#### THE SHOW AT PARIS.

IT WILL BE A GRAND AFFAIR ON A GRAND SCALE.

Germany and Russia Will Have Nothing to Do with It, but England Will Have a Large Exhibit—The Reserve

tille and the Great Dome. The French are rapidly pushing forward the construction of the magnificent buildings designed for their great exposition in 1889, and as this is to be the position in 1889, and as this is to be the last for many years they promise that it shall exceed all its predecesors in all countries. As the fall of the Bastile in 1789 is to be celebrated with extraordinated and accountries of the contracted and the contract ary displays, they have reconstructed a part of the old prison, with intent to show it just as it was at the beginning of their great revolution. But the glory of the exposition will be the great dome over the central nave, of which the crest is to be 140 feet from the ground and sur-



GRACEFUL STRUCTURES RISING. mounted by a statue thirty feet high. Inside this dome is to be completely cov-ered (or, more properly, inlaid) with the

The Parisian journals announce with grand flourish that M. Formige has charge of the ceramics, M. Bouvard of the plaques and allegorical figures and M. Feutert of the operating machinery, which, the editors assure us, is a guarantee that they will be the finest ever seen in Paris and consequently the finest in the world. Besides the many thousand pieces that are to line the concave of the

the world. Besides the many thousand pieces that are to line the concave of the dome, all the upper part of the walls will blaze with allegorical figures typifying the mythology, genius and progress of all nations; and it is parenthetically added that some 50,000 ceramics and mossics will complete the marvelous representation.

The exposition will consist of four grand divisions, all within one wall, known by their localities as the Champ de Mars, Trocadero, Quai d'Orsay and the Esplanade of the Invalides. As in 1878, the visitor can go through the series—from the Trocadero to the Iena bridge—without leaving the exposition. The four sections might be styled the horticultural, the historical, the industrial and the artistic, the last for exhibits trial and the artistic, the last for exhibits of the fine arts. In the historical M. Charles Garnier, the noted architect of Paris, will have a model of every sort of dwelling used by man since the earliest known period. The Eiffel tower, which is to far over-

The Fiffel tower, which is to far overtop all other structures in the world, is
now 660 feet high, and still rising. Its
cost to Nov. 1 was 8,550,000 francs (\$710,000), and 5,575,000 pounds of iron had
been used, which indicates that the
French have learned how to construct
public buildings at reasonable expense.
All the waste pieces are saved and made
into ink stands, paper weights, etc., with
appropriate settings and inscriptions,
which are to be sold as souvenirs of the
exposition.

exposition.
It strikes one as an unpleasant surprise to learn that several monarchical counto tearn that several monarchical countries have declined to be represented, as France is just now the supremely hated republic by most of the despots. Great Britain has taken all the space she could, and asked for more, as John Bull never allows politics to interfere with business. She has however asked to be accused. She has, however, asked to be excused from officially joining in the ceremonies, from officially joining in the ceremonies, while Germany, Russia and some others have flatly refused, though their citizens have subscribed liberally and will take a large part in the exhibit. It is almost too much to ask those countries to join in celebrating the beginning of a revolution which embroiled them in war for a generation and made every throne in Europe insecure.

England designs to present models of her dairy farms, with mills, bakeries and, of course, saloons. Morocco is to have an immense bazar with specimens Egypt is to set up an exact reproduction of an Arab quarter in Cairo, with dogs, flies, fleas, story tellers, jugglers, dans



BUILDINGS TAKING FORM.

ing girls and Arabs complete. Every nation will have restaurants and bars, with the national style of smoking room, furniture, dishes and cooking. Not the least interesting part of the show will be the Retrospective Military museum. All the old collections in France are being ransacked to secure objects representing ransacked to secure objects representing the military progress of the country, and the history of each regiment of the line

will be shown in its flags and trophies. In the fine arts this exhibit will be wonderful. In short, the French purpose to outdo all who have gone before them, despite the fact, announced in the same issues of the journals, that something issues of the journals, that something like a panic is imminent—attributable, say American correspondents, to the near collapse of the Panama canal scheme and the consequent scandal.

#### Fable of Olden Time.

A farmer's wife hanged herself on a tree in his garden. He married anothe wife, and, curiously enough, she, after a few years, hanged herself on the same tree. He married again, and third wife did the same. The farmer wrote sadly to a distant married friend to tell him of the mournful coincidence. In reply his friend wrote: friend wrote:

"There is great virtue clearly in that tree. Send me a cutting."—Friar John Pauli.

#### A Perfect Poem.

"My dear, your mouth is a perfect peem." "Oh, how can you say such a thing as that?" "Well, it is like a pop-ular poem at least. It is so widely red." ular poem at least. It is so widely red." And the matrimonial mercury fell 40 degs, at once. Terre Haute Express.

THE ANDOVER CONTROVERSY,1

The case of the Rev. W. H. Noyes, who was to be sent out as a missionary by the Berkeley Street Congregational church, of Boston, and who was not accepted by the presidential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has reopened the discussions of a year ago, known as the Andover controversy. Mr. Noyes was ordained as a foreign missionary by an ecclesiastical council of Congregational churches on the 22d of October last. The board to whom the matter of appointment was referred, upon examination of the statement of the Christian experience and doctrinal views of the candidate, found him, according to their views, unfitted for the position. The trouble is the same as that which has previously disturbed the board and in the case of Mr. Noyes the question of an opportunity for probation after death. Now it appears that Mr. Noyes holds that this hypothesis of probation after death is "in harmony with Scripture" and "a necessary corollary to a belief in the universality of the atonement." The prudential committee of the board state that inasmuch as the board gave them instructions in 1886 and reaffirmed them with emphasis in 1887, when this particular case was under review, the committee cannot appoint Mr. Noyes so long as he holds these views, and Mr. Noyes affirms that his convictions are stronger than ever before.

The action of the prudential committee

than ever before,
The action of the prudential committee The action of the prudential committee is sustained by The Independent, The Advance and The Cong regationalist, but is not sustained by The Christian Union. Mr. Noyes thus states his position in a nutshell:

"Those who do not hear the mesnot hear the mes-sage in this life I

trustfully leave to God. I do not God's methods of dealing with them, but I do not refuse to think about them. REV. W. H. NOYES. REV. W. H. NOYES. entertain in their behalf what I conceive to be a reasonable

behalf what I conceive to be a reasonable hope that somehow, before their desti-nies are fixed, there shall be revealed to them the love of God in Christ Jesus. In this, as in every question to which God has given no distinct answer, I merely claim the liberty of the Gospel."

Dr. Richard S. Storrs has given a defi-nition under which, he thinks, certain men payers of the contract out as mission. men may safely be sent out as missionaries, and it is claimed that Mr. Noyes comes under this definition. The committee are not a unit on declining Mr. Noyes. Therefore there is considerable strength on the Noyes side of the controversy and some dissatisfaction with the management of the board, whose members, it is claimed, are using the missionary fund to teach their peculiar

Meanwhile there is a confusion of council as to what to do with Mr. Noyes. Some claim that he is entitled to be accepted by the board and should apply again; others, that he should be sent out independently by the Berkeley street church.

THE LATE ADMIRAL BALDWIN. He Was a Prominent Officer During the

Civil War. Rear Admiral Baldwin, who died re-

cently in New York, was prominent among the officers during the civil war twentyfive years ago.
The city of New
York was his
birthplace, and
he was born in
1822. In 1839, when he was a lad of 15, he en-tered the United States naval service as a midship

man. He served on different cruisers and in differ-ent positions, dis-tinguishing him-

ent positions, distinguishing himself in engagements with the Mexicans
and in the naval operations of Mazatlan.
In 1858 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in the year following resigned.
At the opening of the civil war Baldwin re-entered the service as lieutenant,
and with this rank commanded the
steamer Clifton in the passage of the
forts below New Orleans. In November, 1862, he was given the rank of comber, 1862, he was given the rank of com-mander and assigned to the steamer Vanderbilt. For the next three years he did shore duty at Mare island. In 1868 and 1869 he served as fleet captain in the North Pacific squadron, and from 1871 to 1878 was captain of the Colorado, with the Asiatic squadron. He was then made commander of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. In August, 1876, he was made a commodore, and after three years' service on the lighthouse board and the naval examining board, was made rear admiral and given the command of the naval forces on the European station. Three years ago he retired from the navy. Since then his health has been steadily declining.

Best Parrots for Talking.

"What kind of parrot is considered the best?"

"The best talkers, the most tractable and the highest priced parrots are the gray ones which come from the West African coast. They are ash gray in color and have red tails and yellow markings. They live to be 70 and sometimes 90 years old. The Mexican double yellow head is a good bird, and can be taught to whistle, talk and sing. The Brazilian yellow neck or golden nape is also a magnificent specimen of the talkalso a magnificent specimen of the talk-ing parrot; but he does not learn rapidly, and has not much of a vocabulary. The single yellow head, a Central American variety, is a fair bird, and many of them turn out to be excellent talkers."—New York Press.

Boulanger's Daughter a Bride. Here are portraits of the daughter of Gen. Boulanger, the Frenchman, and her newly acquired husband, Capt.

Neither of these young people have any distinction aside from that reflected by the bride's father, who is notorious or celebrated as you choose to regard it.



CAPT. BRIANT AND HIS BRIDE. There has been a good deal of com-ment, and not all good natured, upon the daughter of so prominent a man marry-ing one so insignificant as a penniless captain, but it would seem that such

But then there are social distinctions in republics, as many a besnubbed indi-vidual in the United States knows to his sorrow.

criticism is somewhat out of place in a

The ancient custom of ringing the cur-few bell has been resumed at Stratford-on-Avon, the same bell being used as that which was toiled at Shakespeare's

A "rain of ink" lately fell over quite a wide area near the Cape of Good Hope. The blackness of the water is supposed to have been due to volcanic or meteoric dust-probably to the latter.-Arkansaw Traveler.

MAIDENS OF YUCATAN.

The curse of the Poppy.

The sallow complexion of the people of China, their emaciated forms and languid movements attract our attention everywhere along the river. I do not see a beautiful face or figure, nor a rosy cheek; a dead leaden color is on all faces, old and young, male and female. I look at the broad, swift river, I feel the cool, clear breeze, I gaze at the high green hills, the flowing rivulets and the wide spreading trees overhanging the hamlets. Upon the mountain sides are houses and hundreds of workmen; approach those busy laborers and you will see this deathlike pallor on all faces.

The climate seems the acme of perfection—a long, pleasant summer, with a cool, agreeable autumn and bracing winter; yet there is a want of energy and life among the people. There is plenty of food, and of excellent quality for China—rice, wheat, millet, peas, beans, corn, oils and fruits of many varieties—all within the means of the humblest laborer.

Lenter a large field near a hamlet, by FAMOUS FOR THEIR BEAUTY OF FORM AND FEATURES.

The Cures of the Poppy.

laborer.
I enter a large field near a hamlet, by

Traverse the fairest portions of all the

A Wedding at Teles.

In Teles wedding presents are exceedingly practical, and partake chiefly of the nature of food to be consumed at the wedding festivities; and toward evening on this day, when all the baskets of grain had been gathered together, the young men of the village distributed it to be ground in the hand mills, and for the space of two hours nothing was to be heard in the town save the monotonous grinding of the two stones, and the equally monotonous songs of the women engaged in this occupation. It was nearly dark when Peter, the bridegroom elect, was informed that all the flour was ground, whereupon certain young men

ground, whereupon certain young men of his acquaintance, with flutes, bag-pipes and lyres, escorted him from house to house to collect this flour in large

At each house they tarried for a little

At each house they tarried for a little time, the instruments played and the young men and maidens danced a curious little dance, in which one man and one maid alone took part, at the same time singing little love songs as they move to and fro. From house to house they wandered, singing and dancing all the evening, and when the flour was collected they took it to Catharine's house, where a table was spread, at which the women who had ground the grain and the young men who had accompanied the bridegroom were entertained. After this meal, and when all were merry with wine, the dancing began again, and continued well into the night; it was very interesting and pretty to watch theinterlaced Cretan dance, the quiet, stately singing dances, and the brilliant acrobatic feats of the leader of the circular dance. Thus ended the great prenuptial ceremony of "the greater flour."—Gentleman's Magazine.

Monkeys' Aversion to Cruelty.

In Hindostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those four handed pensioners

every town, those four handed pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws by charging en masse for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scufile. They will rescue worried cats, and, for greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress rowdyism in general, the stout Rhesus baboon, for instance, being physically as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive disposition of the fiercest cur.

On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years

On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put that character trait in even a strenger light. A little street Arab had spread his pallet in the shade of a stack of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planter's hotel strolled up with a pet leopard that had learned to accompany him in all his rambles. A troop of tramp monkeys had taken post on the opposite end of the shed, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable siesta, but at sight of the speckled intruder the whole gang charged along the platform like a squadron of spahis, and, instantly forming a semicircle about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with bristling manes, evidently resolved to defeat the suspected purpose of his visit.—Felix L. Oswald, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

A Wall Street Man's Experiment. The bookkeeper of a Wall street bank, a man deeply versed in psychology, em-

a man deeply versed in psychology, employs his spare time in making practical tests of his researches. There is a huferous vein in his composition, and these tests are frequently of a laughable nature. He is a firm believer in the theory that man magnifies his own little troubles and will unconsciously put himself out of his way to avoid things that have no existence in point of fact. The other day this philosopher carefully placed a sheet of blotting paper on the edge of a desk in such a way that half the sheet hung over. The desk was in a narrow passage that was much used by the clerks, and the philosopher had no end of fun watching them pass. Instead of shoving the blotting paper out of the way every clerk who passed would squeeze himself against the wall in order to avoid knocking it down. The fat clerks had a hard time of it, and one of them cricked his spinal column in a par-

them cricked his spinal column in a par-ticularly fine acrobatic feat.—New York

How Flies Spread Disease.

A contributor to Nouveaux Remedes cites a statement by a Brazilian physician to the effect that in hot countries flies

are the most active agents in the propa-gation of yellow fever, and adds that M. Spilmann and M. Hanstoutter attribute the same role to those insects in spread-ing pulmonary consumption. When a fly has lingered on the tuberculous sputa,

it is said, its intestine and excreta con tain the bacillus of tuberculosis, which

it may deposit on the various articles in an apartment. Flies are credited also with being the chief instrument in the dissemination of Egyptian ophthalmia, and Koch is cited as of the opinion that they may play the same part in spread.

they may play the same part in spread-ing cholera.—Frank Leslie's.

In the New First Reader.

"Yes; it is almost a hurricane. See how it twists the branches off the stordy

trees! Many a good ship will go down in this gale!"

"An! but do you see the would "a can scarcely face the howling wind."
"Yes, I see her. Perhaps you think her four children are dying and she is

going for a doctor."
"It must be a case of life or death to

after a novel and a pound of caramels, and she will put in a couple of hours

and she will put in a couple of hours bothering the store clerks. There is another, and another—a dozen of them."
"And will they go home refreshed?"
"Very much so—ten times as much as if they had remained at home and darned stockings or sewed on a button or two,"
—Detroit Free Press.

an amateur chemist wants to know it

whisky will dissolve gold. No, sonny, but it will make it disappear.

The Japanese army is now 150,000 strong. It will be 600,000 before long.

In military circles it is considered that Osman Diena is a myth-

"Nothing of the kind. She is simply

"Ah! but do you see the woman? She

"How the wind blows!"

call her out."

Evening Sun.

Their Lot Is Seldom a Happy One-Making Cigarettes-Visit to the Lace Makers-A Tale of Woe-Refinement and Amiabil-

The mertiza women of that most inter-esting country are famed for their beauty of form and features, abundant silky black tresses, large-dark eyes and easy, graceful manners. Generally they are as good as they are pretty; but their lot is seldom a happy one; perhaps they are too numerous to be justly appreciated. About one in eight enters the state of matrimony, and these appear to be the least happy. Owing to a great excess of female population—the consequence of many revolutions and war with hostile I enter a large field near a hamlet, by the side of a luxuriant growth of ripening wheat. The field is clean, not a weed visible; but close together and four feet high stand stalks with large dry heads, brown and decaying now, for their bright flowers faded a month ago. These decaying stalks speak; they tell me why the death pallor is upon all faces, from the shriveled form of age to the bowlegged child sitting in the cottage door. O seductive viper, curse of millions! Who shall dare to stand up in the presence of this fast fading, degenerating people and say the evil is not widespread and fatal.

Traverse the fairest portions of all the Indians—a large number of women depend entirely on their own exertions, and their field of labor is limited. They are not employed in stores, such places being monopolized, by white handed youths who think coarser toil beneath them. Those individuals of the sterner sex, expect the gentler, under all circumstances, to remain at home, no matter how painful their position. Orphans must eat the bread of dependence in the house of re-lations or friends, and on no account provinces; not the cities alone, but the quiet, out of the way places are all saturated and besmeared with the black paste, even to the gods. — "Western China."

bread of dependence in the house of relations or friends, and on no account shock public opinion by trying to earn a living away from their place of abode, nor may they venture to dwell apart from elders who shall control their every movement. They may suffer everything except actual starvation, yet must submit if they would be respected.

A few are wonderfully clever at making most beautiful fruits and flowers of sugar, but cannot earn a living by it, the time and care needed in the manufacture entailing so much expense that only the wealthiest give an order on very special occasions. Nothing truer to nature than these vegetables, fruits and flowers of sugar can be imagined. A pincapple, an ear of corn, a golden kashew, with its odd shaped appendage, a spray of snow white tuberoses—all equally perfect in form and color; while large, full blown roses, crimson, pink, and yellow, appear as if the frail leaves will fall from the stem if breathed upon. Only the taste convinces us that they are not what they seem; and the flavors given to them by their skillful producers are as delicious as the work is admirable.

MAKING CHOARETTES.

The making of cigarettes affords on.

their skillful producers are as delicious as the work is admirable.

MAKING CIGARETTES.

The making of cigarettes affords employment to hundreds of girls, because men, women and children there indulge in the use of tobacco. In city, town and village pretty senoritas sit behind the prison like window gratings deftly wrapping up tobacco in small pieces of the outer covering of maize, which, when toasted, imparts a delightful flavor to the cigarette. Twenty cents a day is the most that one pair of hands can earn.

Dressmakers are numerous. Others anxiously solicit orders to embroider in silk, thread or worsted. Pillow lace was formerly manufactured in Merida, but being expensive, there was no demand for the article. Less costly laces are largely used. No mextiza's holiday dress is complete without ample flounces of it; this converts their simple white linen garments into expensive attire. Cheap lace is imported, but all who can, prefer to wear that made in the country, it being handsome as well as more durable. This is not sold in the stores but in the public market place, where it is carried by acryants. for strange as it may ble. This is not sold in the stores but in the public market place, where it is carried by servants; for, strange as it may appear, the most poverty stricken have maids, who, besides receiving no wages, frequently help to support their mistresses. Generally they have been given to the family, when children, by their parents—too poor to provide for them. They work hard for little food and scanty clothing, are very faithful, and will bear hardship and ill treatment rather than leave those to whom they have become attached.

Being directed to a family of girls who supported themselves, we made our way along a broken narrow sidewalk to house No. 4 in a row of dwellings, each, con sisting of three rooms, and an outhouse that served as kitchen. We rapped with that served as kitchen. We rapped with our knuckles, and a sweet voice bade us "come in." Pushing open the door, we found ourselves in a room containing a small table and three low seats, occupied by young women, whose appearance in-dicated that they seldom enjoyed a hearty

by young women, whose appearance indicated that they seldom enjoyed a hearty meal.

Yes, they could make all the lace we desired, if we could advance money to buy net and thread; they had none, even to buy medicine for their sick mother. We asked them to resume the work that our arrival had interrupted. This they did, embroidering the net with a long fine needle and thread drawn from white linen cloth. The designs, their own imitation of native flowers, are traced on white paper that is tacked to the net. A frame is used only for very wide lace.

After our order was given a tale of woe was poured forth, with an appeal for money in advance. A few days later a messenger came from our lace makers with an earnest petition for another small insullment, and so on, every few days, the full price being paid long before the lace was made. We engaged one woman to make eight yards of lace eighteen inches wide, and having paid the full sum in advance, never obtained more than four yards. These people earn from twenty to thirty-five cents a day.

In spite of their cheerless homes, monotonous lives, and continued toil, there is a winsome refinement and amiability about these maidens that surprises and charms. They seldom indulge in gloomy forebodings, and when things are at their worst make light of them. Their dinner may have consisted of but one tortilla, they may not have a cent in their possession, or a tallow dip to chase the darkness from their empty room, but they will throw open the street door, letting in a flood of sweet moonlight and balmy air. A neighbor has an old guitar, and slender fingers fall lightly upon the strings, while plaintive voices blend in some sweet melody attuned to the scentimental verses of a native poet. It may be a love song, or perhaps a carnival ditty with a chorus,—Harper's Bazar. It may be a love song, or perhaps a carnival ditty with a chorus.—Harper's Bazar.

It Was a Double Hit. "Well, good-by," said one as she finally turned to go.
"Well, if you must go, good-by," replied the other.
"Shestnuts!" called the Italian who teeps the stand on the corner.

Both women halted and looked back at him in surprise and indignation, and it is not unlikely that he has been overhauled by one of their husbands ere this.—Detroit Free Press.

The Life of a Watch. A first class American watch, well kept, will last thirty or forty years, or sometimes even longer, before the works wear out, but the average life of an or-dinary low priced American watch is ten years, and that of a Swiss watch of ten years, and that of a Swiss watch of the same grade seven years. The length of life for a watch depends largely on the number of its jewels. The range of prices for American watches runs from \$5 to \$500, the costliest being a split sec-ond minute register timing watch. In the United States about 3,500 watches are manufactured every day. The Waltham factory turns out 1,500 per day and the Elgin factory between 1,200 and 19,000.— Chicago Herald.

Where Women Are Barred. While talking on this subject it may be interesting to say that there is a mine near Leadville into which women are never admitted. If a woman were per-mitted to enter this mine I believe every last man on the premises would qui work. The mine has had an acciden for every woman who has visited it. Immediately after a woman has been admitted sonfe mishap, with damage to property or life, has followed. Hence the superstition of the miners.—Denver Republican.

THE BEST EDUCATION. That Which Trains Hand and Brain To-

Each year brings to the general public, as well as to the educators, the convic-tion that the present system of education is inadequate to the demands of the day. The great public, which is more directly interested in school methods than the edinterested in school methods than the educators themselves, are waking to the conviction that there is much useless expenditure of time and effort in putting the boy and girl through the course of study in the schools. This conviction is not limited to any class of intelligence. It is permeating all classes. With this more complete view of education comes among the higher classes a greater respect for skilled labor. In these days when riches suddenly take to themselves wings and fly away; when there may be luxury one week and penury the next, it is necessary for every one to be preluxury one week and penury the next, it is necessary for every one to be prepared for these emergencies. The exigencies in business life cannot always be foretold with accuracy. The laws that govern the evolutions of commerce are to a certain extent the same in their tendency and as unerring in their effect as these that govern the evolutions of nature.

these that govern the evolutions of nature.

It has long been a great mistake of the rich to educate their children in the effloresences of knowledge, and to teach them to view manual labor as lowering in its influences. But self preservation is one of the first laws of nature and there are comparatively few people who would rather starve to death than work with their hands. The instinct of nature is strong with us all, and there is that consciousness in every one, at least in nearly every one, that forces him to labor in order to save his own life. The complications of social conditions and the consequent competition in all departcomplications of social conditions and the consequent competition in all departments of industrial and professional life, together with these sudden disappearances of fortunes, are impressing upon the minds of all, the rich as well as the poor, the necessity of being forearmed. The man who is armed is always ready for an attack. The man who has a skilled brain and hand to fall back upon is ready for an emergency.

skilled brain and hand to fall back upon is ready for an emergency.

If society is to be compactly built and enduring we must all contribute our labor, not only to make it so, but to keep it so. We have now as much of the disintegrating elements as we need. These are the criminal classes, the paupers, the insane, the bed ridden, the homeless, the aged, the infirm. We have in this wide domain many that are needy, but that are not yet the wards of the public. With the increase of the population comes an increase in society's burdens. The complication in social conditions must be evident to every one that will take the trouincrease in society's burdens. The complication in social conditions must be evident to every one that will take the trouble to penetrate the slight crust which envelops life in the United States. The only way to put an obstacle in the way of this alarming increase in our non-producing class, or non-contributing classes, is to educate our children to become producers and contributors. The present system of education is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

If all members of society were producers as well as consumers there would be less necessity for poorhouses. Practical education might, and undoubtedly would, lessen the tendency to crime. An idle brain is the devil's workshop is a saying as true as it is old. Thomas Carlyle's ringing sentences may be quoted here. Says the great philosopher: "Produce, produce, produce. If it be but the most infinitesimal part of a product, in God's name produce it. 'Work while it is yet day, for the night cometh wherein no man can work.'" It is the business of those who direct education to consider these facts deeply.—Detroit Free Press.

The Young Man from College. College bred young men are without experience on the practical side of life. The pushing, alert business man is not particularly impressed with the value of a college degree in forecasting the market or determining the value of "job lots," because he knows business is not a theory at all, but a hard fact, Then, too, collegians often give themselves superior airs, which do not go down with their associates, the majority of whom have received honorable scars in their fight with circumstances, and have little fight with circumstances, and have little tenderness for carpet knights. More-over, the impressionable and formative period of life having been spent in the school room, they have not acquired that alertness, that power to grasp a business situation or problem and instantly solve it. Nothing in their school books taught them the shrewd, watchful readiness

them the shrewd, watchful readiness competition makes necessary.

Take the young fellow who left school as soon as he had mastered the rule of three, and entered upon the struggle for existence. His mind was open to all impressions—he learned business without knowing he was learning, as a child learns to talk. He has formed business habits unconsciously. His mind was molded to alertness, rapidity of thought, promptitude of action, the requirements of business character. Let us illustrate. Take a little fellow of 8 or 9 years, brought up in a well regulated home, and place him beside the street Arab, bootblack or newsboy. On the score of mental activity and practical knowledge mental activity and practical knowledge and shrewdness, the latter will run him and shrewdness, the latter will run him to cover in two minutes. Does not some such difference exist between the edu-cated young man and the one to whom business has been a matter of daily life since early youth, which makes employ-ers prefer the latter?—Baldwin's Textile Designer.

The minister's wife sat on the front porch mending the clothes of one of her numerous progeny. A neighbor passing stopped in for a social chat. A large work basket, half full of buttons, sat on the floor of the porch. After various re-marks of a gossipy nature, the visitor "You seem to be well supplied with buttons, Mrs. Goodman.

"Yes; very well indeed."
"My gracious! If there ain't two of
the same buttons my husband had on his
last winter suit. I'd know 'em any-

where."
"Indeed!" said the minister's wife, calmly. "I am surprised to hear it, as all these buttons were found in the contribution box. So I thought I might as well put them to some use, so I—what! must you go? Well, be sure to call again."—West Point Alliance.

What It Once Meant. A teacher writes: "One of my pupils who had been teaching during the summer came to me in despair over a sum, saying, 'I can't understand sympathizing fractions.'" (When we went to school, years and years ago, "sympathizing fractions" meant broken candy. We understood, but the teacher didn't. Times change and we change with them) change, and we change with them).-American Missionary.

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A.—No: I've come from Canada.
B. O.—Is that your native place? A.—Yes. B. O.—Why did you leave it? A.—My doctor's advice, B. O.—Climate too severe?

A.—Yes.
B. O.—Ever intend to go back? A.—Never; it would be certain death.
B. O.—Eureka! You are just the man
we want. Report in the morning and be
installed as cashier.—Yankee Blade,

Japan's Minister at Washington. Munemitsu Mutsu, Japanese minister at Washington, is a most abstemious man as regards stimulants, but being a scholar and philosopher he has shown an inclination to taste of American mixed drinks as an experimental process. He does not like our fancy tipples, however. A few days ago he tackled a gin fizz for the first time. "Ha!" he exclaimed, in an Oriental way, "it buzzes like a fly and stings like a wasp." He will hereafter confine himself to tea drinking.—New York World.

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