for the Cure of Existing Evils.

[Chicago Times.]

An interesting and instructive article on the management of public schools is contributed to the November number of The North American Review by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. It is fair to presume that it will not be read with pleasure by the professional pedagogue or the ordinary city school superintendent. The author of the article does not believe that most of the changes in our manner of conducting schools, especially those introduced by Horace Mann, have been in the nature of improvements. He those introduced by Horace Mann, have been in the nature of improvements. He objects to the 'machine method' of conducting schools. He thinks that it has resulted in the loss of all spontaneity and originality in the teacher. The teachers who now stand highest in the estimation of school boards and superintendents simply know how 'to run with the machine." A certain course is marked out for them, and they never deviate from it. They never think of preparing pupils for usefulness in this world, or in the world to come, for that matter, but for the annual examination. matter, but for the annual examination.

Mr. Hale is obviously of the opinion that the present generation of boys and girls in New Engiand, where he is best acquainted, are not as well educated as their fathers and mothers were at the same period of life. He thinks the present method of conducting schools is injurious to them in many ways. They have come to think that they are of more importance to the world than they really are. The requirements of school prevent them from discharging any useful duties at home. From the time they enter school till they leave it they are released from labor in any form. moral effect of this is very bad. Childred should be taught very early in life that it is their duty to labor for their own support, that it is wrong for their parents to do everything for them, and that they should make themselves useful members of their families.

One of the remedies proposed by Mr. Hale for the cure of existing evils is to go back to the old plan of conducting schools that prevailed before the educational machine was put up and set to grinding. He would have boys and girls atterd school half the year and engage in industrial pursuits the other half. By that means they would acquire a knowledge of books and of many other things besides. All girls could learn housework, cooking, and the art of making and repairing clothes at home. Boys could spend six months of every year in learning trades meataring comyear in learning trades, mastering some kind of business, or doing office work.
The pupils who attend school one part of the year could take the places of those who had been engaged in labor during the same period. The cost of conducting schools would, by this arrangement, be reduced one-half, and there would be no occasion for building more schoolhouses for many years.

Besides the saving in expense, there

would be a positive gain. Parents would have an opportunity of getting acquainted with their own children. aequainted with their own children. They would direct their education in the practical duties of life. Those who desired and had the means to do so could afford their children the opportunity to acquire many accomplishments during the months they were out of school. They would have ample opportunity for learning vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting mental music, drawing and painting, dancing and swimming. Many poor boys and girls could earn considerable money during the six months they were money during the six months they were out of school. By adopting this plan, there would be less cause of complaint about overpressure in schools, and a smaller number of sick children. The number of branches now taught in schools could be greatly reduced, as children would master many of them

How Heine Was Lost.

(San Francisco Argonaut.)

"Here in France," wrote Heinrich
Heine, "my German name Heinrich
was, immediately on my arrival in
Paris, translated into Henri. I had to
suomit to it, and was finally obliged to
call myself so, because the word Heinrich does not suit a Franch care and berich does not suit a French car, and because the French make everything as comfortable to themselves as possible. Even the name Henri Heine can never be pronounced quite correctly; most of them call me M. Enri Enn: many con-tract this into Enrienne, and some even give me the appellation M. Un Rien. This hurts me in many ways, especially with regard to my literary occupation; it is, however, in another way a benefit to me. For instance, among my fine countrymen who come to Paris, there are some who would like to caluminate me, but as they always pronounce my name in the German language, the French never even imagine that the wicked fellow and poisoner of the forntains of innocence about whom these gentlemen are fearfully raving, is identical with their friend M. Enrienne."

Primitive Jews.

[Exchange.] Between Damascus and Jerdsalem is said to be a tribe of about 3,000 Israelites, who have probably been there since the beginning of the Christian era. They have neither city nor town, but live in tents, and speak the Hebrew language among themselves, but use the Arabian with strangers. They have remained like primitive races, exclusively mained, like primitive races, exclusively tillers of the soil and warriors. They go armed from head to foot.

Dime Museum Rats.

[Chicago Herald.]
"Double-tailed rats" are making their appearance in the dime museums. appearance in the dime museums. The euriosity is produced, not by nature, but by surgery. The tail of a healthy rat is cut off and inserted in a small cut in the nose of another. In three or four days nervous connection is established, and the rat guards his front tail as jealously as the other.

Light-Complexioned Indians.

The Mayas, a race of Indians who ill inhabit southern Sonora, have no eyes, fair skin and light hair, and said to be a moral, industrious and agal race of people, who have a litten language and know something mathematics.

At 21 years of age Abraham Lincoln was without trade, profession, or man-cal skill of any kind.

FARMING IN GERMANY.

The Germans as an Agricultural Pec-

plc—Estates—Crops—Labor. [American Agriculturist.] Although carried out upon an old-fashioned plan, farming in Germany is really superior in its development to that of any other section of the continent of Europe. The sterling industry, intelli-gence and skill of the Germans as an aggence and skill of the Germans as an agricultural people is shown by the prominent position they occupy among the farmers of the New World. Emigration brings to our shores no class of agriculturists so alive to the possibilities of their profession, and so ready to labor and expend money on its improvements as they. The enormous area of the various European states now comprehended in the German empire, over 208,000 square miles, is prolific of nearly all the leading crops known to civilized man. The vegetable products comprise a very large proportion of the European flora. The north is especially rich in the ordinary cereals, all of which are extensively cultivated and exported, chiefly from wurtemburg and Bavaria. The latter state enjoys its principal distinction, however, from its principal distinction. however, from its hop erop. Chicory is another of its products, which has an European reputa-tion. The chicory grown in Bavaria, and throughout the districts between the rivers Elbe and Weser, supplies the place of coffee to more than half the people of Europe.

While the grains grow best in northern Germany, the central districts are most prolific of hemp and flax, madder, wood, safflower, and similar products, which they export in enormous quanti-ties. The best vine districts are found in the valleys of the Dane'se, Rhine, Main, Neckar and Moselle, but the vineyards extend over the country in all directions, as far north as Prussia, and produce wines of excellent qualities. The great plains which border the empire on the North sea, are noted for their magnificent breeds of horses. The famously fine wool of Germany in chiefly derived from Eaxony, Silesia and Brandenburg, where sheep flocks are bred to a high degree of perfection. The rich alluvial flats of Mecklenburg and Hanover are celebrated for their cattle, and all the forests of northern and central Germany produce a superior and famous bre d of swine. South Germany still abounds in various kinds

Standing next to Great Britain in the care and success with which its great agricultural possibilities have been cultivated, Germany is in many senses better circumstanced than that country, as far as its agricurturists are concerned. There its agricurturists are concerned. There is far less abject and grinding poverty among the lower order of agricultural laborers, and a more permanent prosperity among the middle-class farmers. Not a little of this is due to the agricultural colleges, established by the states, and which, by educating the youth of the country, have made farming as honorable a profession as medicine or the law. Several of the states have also done much to advance agriculture by the periodical agricultural exhibitions, which promote the adoption of the latest improvements in machinery, and extend among the lowest order of peasants a practical knowledge of the advance of the times.

improvement of their teeming acres, and of the people who populate and work them. The state also owns vast tracts, them. The state also owns vast tracts, which are cultivated by lessees or fore men, as the case may be, and whose agriculture is carried on by an army ollaborers, with military strictness and precision. The middle-class farmers in many instances live upon farms which have belonged to their families for centuries. These farmers constitute a sort of rural aristocraey, like that of the country squires in England. As in all the rest of the Old World, however, the farmer's lot in Germany is one of much work and little pleasure. Upon a German farm of the Germany is one of much work and little pleasure. Upon a German farm of the more modest order every one works—women as well as men, and children as soon as they are able to be made useful. Labor begins with the dawn, and ends with the day. The country is a great garden, bursting with the wealth of its soil products, but it is so because those who complate it are an industrial. those who populate it are an industrious, skillful and tireless people, who permit no toil to stand between them and

A Human Skye Terrier.

[Chicago Times.]
Theodor Jo Jo, a boy of 16, well known among the curiosity folks as the human Skye terrier, arrived in New human Skye terrier, arrived in New York by a recent steamer. His face is covered by a long wavy mass of silken hair, which in color is between light red and silver gray. It hangs upon his brow down to the eyes, parting in the centre and waving off to either side like that of a fancy terrier. It droops from his cheeks in long wavy locks, grows from the nostrils, and hangs from both ears. The length of the luxuriant growth of hair varies from two to four inches. The eyes of this dog-faced boy growth of hair varies from two to four inches. The eyes of this dog-faced boy also resemble very closely those of a terrier. They are slightly bluish in color, also perfectly round, and the whites are visible entirely around the pupils. His mouth is furnished with only the two canine teeth above and two incisors below, and all four are thin and sharp, resembling miniature. sharp, resembling miniature tusks rather than human feeth. He speaks Russian and German with tolerable

Spooning Cocoanuts.

[Foreign Letter.]
I send out a boy every morning to come back with a basketful of the nuts, from which we drink the pure, cold water, sometimes scrape the film of white "jelly" from the interior with spoons, and throw the rest away. We have 200 coccanut trees on the place, about sixty of them bearing, the others not quite old enough. These sixty will furnish us with about fifty fresh coccanuts every morning in the year.

An American visitor says that St. Paul's cathedral, London, is in as dirty a state as it can possibly be, and that the smallest village church in Italy is kept tetter than this second graudest cathedral of christendom.

A Japanese Dwelling. (Boston Herald.)

One of the largest dealers in Japane goeds and bric-a-brac in New York has litted into the back of his store a real Japanese house in minature. Only two rooms, however, are represented, corresponding to our reception room and parlor, but these are complete and exact in detail. The house was brought to this country from Japan in sections, and was put together here by a Japanese artisan, after their custom, without nails, glac forming the necessary substi-The material for the framework is of Japanese cedar and bamboo; a strong transparent paper forms the little square panes for the window, glass being only used by the lower classes. The moldings of the rooms are of lacquer of a very artistic and beautiful pattern, and the ceilings are of bamboo, braided in different designs and colored in different shades of brown.

ent shades of brown. The floors are especially curious, being made very clastic, a sort of split bamboo or straw forming a padding undemeath the squares of matting, which are finished separately with a neat bindare finished separately with a neat binding. The rooms in a Japanese house are designated by the number of pieces of matting required for each, as the seven, six or five matted room. The reception room is furnished with a side-board with a rounded front placed in one corner, on which are richly ornamented tea caddies, a huge teapot, and all the accessories of a hospitable cup of tea, which they offer to all eallers, and a very elaborate lacquer and bronze table near by holds a decorative jardiniere. A light sliding door of paper, gayly painted with Japanese flowers, separates this room from the inner one or parlor. This is the "five matted room," This is the "five-matted room," and has on the floor a very curiously wrought artistic bronce incense-burner, and on one side of it is the box holding the materials for Lurning the incense. A laquer reading desk tands near, on which is a book, a scroll, and a pair of exquisite candlesticks. Handsome raw silk rugs, which serve for chairs, are laid on the floor.

Stealing the Proclamation.

[London Times.] There are some very trifling events in the make-up of local history, but which are yet not without a certain degree of importance. It is possible that the first public reading of President Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in Bos'on may rank itself in this category. and the following is the history of the fact: The evening of the day on which the proclamation was issued at Washington, a copy thereof came by telograph to The Boston Journal office, and the same evening a meeting of Free-Soilers had assembled in Tremont temple. While the night editor of The Journal was engaged in preparing the dispatch for transmission to the composing-room, Judge Thomas Russell entered the editorial sanctum, all out of breath, and inquired as to the truth of such a proclamation having been pro-mulgated by the president, and was shown the dispatch sheets on which it

the periodical agricultural exhibitions, which promote the adoption of the latest improvements in machinery, and extend among the lowest order of peasants a practical knowledge of the advance of the times.

Many of the great German land-owners cultivate their enormous estates personally, and live lives of an almost patriarchial character, devoted to the imprevement of their teeming acres, and was had about the proprietor of The Journal having Judge Russell arrested for the theft, but this did not take place. This was the first time the proclamation was publicly read in Boston."

Bally Papers of the Orient.

["Ichabod" in Inter Ocean.]

The local English newspapers of the Orient have been quite high-priced, but there is a reaction, and they are cheapening now. The dearest that I know of are two, one in Penang and the other in Amoy (I believe), which cost 40 cents per single copy. Those in Japan cost from 10 to 25 cents each as a rule. There are dailies in Yokohama, Shanghai Hong Kong, Singarore, and the large hai, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the large Indian cities. The two excessively high priced journals are tiny four-page week lies. It is said that the missionary editor of a weekly at Bangkok has grown rich off from his venture. Jerusalem did have a little periodical in English, but it died a natural death, English, but it died a natural death, and there is none now in Syria, Palestine, or Asia Minor. Egypt has a daily paper, printed at Alexandria, half in English and half in French. Constantinople has several such dailies, half in English and half in French. Calcutta has an huglish daily. The Statesman, owned by a rich native, which fights the government, and since the libert bill troubles it has been quite popular.

Daily papers in the native language are common in Japan, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and India There are three or four Chinese dailies issued at Hong Kong, but none in China proper that I know of, unless it be at Pekin. The Arabic dailies in Beyrout, Alexandria, and Cairo are quite enterprising, even

and Cairo are quite enterprising, even giving accounts of all important events transpiring in America.

In Good Shape.

(Lime-Kila Club.) [Lime-Kiln Club.]
A quarterly report from Cyclone
Thirst, secretary, announced that the
branch club at Island Shoals, Ga.,
had settled down to business and was
meeting with splendid success. The
branch now numbers ninety- ight members and since its establishment, more
paper collars, toothpicks and bottles of
hair oil had been sold in that country than for twenty years previous.
The club had discussed the following
questions:

1. That the flavor of the 'possum is gradually but surely deteriorating, and that some action of congress seems im-

2. That a clean shirt once in a week or two does not injure the physical sys-

3. That the more a man's mind is cul-tivated the less he will hanker to break into a smoke-house or run down a live

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1 Can Finest California Peaches 35	, **
1 " Apricota 30	WO
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3 pounds Sultana Prunes - 25	M
Sugar Syrup . 35 to 60	, "
Choice Rice 08	
1 " Good Table Peaches 20	HI
1 lb. Baking Powder 30	We 1
1 lb. Pure Pepper 2	Net Mic
1 " Glucose Syrup - 4	5 Fre
Lump Starch " . 00	6 3
Corn Starch, per pound 00	8 ere
1 pound best Coffee 1	7 Las
Sardines, 3 boxes for - 2	0000 000000
Scaled Herring, per box - 3	5
Loose Valentia Raisins - 0	9
French Prunes 2 the. for - 2	5 by
Olieui Soap 0	8 TE
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2 lbs Canned Corned Roof 3	O Ba

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