

TEACHING REDSKINS.

METHOD OF EDUCATING INDIAN CHILDREN.

Progress Made by the Introduction of Manual Training into Schools—Gratifying Results of an Experiment Tried by Miss Estelle Reel.

Since her appointment as superintendent of Indian schools Miss Estelle Reel has accomplished wonders by the introduction of manual methods in agency schools scattered throughout the western States and territories. Early in her career as superintendent she became convinced, as she herself expresses it, that "among all children, Indians and whites alike, the shortest road to the brain is through the hand." In a perfunctory way manual training had been in operation before Miss Reel received her appointment, but since then it has received close attention and the results have been gratifying in the extreme. In the early days of the republic most Indian teachers sought to lift the aboriginal mind to the plane of Christian enlightenment by means of texts and sermons, catechisms and injunctions, and too commonly their efforts ended in the sad realization that the seeds so sown on stony ground.

tion, when completed, will consist of the large examination and office building, a restaurant, laundry and bathhouse, a power-house and a hospital and a physician's house. All of these are to be fireproof. The government does not intend that the catastrophe which destroyed the old station on the night of June 15, 1897, and threatened the lives of between 200 and 300 immigrants, shall be repeated. No wood has been used in the construction of the main building except in the floors of the offices on the second story and in the trimmings.



IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL, ELLIS ISLAND.

the eye does not convey to the mind an idea of its size. It covers one and one-half acres of ground and is 1,054,400 feet.

In order to provide greater isolation for the hospital and furnish a basis for the anchorage of the steamers used in transporting the immigrants, a new island, about three acres in extent, has been made southwest of the main island and parallel to it. The two are connected on the Jersey City side by a crib. The hospital is being built on the Jersey City end of this new rectangle of land. The physician's house is to stand on the southwestern extremity. The other buildings are on the main island, the restaurant, laundry and bathhouse adjoining the main building on the northwest end and the power-house occupying the north side of the island.

All of the buildings and the landing piers and ferry slip are to be connected with covered passageways, so that from the moment he lands on the island until he leaves it the immigrant is not once in the open air unless he is permitted to walk upon the broad promenade on the roof. There are no loopholes by which he may leave without the consent of the officials.

Ellis Island has been used as an immigration station since 1891. Shortly after Congress relieved New York State of the supervision of the European im-

igrants was John Sweeney, the son of a well-known lively man.

During the evening it was suggested as an additional means of entertaining the guests that some one be hypnotized. Young Sweeney, who is quite a powerful young man, offered his services, and was soon under the influence of a young operator named Cook. In a few moments it was seen that the young man was completely under Cook's influence. The company became annoyed and suggested that the spell be broken and the victim released. This was attempted, but in vain. The young man cut up all sorts of antics. In his efforts to release his patient the operator was terribly slugged and several of his front teeth knocked out. Sweeney manifested wonderful feats of strength. At times half a dozen or more men attempted to seize and bind him, but could not do so. The services of a star-stunt policeman were called upon. When he got within reach of the latter's fist

he received a terrific blow, which sent him spinning away more than twenty feet. Sweeney, under the peculiar influences, appeared to imagine himself a prize-fighter, and for a time it was well that few disputed this point with him.

A physician was finally summoned, and after a long struggle the young man was handcuffed. He was removed to a hospital for treatment. Sweeney remained in a stupor until the next morning about 8 o'clock.

Too Many Fried Messes.

Dr. Jacobs, writing in the Medical Record, says that in the United States there is one physician to every 400 people—proportionately twice as many as in Great Britain, four times as many as France has, five times as many as Germany has and six times as many as Italy has. And Dr. Jacobs might have gone on to show that we take an interest in patent or proprietary medicines and in various other forms of extra-professional treatment which is almost non-existent in Europe.

There must be some explanation of this American craze for doctoring. Certainly it is not that we are sickly and an ailing race. On the contrary we are exceptionally hardy and enduring.

It may be that our backwardness in the art of cooking has a great deal to do with it. Outside of a few highly-favored centers the efforts of cooks are directed chiefly to the concocting of sundry fried messes that are interesting to the palate but productive of that lumpy feeling in the pit of the stomach and afterward of all manner of disorders—all this is possible in China, where a joss-house stands over the grave of Edward T. Ward, who created the ever victorious army to which Gordon afterward owed his fame.

Ward, the Yankee soldier of fortune, was the only foreigner ever deified in China. He won this sacred regard by his military genius, due to him more than to any other individual, for the crushing of the Taiping rebellion—that bloody convulsion which for years devastated the richest provinces of China and cost millions of lives. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1828, and from boyhood sought desperate adventures. Bailed of a West Point education, he went to sea. At the outbreak of the Crimean war he joined the French army, but after his arrival at the front he had a quarrel with his superior officer and was allowed to resign. After taking part in Walker's filibustering expedition against Nicaragua he shipped as a sailor on a vessel bound for China.

He reached Shanghai in 1859. The city was in a panic. Chung Wang, the greatest of the Taiping generals, had reached Sung-Kiang, eighteen miles away. The foreign powers were doing nothing. In despair the merchants of Shanghai proclaimed a reward of \$250,000 to any body of foreigners who would drive the Taipings from Sung-Kiang. Ward presented himself to the chief merchant and entered into a contract by which he was to receive the entire reward if he should raise a force and capture Sung-Kiang. He gathered up his standard 150 Europeans and American sailors and in the face of great difficulties marched on the enemy. In a pitched battle before the walls of Sung-Kiang he drove back 3,000 Taipings, but retreated when another force attacked his flank.

On his next expedition from Shanghai he was re-enforced by a body of

Science AND Invention

The Chinese are not mentioned either in the Old or the New Testament. It is not known from which of the sons of Noah they descend. As a nation they date several thousand years back.

By arrangements with the two governments of France and Germany, a telephone service has been inaugurated between Paris, Frankfurt and Berlin. The charge for the use of the wire between Frankfurt and Paris is 80 cents for three minutes, and between Paris and Berlin 1.25 for the same time.

Things grow very fast in the Arctic summer. As soon as the snow melts off in many places the ground is covered with a vine which bears a small berry something like a huckleberry, porwong it is called. It is sour and has a pungent taste, and the Indians leave off work and go porwonging, cramming themselves with the berries.

The theoretical velocity with which water flows under a given head is 8.03 times the square root of the head. To find the pressure in pounds per square inch of a column of water, multiply the height of the column in feet by 4.34, approximately; consider that every foot of elevation is equal to one-half pound pressure per square inch; this allows for ordinary friction.

A new submarine cable is about to be laid between England and Germany. This is the fifth cable, and a comprehensive idea of the increase in the cable traffic between the two countries may be gathered from the fact that, whereas in 1896, when the fourth cable was laid, the annual number of cablegrams was 1,867,808 per annum, no fewer than 2,465,013 cablegrams are now annually transmitted.

M. Gain has examined the structure of the embryo of grains of wheat and barley obtained from Egyptian mummy cases, and finds that although the grains have undergone but little change in external appearance, and the reserve substances have retained their chemical composition, the chemical composition of the embryo has been completely altered, and it is no longer capable of development. The dormant life of the seed must long have expired, and M. Gain regards this observation as entirely disproving the apocryphal statements that these seeds can germinate after thousands of years.

Sir W. H. Preece says that one great advantage of electric over steam traction on railroads is that it impresses a continuous and uniform torque, or turning, on the shaft, while the action of the steam locomotive is intermittent. The consequence is that wheels driven by an electric motor get a continuous "bite" on the rails, as steam-driven wheels do not. By means of this constant grip, slipping on greasy rails is avoided. It is also possible, with electric traction, to apply the maximum torque at once, and thus to bring a railroad train up to its greatest speed much more quickly than is possible with steam traction. This advantage is especially valuable on city lines, where stoppages are frequent and distances between stations short.

Under government encouragement, it is said that Siberia is gaining 200,000 farmers per year. Among its exports are cereals, butter, wool, leather and dried and preserved meats. Already this remote country, which the popular imagination is apt to picture as a vast waste, the abode of frost and snow and misery, is becoming talked of as a possible competitor with the well-known cereal-producing countries of the world. A member of the French bureau of foreign commerce estimates that, on the basis of the present population of Russia in Europe, Siberia can sustain 80,000,000 inhabitants, although how it can do so is not clear. It produces one-tenth of the world's yield of gold, but owing to climatic obstacles many of its mines are not worked, and its immense coal deposits have hardly been touched.

FISHING IN CHINA.

How the Piscatorial Art Is Practiced by Cunning Celestials.

In this country the fisherman is a man who uses hook and line or the net in following his profession and folks would stare with wonder to see him start off with a flock of birds to help in catching fish. Yet this is done in China. There the Chinaman may be seen in his sampan surrounded by cormorants which have been trained to dash into the water at his order, seize the fish and bring them to the boat. Should a cormorant capture a fish too large for it to carry alone, one of its companions will go to its assistance, and together they will bring it in.

If the Chinaman wishes to catch turtles he will do so with the aid of a sucking fish or remora. This fish has on top of its head a long disk or sucker by which it attached itself beneath moving objects such as sharks, whales, and the bottoms of ships rather than make the effort necessary to independent movement.

The fisherman fastens the remora to a long cord tied to a brass ring about its tail, and when he reaches the turtle ground puts it overboard, taking care to keep it from the bottom of the boat. When a turtle passes near the remora darts beneath him and fastens to his shell. Struggle as he will the turtle cannot loosen the grip of the sucker, and the Chinaman has only to haul in on the line, bring the turtle up to the boat, and take him aboard—Washington Post.

YANKEE DEIFIED IN CHINA.

American Soldier of Fortune Worshiped as a God by Mongolians.

To worship a dead American as a god to make a pilgrim to his shrine, to hear tales of the miracles enacted there—all this is possible in China, where a joss-house stands over the grave of Edward T. Ward, who created the ever victorious army to which Gordon afterward owed his fame.

A good cook can come pretty near to keeping the doctor out of the house—New York World.

French Tobacco.

Many French medical men are also doing the use of tobacco, owing largely to the government monopoly of that commodity. According to the physicians the cigars of the "Regie" (those made at the government factories) are so uniformly bad and the tax on all other brands is so prohibitive that the only sensible thing to do is not to smoke at all.

A girl may keep quiet on the subject of her intended's income until after their engagement is announced, but that is the turning point for boasts or wails.

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Imperial Chinese troops, whom he designed to use for holding the place won by himself and his soldiers of fortune. This time he captured the city although outnumbered a hundred to one.

The only reverses he encountered were in two successive attempts to capture Sing-Po while the defenders were commanded by an Englishman named Savage. In the first assault Ward was wounded in the jaw. Brought to trial by the foreign consuls of Shanghai for violating the neutrality laws of his country, he escaped by swearing that he was no longer an American citizen, but a Chinese subject. He met a hero's death in a pitched battle near Sing-Po. Shot in the stomach while leading a charge, he refused to leave the field, but remained, like Wolfe, to urge his men on to victory.

The Chinese buried him in the Confucian temple, which was a unique honor for a foreigner. A shrine was reared over his grave and declared miraculous. Some years later the Peking government proclaimed him a Joss—New York World.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

An agent who forwards collections to a sub-agent and directs him to make any other use of the funds than an application thereof for the benefit of the principal is held, in *Milton vs. Johnson* (Maine), 47 L. R. A. 529, liable to the principal for such misuse of the funds by the sub-agent.

A person excluded by a co-tenant from a mine in which he has a lease of an undivided interest is held, in *Paul vs. Cragmas* (Nev.), 37 L. R. A. 540, to be entitled to maintain an action for damages and not to be limited to an action for partition or an accounting of rents and profits.

An intention to convert real estate into personalty when bought by a partnership is held, in *Darrow vs. Calkins* (N. Y.), 48 L. R. A. 209, to be manifested by its purchase for partnership purposes, with partnership funds, and its retention in partnership business indisputably with intent for profit.

Right of the owner of a life interest in lands to maintain an action of partition against the owner of the estate in remainder is denied in *Love vs. Haupt* (Kas.), 48 L. R. A. 257, where it is held that a decree settling over a part of the property to a life tenant in fee simple in a partition case is wholly void.

Garnishment against an executor to reach a debt of the decedent before decree for distribution of assets is denied in *Hudson vs. Wilber* (Mich.), 47 L. R. A. 245, in the absence of statutory permission, although the debt has been placed in judgment in a suit revived against the executor. The numerous authorities on the question of garnishment of executor or administrator are reviewed in a note in this issue.

Provision of a penalty for violation of a statute enjoining upon railroad companies the duty of blocking switches closed in *Narramore vs. Cleveland, C. & St. L. Railway Company* (C. C. 6th C.), 48 L. R. A. 68, not to make that remedy exclusive of actions by persons injured by the neglect of the duty imposed, unless such is the intent to be inferred from the whole purview of the statute. With this case is a note reviewing the authorities on the liability of an employer for injuries to servants caused by want of blocking at switches.

Hearts Are Still Trumps.

When education makes a man fit so unusual wise
That he can't bear ter walk about
In ordinary guise,
When he must wear a shiny hat,
Ter keep his ideas in,
It seems ter me that 'Farin' is
A fully an' a sin.

I see the college chaps in town
A-swellin' round in style,
A-lookin' mighty dandified,
As though they knew a pile;
An' then I read, when I git hum,
O' how they've done some trick
That would have put ter shame the
Brains
O' any lunatic.

How the Piscatorial Art Is Practiced by Cunning Celestials.

In this country the fisherman is a man who uses hook and line or the net in following his profession and folks would stare with wonder to see him start off with a flock of birds to help in catching fish. Yet this is done in China. There the Chinaman may be seen in his sampan surrounded by cormorants which have been trained to dash into the water at his order, seize the fish and bring them to the boat. Should a cormorant capture a fish too large for it to carry alone, one of its companions will go to its assistance, and together they will bring it in.

If the Chinaman wishes to catch turtles he will do so with the aid of a sucking fish or remora. This fish has on top of its head a long disk or sucker by which it attached itself beneath moving objects such as sharks, whales, and the bottoms of ships rather than make the effort necessary to independent movement.

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Poor Lo's Religious System.

So benighted was the religious system of the Indian that each department of the animal kingdom was provided with a little divinity to look after its affairs. Thus the Spirit of the Great Swan looked after all swans, the Spirit of the Great Turtle controlled all turtles, and so on through the list, every kind of an animal having its own protecting spirit to guard its interests and punish its enemies. These divinities—who are under the control of the Great Spirit—felt a great interest in the human race, and any one of them might become the protecting genius of any particular man.

Strength of the Golden Eagle.

The golden eagle has great strength. It lifts and carries off with ease a weight of eighty pounds.

The people are very good and patient considering that all that stunts in a hundred have to look forward to is a game of cards with a neighbor this evening, or a missionary meeting day after to-morrow.

No doubt the children's idea of heaven is a place where all mothers have colds, and big giants go around with handkerchiefs every few minutes wringing their noses.

It is perfectly natural to like more than one kind of pie, but death to the man who likes more than one woman.

THE BREECHES BUOY.

At Last Proper Respect Is Shown for the Feelings of Women.

Boston sentiment, as reflected in cultured circles, has always set in strong against the breeches buoy, says the *Marine Journal*. As a life-saving apparatus the breeches buoy has its strong points, but there is a lack of modesty about its operations that has often brought the blush of shame to the cheek of beauty on the Massachusetts coast. This rude device will do well enough for saving the life of a man, but the mere thought of rescuing a Boston woman in such a fashion has been known to send a chill of horror up and down the granite spine of Bunker Hill monument.

We are gratified beyond measure, therefore, to record that Prof. Peabody, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the board of life-saving experts, of which he is president, have taken steps to veil the immodesty of the breeches buoy. At the last meeting of the board it was recommended that a canvas bag skirt be furnished all stations, to be used hereafter in taking women ashore from shipwrecks.

Whether the skirt is to be flounced, bang plain or "bell shaped" is not stated. The garment is not intended to take the place of the breeches buoy, though heavens knows the cause of morality and good government would be greatly advanced if something were devised to supersede it. Therefore, the b—s will be continued in use, shocking as the thought is, but the canvas skirt will encircle both the b—s and the woman, and, although the former seizes the chaste limbs of the latter with all the familiarity of an old friend, the whole world may not look on and snicker.

This is a great and noble thought, and does immense credit to the head and heart of Prof. Peabody and his associates. The feelings of a Boston woman cannot be too much respected. They are tender and easily wounded, and the etiquette of shipwrecks has not entered too soon into the midnight studies of the deep thinkers and philosophers of Massachusetts. Too long has the shames of the b—s been permitted to go its indecorous way. Too long has its shriek of exultation been heard above the storm when it saw a ship drifting on the rocks. To be sure, in case of accident, the breeches buoy is still "there or thereabouts," but the public does not know it.

That this innovation will be a good thing for shipping interests goes without saying. There is no telling how many Boston women have been deterred from taking sea voyages through the dread fear that a shipwreck might throw them into the society of the b—s b—y. While they could, with a great effort, endure the thought of falling into the arms of old Neptune, or being ogled by bold mermen, the bare thought of the b—s b—y was too much for them. Prof. Peabody and his considerate associates deserve the thanks of Boston women yet unborn.

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HOW A JAP WROTE ENGLISH.

Specimen of the Language as Exemplified by a Writer.

The following letter, written by a young Japanese student to one of the members of a Washington club in which he is a waiter, is an excellent example of English as "slo" is written by the orientals who seek to master "her."

"Sir: The spirit of pride and the esteem of honor which characterize our countrymen oblige me to write a few words to you regardless of the penalty for the obtrusive intrusion upon your precious attention.

"To-day I went at the club to get my wages, and met with the steward, Mr. John, at the entrance. He stepped back a few paces, and checking my way, ordered me to leave with many repetitions of abominable oaths which mean of some honor can't restrain his passion from revolt on such a violent shower of curse.

"Anger was beyond my control, and involuntarily I returned my share of compliments; upon which he snatched the potato masher and was brutal enough to give me two severe blows on my person and inflicting quite painful injury.

"Through all this affair I was never offended; when I went there to demand the money to which I am entitled he unjustly enjoined me to get out; that is an unreasonable movement, and cannot fail to hurt a man's feelings.

"What? without being satisfied with that insult made my blood boil and the veins burst with successive onslaught of ignominious swear. My returning was completely excusable, for to be indifferent to such an ignoble treatment denotes the one is a stranger to the sense of honor, and so he ought to have realized it with abashed submission. And what again? the tongue, the countenance that was not capable enough to wreak his savage fury, and then resorted to the final step of violence as though I was a mass of clay insensible to disgrace and pain.

"I could not reconcile to forgive him for such a cruel assault, and would have avenged the injury with the same weapon he wielded to my full gratification; if otherwise a bystander meddled in and forced my highly strung nerves to ordinary coolness.

"However, I have no thought to let his brutality hide from the eye of the right and just, and so I have taken some trouble to write these lines, and ask you please to glance over it at once. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. N."

ACTRESS SELLS NEWSPAPERS.

Pauline Schroder Has a Stand at a Theater Where She Once Played.

Pauline Schroder, who was until three seasons ago a successful actress, is now selling papers before the New York theater in which she once appeared. Miss Schroder is a California woman, and went on the stage when she was a child. The name of the first play in which she had a part was "The Streets of New York," with which she was later to make such close acquaintance. In the height of her career she was married, but soon left her husband. She went to live with her invalid mother in a little flat in New York.

The actress was still young, but she gave promise of making a worthy name for herself in her profession, but an accident happened that made her a cripple for life. One morning Miss Schroder started on her wheel to get some medicine for her mother. A trolley car knocked her down, dragged her the length of a block, and left her maimed and desperately injured. For weeks she lay in the hospital, persistently refusing to consent to the amputation of her leg, which had been badly crushed. Then, for fear they would amputate it, despite her refusal, she went home to the flat where her mother lay. All her money was gone. The two women faced starvation, and then Miss Schroder bought a bundle of papers, went to the door of the Casino, on whose boards she had been a favorite, and took her station as a newsgirl.

Leaning on her crutches, her face so changed by want and suffering, that few persons recognize her, the once pretty actress presents a pitiable picture. Theatrical managers who knew her in the old days pass and talk to her, and many a quarter is left in her hands in payment for a penny paper. Here and there one interests himself in her case, and there is now talk of obtaining compensation for her injuries from the street railway company—if possible. That this can be done is not likely, except at the end of a hard-fought lawsuit, such as the attorney who has interested himself in her case promises to carry on.

Great Greed for Lands.

It is said that the flag follows the trade, but in the Russian case it is the trade which follows the flag. Russia has never made a movement from which she has gone back; her great land-grabber and her great Cecil Rhodes was called Yamak, and he penetrated and annexed the great part of Siberia for the czar of the day, and Russia within the last few months has christened her most powerful ironclad after this great explorer.

The counts of Mouravieff, uncles of the late minister of foreign affairs is the present czar, are known in history, one as the man who annexed the greater part of the Caucasus for the czar of his day, and the other completed the Siberian annexation; and their successor, the late Count Mouravieff, was following in the footsteps of his ancestors.

The Russian minister of foreign affairs acts independently, sometimes without consulting any of his colleagues, and very often without consulting the czar. He always employs men who have been trained in the development of the Russian empire, at the expense of other people.—London Express.

Female Police.

"There ought to be about fifty women police on the New York city force," said Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. "They ought to be of discreet age, and a principal part of their duties should be the looking out for young girls coming to the city as strangers. And some of them ought to patrol the streets at night, to look after women going home from work or the theaters."

Wise is the young attorney who poses as an old book.



EDUCATING YOUNG LATTER DAY SAVAGES.

development. In like manner his face without that complete development of nerve and muscle which gives character to expressive features; his face is stolid because it is without the animation of free expression, and at the same time his mind remains measurably stolid because of the very absence of mechanism for its own expression. In short, the Indian instincts and eyes and muscles and bones are added one to another, and all to the bits of the race for uncounted generations, and his offspring cannot be taught to be like the children of the white man until they are taught to do them. The children of our aboriginal land holders are now wards of the law, and in the minds of most right-thinking people they are entitled to the same consideration."

migrants entering through this port a wooden building 750x250 feet was erected on Ellis Island as a station at an expense of between \$500,000 and \$600,000. It was opened on New Year's Day, 1891. On the night of June 15, 1897, the big nondescript building, described at the time as a veritable tinderbox, was burned to the ground, fortunately without the loss of a life. The immigration office was moved back to its original home in the barge office and preparations were made for the construction of a series of fireproof buildings to replace the old buildings. The cost of these is over \$1,000,000.

HYPNOTISM AND PUGILISM.

Easy Subject Becomes a Tough Customer When Under the Influence.

One of the most remarkable cases of hypnotism yet reported is attracting the attention of medical men here, says the *Baltimore Sun*. The victim, too, for a time made things lively for about twenty persons who were attending a tea in the West End last evening. The scene of the singular actions of the victim of hypnotism was at the residence of W. J. Gillman, No. 922 West Marshall street. The subject of the hypno-

FASHION PLATE OF OUTDOOR GOWNS FOR AUTUMN WEAR.



Walker Cost. Club Frock Trimmed with Beaversilk. Seasonable Costume of Light Cloth. Walking Costume. Walking Costume.