difficulties is an unanswerable lives by rule, uses the plain sees argument in favor of their physical endurance; but whatever success those follies and corrupt practices of of remarkable intellect can attain under such circumstances the ordinary woman can not expect to go tilting on the road to success with shoes which give her the appearance of having club feet, with waists reduced to two-thirds their natural proportions, and without pockets in which to carry the articles which business life requires.—Business Woman's Journal.

SAMOAN CUSTOMS. How Brides Are Won, Houses Built and Graves Marked.

carried off by a party of the friends of the groom, who never marries in his own village. The natives vie with each other in collecting bottles, which are a great rarity in that country, and are used after death to encircle the graves, which are level with the ground, two or three rows of bottles indicating superiority. The beverage of the Samoans and the process, of manufacture is more curious than inviting. A substance resembling liqnorice is chewed by girls until it becomes soft and pulpy, when it is mixed with water, and must be used soon after being prepared. If too much is taken a slight paralysis of the limbs follows, but soon passes off. It is used largely at entertainments, and people who indulge in it properly seem to be benefited. The occupation of the people comes down from generation to generation. The son of a carpenter can not be any thing but a carpenter, and no other family can follow that occupation. The process of house-building was described. A man needs a new house, talks with his relatives, sounds them as to whether they think he needs one and will be likely to contribute, visits the house-builder with many compliments upon the fine houses he hears he builds, and leaves a present. After a time he repeats his visit. Later a relative goes with a present and similar compliments, and so on until at last the builder signifies his intention of building the man a house and sends word he is coming. A house is put at his disposal in the village, his expenses are met by the man for whom the house is to be built, and when the house is finished the relatives assemble and presents are given to the house-builder. Very little money is exchanged. Although a gentle people, in war the Samoans are quite barbareus, going over the field and cutting off the heads of the wounded after a battle. The enemies show great consideration for each other in arranging for a battle, sending word that if perfectly convenient one will meet the other with so many men at such a place at such a time, never varying from the number of mon agreed upon. Lieutenant Ripley closed with an interesting account of a picnic given by

a Samoan princers, several hundred servants being in attendance, and the chief entertainment for the natives consisting in sliding down a waterfall about thirty feet high.-Springfield (Mass.) Union.

-A bad nickel, easily identified by certain marks, has worried the streetcar drivers of Rome, Ga., for two

- "Well, what you wearin' glasses fur, Mr. Johnsing?" "Fur my eyes, Nigger; did you s'pose I wuz wearin' em fur de colie."-Once a Week.

-Education without experience is of about as much use to a man as a lace petticoat would be to the wife of an Eskimo fisherman. -- Boston Courier.

-Eiffel is said to have gained the first idea of the tower which bears his name from sitting behind an American woman in an American theater. - Life.

HOW TO GROW RICH Father Clarkson Delivers a Painture on True Economy. In early life we recollect h

young man inquire of a vener

tleman, who had accumulate

estate, what the secret of his was. He said it was: "Wh and the claim skirts prevent it cumbering the limbs and relieve it earn seventy-five cents per day, the cumbering the limbs and relieve it only fifty cents of it and known that the cumber is the cumbering the limbs and relieve it only fifty cents of it and known that the cumber is the cumber in the cumber in the cumber is the cumber in the cumber is the cumber in the cumber is the cumber in the cumber in the cumber is the cumber in the cumber in the cumber in the cumber is the cumber in from the unnecessary weight which has only fifty cents of it and keep on from the unnecessary weight with the old debt." That information, simple up been so serious an objection to the old was, has had an important was, has had an important in spon life's transactions. And g were lived up to by a large man laborers, mechanics and all classes wage-workers the world would be great blessing. The rapidly isen ing riches and consequent willful w wicked extravagance of a large case of our population is corrupted a minds and misleading the practical the great mass of workers Will the riches are increasing, paupers a multiplying much faster. There is twice as many, according to pos lation, of those who ask and ceive aid now as did fily per ago. And yet the wage-work receives twice as much to then. The articles of fool conty then. Wage-workers of all both male and female, are not prope-ing as formerly. They are not week monthly and yearly laying up a po-tion of their wages as then. They ha more extravagantly, spend more ray lessly, and foolishly ape their neigh bors in fashionable follies. Mechan appear, at least a large proportion them, not to attempt to make any po-vision for the future. When they make \$15 or \$18 per week, instead of pamanently investing at least one that of the amount, they spend itall The if work fails, or the man is taken at or any member of his family, so as keep him from work, the family a once becomes an object of charit, to neglected. The man becomes discusaged at the accumulated debts, until begins to debate with himself whole he ought to try to pay the old dea So soon as he does that-when he is repudiate his obligations, he is gon He no longer has that keen some honor which teaches him to regula sacred his debts. Then he is no longer man. His pride, his ambition, and ald has not confidence in himself a saries of life, and scorns to spe to growing cussedness of the world at lays up carefully at least one-this what he earns, soon he will see time are better days for him. A like weekly and annually saved, the screasing accumulation of interest a nereasing ambition, and the recent energy will soon build or buy a hose Then the expense of living decrees and the saving can be more, until a perceptibly the man with his half find themselves in comfortable dress stances, respected by the world is financial credit established, and be enabled to enter other enterprise the as a day laborer. Lieutenant Charles H. Ripley, in a alk on Samoa, gave a most interest-

We have seen these things world out and demonstrated all about a le ing account of the marriage customs the last sixty-five years. The me of the Samoans. After ascertaining who spends as he goes soon has no ing to spend, but is broken down the amount of dowry the maiden is spirit, credit and character; but the man who weekly saves his earnings, economizes in his bu ness, soon places himself among to nonored and respected. It is as or tain as the revolution of the spher But the man who saves nothing and ower in spirit, enterprise and chan ter. He soon becomes too indoiest work and not too proud to beg. All he goes down as fast as gravitation a ake him. Trust no man who desut egularly save and lay up a certain ent. of his wages. There is no be or him. He will become sour, alos hose who prosper by saving and all live a miserable life, hating the properous and dying a beggar. arn seventy-five cents per day spal

BLACK IS WHITE. Seemingly Incontrovertible Argund from Etymology. The word black (Anglo-Saxon lie

legister.

læc, bleak,) is fundamentally the same s the old German black, now might be found in two or three compos is Blachfeld, a level or plain; Ban nahl, the seum which floats on the in when silver is melted, and Blacking and it meant originally "level," "he and was used to denote blackness. cause blackness is (apparently) bore color. But the nasalized form of his s blank, which also meant original bare, and was use to denote whites because whiteness is (apparently)he of color. The same word was well lenote the two opposite things. For which it would seem that black is till To any one who shall point out n this etymological argument la endeavor to be grateful, provide does not disturb the very satisfact conclusion. This I should miss resent. It may help him to a con sion and serve as a further supp my contention to point out that he Angio-Saxon actually means wh as well as "black," so that it is at its nasalized form only that the sa word is employed to express epos things. Why is this, unless that wa primitive mind both white and h appeared to agree in being bare void of color, and for that rea leserve the same name? And be can not help harboring a supsuggested by the Old German Ru rost (which appears to be seat) solete, or only used in some loc that our "black frost" meantore a frost bare of accompanies toar, rime, and it is a coincidence that it should be black in cold blacken the vegetation. But we long lost hold of the original man and believe it to refer to the cont Notes and Queries.

-Droughts are not so great and ty, reasons the New Orleans Pioph as poor farming and poor landordinary drought would hardly be ticed if all farms were skillfully aged on the intensive plan-

-It is said that Culiman Col Ala., is the only level arable and tile tract of land in the Souther Si in which there are virtually be sa in a census population of more 15,000, including an area of over square miles, there are only for