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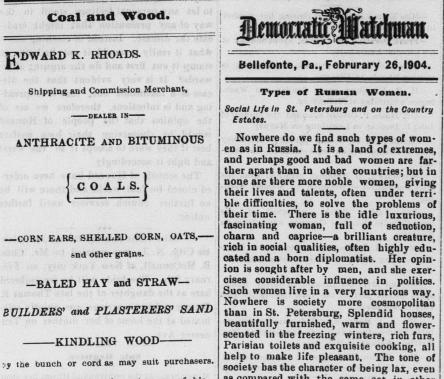
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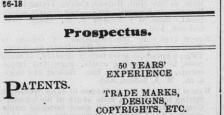
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as compared with the same set in other capitals, and great ladies have a passion for cards and for all sorts of gambling. The country seat is visited for a few weeks or months at the pleasantest time of the year. The castle is fitted up in the English style, with all the comforts that money can buy and a good supply of French and English books. The great lady looks after the hospital and school she has founded, reads a good deal, pays formal visits to the small proprietors and drives over to see her friends at another castle 20 miles off, where they exchange gossip about their friends in St. Petersburg and Paris

and discuss European topics. The other type is honest straightforward and sensible, brave and energetic, as strong in soul as in body. These are the women with a mission, workers, people with

views and ideas. If of the upper classes, they work hard on their own estates, supporting schools, trying to train the peas-antry in better methods, facing undaunted the uphill task of influencing stolid and ignorant beings. Numbers of the women of the nobility manage the estates and keep up the great houses to which they belong, when the men of the family are supine and given over to pleasure. In no country do women show greater devotion. In the famine two years ago ladies traveled immense distances at their own expense and lived amid terrible conditions, organizing and saving life in a large hearted and capable way—raising subscriptious, nursing the dying, persuad-ing starving children to swallow and appearing themselves to live without sleep upon black bread and tea. The daughters of the rich nobility are educated at home, often by two or three accomplished and highly paid governesses. There are three classes of elementary chools. In the government institutes, which were first founded by Catherine 11, class distinctions are strictly observed Some only receive the daughters of the hereditary nobility and of men of high civil and military rank; others educate girls from the lesser nobility, the daughters of merchants and the clergy. The girls remain from their sixth to their sixteenth or seventeenth year, during which time they see little of their own family. The instructions given is very superficial, and they leave these enormous institutions with very little practical preparations for daily life. The zemstov, or local assembly, has established a better class school for the poor, and there remain the village ls, which are under the priests and in which the standard is very low Secondary education is best served by girls' intermediate schools, which teach languages, arithmetic and the rudiments These have now over 80,000 pupils and have done a great work among the middle class girls. The next step is a

university education, and we find women sustaining a heroic struggle in their efforts to attain this. For years past distinguished persons of both sexes have interested themselves in the intellecual life of the country, and it is striking to learn the number of young girls who have broken loose from the mean and aimless life which custom had prescribed for them.

When parents are unable or unwilling to make an allowance girls go off to university towns and contrive to eke out a living, in teaching pupils and acting as servants in order to find means to pursue their studies. Men students help then often, coaching them for nothing and showing the utmost sympathy. Numbers study in foreign universities to escape the harass ing regulations of the government. which, however, at one time interfered with their

residence abroad, and ordered all to return to Russia under pain of exile. After some years permission to study abroad was again granted, and by every sort of shift, by sending correspondence to American papers and by living as working girls, three or four in a room, they contrive to support themselves.

Colleges for women in Russia have with great effort been started from time to time, and, whenever the government al-lows it, are attended in large numbers, out an instant's hesitation the tinv culprit burst out with the good, old Methodist and excellent courses are given by men of science. Female medical schools were opened many years ago, and the splendid work done by those who had studied in them during the war with Tarkey in 1880 secured for them the full medical degree. The Medical academy was closed when

most flourishing because a few of the students were discovered to be implicated in a political agitation, but the number of students was not so great and such an exodus followed to Paris, to Switzerland and to Finland that the state was obliged to reconsider its decision. A fresh scheme was hampered with all sorts of restriction and the numbers limited, but the lady doctors have grown so strong, their work is so well known and highly valued, and they are supported by such large subscrip-tions, that the academy has been reopened. Among the wild and scattered population of Russia there is an inexhaustible field for women as doctors and teachers. It is the knowledge of this which has disarmed the opposition to their going through a university course. In 1897 Russia had 997 lady doctors, and the number increases every year. In this pro-fession they have made a distinguished name and have disarmed prejudice, have enormous practices in the great towns and are largely employed by the municipali-The post of instructiesses to the gymnasia

are the most congenial careers open to teachers and are fairly well paid. The zemstvo schools offer the largest field of work, but the life requires great fortitude and self-sacrifice. The school mistress is liable to be cut off from the world all through the long winter. She toils many hours a day for a beggarly reward, lives in a comfortless cabin and sees no books or society, yet many girls take up this life with genuine zeal. Another drawback is very common.

A great lady opens a school for her ex-serfs. She chooses a teacher who has read and thought and who throws herself into her work. She is worshiped alike by children and parents, but she is independent, she does not treat the inspector with servile deference, she avoids the often brutal taxgatherer, she brooks her opinion of tyranny and injustice, consequently she

is soon marked "suspect," and the lady is advised to remove her. The universities and professions are chiefly reinforced by the daughters of priests, doctors and other professional men. The women of this class are often very intelligent and full of new ideas. As a rule they are poor and have little society. In the much richer and trading class the women learn little and read

nothing and are grossly superstitions. They are often good and kind, but dull, with few advantages. However rich they may be, they are never recognized by Russian society.

Although she is scarcely five years old and has been brought up in an atmosphere of ultra-religious feeling, she is very often quite naughty. Two maiden aunts watch over her temporal and spiritual welfare, and often take her to prayer-meeting on Wednesday evenings, when her infantile mind is duly impressed. The other day, in search of adventure, she began to rummage a desk belonging to one of her aunts. She was caught in the act, and a severe reprimand followed. "See what you have done !" exclaimed Auntie. "I am strongly tempted to whip you!" With-

hymn: "Yield not to temptation, For yielding is sin."

The threatened whipping was indefinited ly postponed.

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Glossary of Native Terms Used in Fai East. Manchurian Terms

-To the name of a city, indicates apital of province, a city of the first-class. Chou—Indicates city of the second-class. Yi-A small post town, as Ychang-Yi. And at the termination of geographical rms

Kiang, Ho, Ychuan, Ychu-All mean ream, river.

Hai-Sea, sometimes lake. Shan-Mountain. Kuan-Camp, strong, fortified place. Shan-Hai-Kuan-The fortified camp where the mountains and the sea meet aptly illustrates these three terms. Ling-Pass over a mountain. Ycheng Chen-Holo-Town, large village

At the beginning of geographical names the following prefixes may generally be translated :

Ya-Great, large, Siao-Small, little. Pei-North. Nan-South. Hei-Black. Huang-Yellow. Si-West. Tung-East. Strang-Upper. Hio-Lower.

KOREAN TERMS. Po, or Pho-Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters-for nstance : Yongampho--The harbor near mouth of

Yalu river. Do-As termination indicates that the place is a province, and means, therefore, "the district of," or that it is the capital

city of such a province. Han-River.

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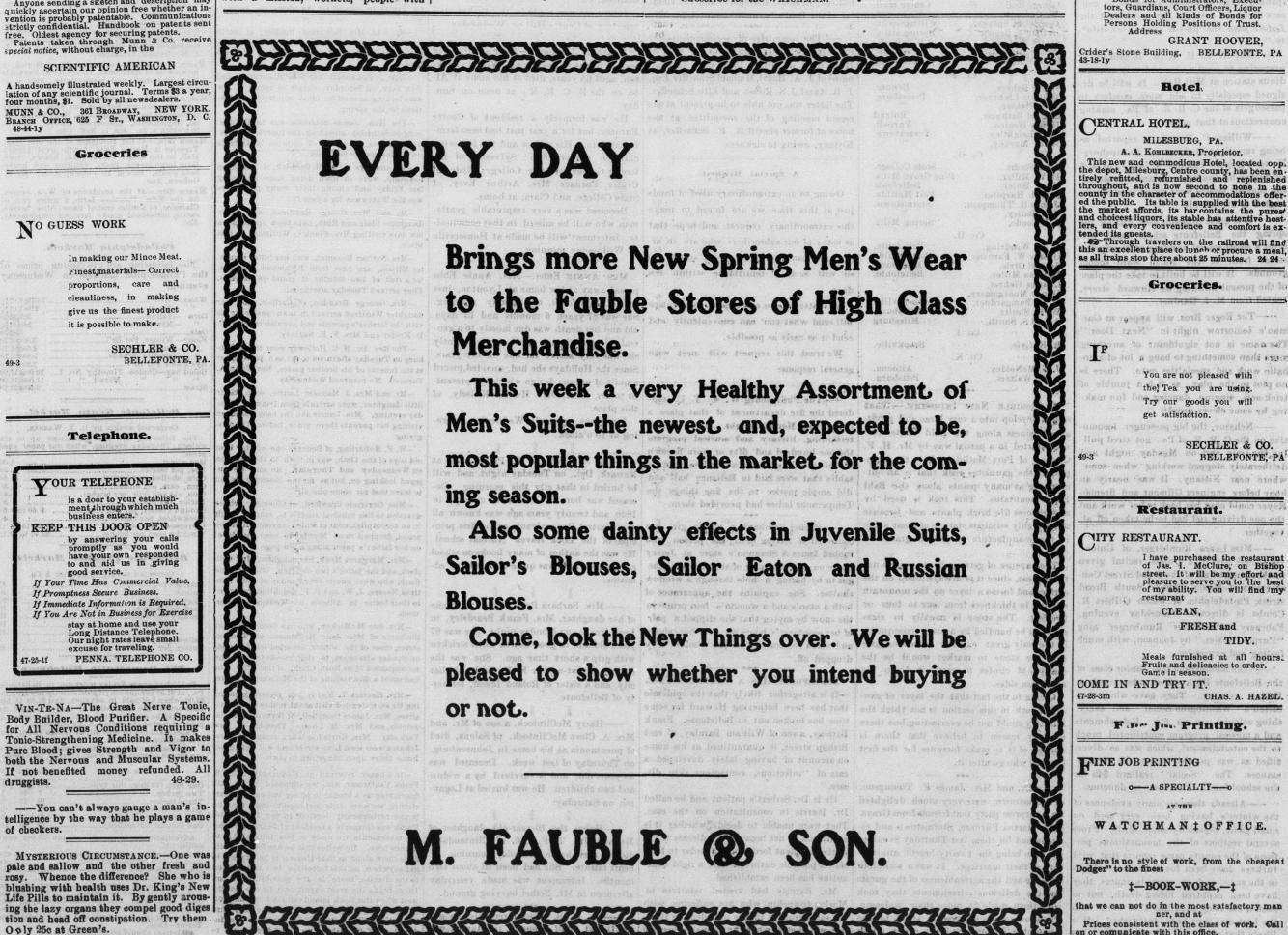
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