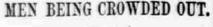


Educators of the Fair Sex Who Are Fast Winning Fame in Pittsburg.



Ability to Shake Bad Boys and Wield the Birch Not Needed.

TACT HAS DISPLACED THE ROD.

Boards of Managers Find the Fin de Siecle Folicy a Success.

SOME LADIES PROMINENT IN THE WORK

T has been some thing like 50 years since women began to have any promi-



was taught besides the niphabet, the elements of needlework and the catechism, was woman's first ven-ture into the great field where she has now so many and worthy representatives.

The names of these old-time teachers are now nearly all forgotten. In the public schools men were always principals. They well knew how to wield the birch rod and to compensate for deficiencies in information by a grim and awful face; dignity and muscle were then considered of more vital importance than education.

How changed it is to-day. Women, who car scarce scare a fly if they try, nor shake a bad boy no matter how much they may wish to, rule in the place of these dead and



Helen E. Pelletreau gone professors. It is enough to make school during the 13 years which she has them turn in their graves. Instead of worn- been at its head has been a great factor in

the best. Beside heing a fine teacher she has considerable literary ability. Her face is one that inspires confidence and a please the very dullest of her pupils. She has soft grav eyes, rosy cheeks and a smooth white forchead from which and a smooth white forehead from which the rippling gray hair is softly drawn back. Her benevolences are wide and she has a specially warm corner in her heart for those of her own sex who are bread winners.

Educator, Author and Musician. Miss Sarah H. Killikelly is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. R. B. Killikelly, a

most aristocratic district in Pittaburg, on Homewood avenue. The mojority of its pupils come from homes of wealth and culture, and its principal, Miss Laura Parker, is such a woman as the citizens out there would demand. She came from the East, having received her education at a woman's college in the Cumberland Valley. She was assistant principal of the Miners-ville School, and during the prolonged ill-ness of its executive head, acted as princi-pal. After she had been made principal of the Sterrett School, a vacancy occurring at her old school, its directors asked her to ac-cept the position of principal. It is prob-ably the only instance in this city where a woman has had two such desirable positions at once open to her. She remained with the Sterrett School, where she reigns over the finest school building in Western Pennsyl-vania. Its windows summer and winter are well-known clergyman of the Episco Church, and the granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Robert Brown, one of the original settlers and an extensive land owner in Kittanning. She has been closely associated for 20 years with the educational work of Pittsburgonly giving up a large and successful school some three years ago

for a more important work, that of prepar-ing classes for European travel. She has given in a book her ideas of education for the young. Her first principle is to inspire a desire for knowledge. Besides her literary home work Miss Killikelly ranks high in the city

as a musician and organist. Miss Killikelly is about the medium

height, is reserved in manner and has a fine intellectual face that lights up wonderfully when she talks on one of her favorite sub-jects, art or music. Her pupils include women of the highest social rank in the city, and one may see the same women that nence in the school work of the city. Men at first had a grow most enthusiastic at the afternoon lecture over a fine painting or piece of rare monopoly of teaching school, as they marble leading the fashionable cotillons of have had of every the evening. other kind of work,

-

Miss Loudon.

The Rulers of Mont Ste. Uraule. and the pioneer Without something in regard to the good sisters of Mont Ste. Ursule, whose work, although it has gone on so modestly, is most women teachers, in

their acquirements, hore about as much important, this article would be incomplete. resemblance to their Mother Francis, the present superior, is the sister of her predecessor, Mother St. Gersisters in the field trude, and at the expiration of the latter's term was elected by the nuns. Both ladies are remarkable for their wide and thorough to-day as do the children in the primary to the college prointellectual attainments as well as for refessor. The infant finement of face and high-bred manners. school, where little They are greatly beloved by the pupils over whom their influence for good is boundless. The graceful, modest maidens with their

ladylike ways and manifold accomplish-ments make one wish convent education more popular than it is if it really could eradicate the Daisy Miller type of girl.

Miss Jennie Ralston, principal of the Normal School, on Miller street, connected with the High School, received her professional training at Burts'Normal School, one-time popular educational institution of this city. She was for a number of years assistant principal of the Ralston



was called to the prin-Miss Jennie Ralston cipalship of the Mt. Albion School. On the solicitation of the Board of Control, and at an advanced salary, she, in 1887, returned to the Normal School. She has a wonderful fund of gen-

eral knowledge, is at once enthusiastic and thorough in her work, to which facts may be attributed much of her success. Mrs. A. H. Norcross, wife of the Presi-dent of the Pittsburg Female College, has been intimately connected with the work of the college during her husband's term of office. She acts as its preceptress, and some years ago was engaged as an active teacher. Mrs. Norcross is very much admired and respected by the school.

An Example of What a Woman Can Do. Miss Martha J. Grant is principal of the Grant School, which has long been at the van in the yearly struggle for admission to the High School. The high rank of the

her accession, keeping up admirably the high standard to which its former able principal had brought it. Miss Simpson bright and popular, and deserves all the success she has had. For some years she acted as Prof. Eaton's assistant. Had Two Fine Offers at Once

county. She has met with success since

The Sterrett School is situated in the most aristocratic district in Pittsburg, on

vania. Its windows summer and winter are filled with flowers, and neither money nor time is spared to make it a perfect school Miss Rose McCleary would, if she but let

her light shine before men instead of as she has been doing for some time hiding it under a bushel, be widely known as one of the ablest dramatic readers the city affords. In consequence of the increasing duties and re-sponsibilities of her position she has almost entirely given up her elocutionary work. She was at one time one of the finest institute instructors in elocution in Pennsylvania, and had more requests for her serv-ices than time would permit her to accept. She is at the head of the Mt. Albion School, one of the largest and most difficult to man-age in the city. Of course her pupils excel

in reading. An Advocate of Physical Culture.

Mrs. M. B. Redman, is Principal of the Humboldt School. She was born on the Southside, and has lived the greater part of her live in the ward where she now is. She taught before her marriage, and after four years' absence returned to her school work.

She has been in charge of the school work. She has been in charge of the school eight years, succeeding Prof. George T. Wilson. She is a slight, rather fragile-looking little lady, and one wonders how she manages to keep the big bad boys in order. Somehow she succeeds to perfection, and has a school that is a model of good behavior. Physical culture is given special attention, as she believes that children to be good must be healthy.

In charge of the Soho School is Miss M. G. Londen, who has rapidly come to the front as an earnest, progressive teacher. For a term of years she was assistant prin-cipal of the school, then was placed at its

Miss Nannie Mackerell was elected prin-

cipal of the Moorhead School, Granville street, last September, and citizens of the ward as well as the School Board are de-lighted with the way she is running the big school on the Hill chool on the Hill. Mrs. K. M. Hani, who succeeded Father

McTighe at the Monongahela School, while her school is a small one, has made so much of a success of it that it will be but a question of time until she fills a more respon-sible position. She is bright, energetic and

Miss E. M. Young, of the Highland School; Miss Ella McCutcheon, of the Knox; Miss Mary McMullen, of the Minersville, and Miss Virginia Hunter complete the list of Pittsburg's women public school principals. It is a long list, longer than will be found even in larger Eastern cities whose inhabitants turn up their cultured noses at Pittsburg as being "slow and con-servative." If figures speak for themselves, Pittsburg is the school teachers' paradise.

MANNERS AMONG THE GAUCHOS.

Peculiar Etiquette Observed at the Table Even by the Savages,

Probably there is no people in the world so uncivilized as not to have among themselves a code of manners, more or less strictly defined, says the Youth's Companion. The high rank of the Mr. Bishop, while on his thousand-mile walk across South America, was impressed rith this fact. He describes a rude meal

from the kettle.

gaucho etiquette.

earson's Weekly.)

French.

NOT QUITE THE SAME.

Instead of Indifferent French.

was weak; he answered, "No strong."

TABLE TURNING IN CHINA.

a Celestial Seance.

CLOUD AND A NOD. Two Minor Incidents That Contrib-

uted to Napoleon's Overthrow.

THE RAIN THAT FELL ON WATERLOO

And the Peasant Who Beckoned 1,500 Men and 2,000 Horses to Death.

A FATAL NEGLECT OF THE INFANTRY

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

It was a splendid plan of battle, omitting consideration on weather, that Napoleon had conceived for the field of Waterloo. That it miscarried was no fault of his. A possible factor appeared that he had not considered in his reckoning and changed

the destiny of Europe. There was one other little incident and it may be said that the inopportune passing of a cloud and a peasant's nod laid low the greatest military genius of the word. He probably erred in that he did not plan for he possible, and-considering that it was glowing June-probable exigency that came, and it is now easy to criticise the over-

sight, if such it was. Napoleon was the grand apostle of artillery. That is to say, he advocated and understood to the fullest the potency, the effect of noise, thunder, echo, reverberation. It lends a dignity to war to have the earth shake, to send great spheres of iron shrieking through the air, even if there be but paucity of execution. The gleam of bayonets and the flash of sabers are imposing spectacles, but these also count their slain

in small numbers. Delay in Beating His Tom-Toms.

Therefore it was, when it rained on the night of the 17th of June, 1815, that the ground was soft on the morning of the fateful 18th, and the heavy thunder wagonsotherwise artillery-could not maneuver. The Emperor was equally great in egotism and war. Thus it came that the great tom-toms could not be beaten until the ground had gained some resistance. Otherwise, the battle would have commenced before 6 A. M. and might have been victoriously finished for France in eight hours. It began 30 ninutes before 12 o'clock. In that delayed forenoon lay the overthrow of a world.

The plan was good, was a master stroke of genius, had not nature interfered. What right had nature, which was vanquished in the passage of the Alps, to form a factor in the schemes of the hero of Austerlitz? The

great Napoleon could waste no time nor modify a plan to reckon rain. It was nature that had showed her frigid, glittering teeth and had spat her snow on him in Russia and hurled him backward on

his frozen columns, in his Moscow campaign-this time she smote him to the death with an exuding summer cloud. Yes, his battle plan was admirable-to

hurl into his antagonist a thunderbolt, to rend him in twain and dash him to the earth-but it was a contract made by only

one of the parties to a bargain. It Gave Bluecher Time to Come.

As a feat, this is no longer considered rreat. Little things are sometimes potent. Five and one-half hours, and this gave Bluecher time to come. At a little before 5 o'clock in the long June afternoon the Prussians turned the tide. Had it begun at 6 A. M. it might have been ended three hours before the arrival of the coming support; as it was, Bluecher was the hinge on which swung the fate of the modern Alexunder-the turn that affected the destiny of a hemisphere.

The points in the battle of Waterloo can best be illustrated in the lines of the capital letter A. The space in the triangle shove the crossline of the letter and beyond is the plateau of Mount St. Jean, the pos tion of the forces under Wellington. are looking at the field from the French po-sition. The crest of the plateau is this side of the crossline, and there is a slope down-ward from the crest, beyond the base of the

est of Soignies-this, then, the overthrow of England, now for the grand finale-the act Napoleonic! Europe at his feet! But first a messenger is dispatched in hot haste to Paris to announce the victory. From the forest still came sounds like re-Prof. Riley Tells of the Pests Ameri-

ceding thunder-retreat, but in order and in condition to rally. One grand final charge cross the plateau, and Napoleon is supreme in Europe! Thought His Victory Was Assured.

Milhaud's giant cuirassieres with col-lossal horses are ordered up, and with great pomp, for the day was to be historic. And it was, but in history not intended. Back of the platean's crest, under cover of bat-teries masked by the wood, lay the allied battalions, with muskets at their shoulders, calmly availing the avect. They could calmly awaiting the onset. They could hear the rising tide of the 12,000 hoofs of the coming squadrons, the clanking of sabers, the deepening tremor of the coming throng, but neither side could yet see the

Other. Otherwise, ominous silence till the onming torrent had cleared the roll of the crest, then, with a glittering saber-sweep, in all the magnificent panoply of war, the gray-mustached host gave a deafening shout, A not for France, nor for humanity, but for

one man-"Vive l'Empereur!" But alas! It was a fateful as well as fatal charge, such as in all the annals of war has had no parallel. Just as the curve is gained, the heavy troop charging madly on, the right of the column of horse reared in wildow wildest uproar. Bent only on the utter annihilation of the foe, they saw so quick,

that magic seemed to place it there, be-tween them and the energy-a sepulcher-that sunken road, four yards deep between its steep sides, the foremost hoofs on the brink-for them, direct of all horrors, that hell on earth-a living grave! How was it?

Wellington had withdrawn a little farther back from the hideous trap, and the elated French rode madly on. Flushed and impetuous they came with the mo-mentum of a herd of wild cattle on the new rock for a start of the start o pampas, each forward rank in turn pushed by those following until the ravine was one mass of writhing, striking, shrieking, struggling, neighing, groaning creatures in mortal pain and terror, the flesh in this dreadful trench ground into one common mass, and, when finally full, the rear rode

over and on. Men Burled in Horseflesh

Here was the grave for 2,000 horses and 1,500 men. This was the first breaker against which dashed the tidal swell of victory. To the question as to whether the way was clear of obstructions, the guide is said to have answered with a nod, not comprehending that in a military sensefor a charge of cavalry—the deep-worn road, was an obstacle. How could he fore-see that the supremely egotistic weakness of the Great Emperor must find expression in a grand equestrian pageant in the exodus

of that conflict? In that peasant's nod was focused the the old country. There has been a more or remendous late of empires. less marked change of habit since its in-troduction, but the reason for the greater

While this horror was in progress, into the survivors commenced pouring an iron hail from 60 hitherto concealed cannon. The daring cuirassiers, terribly diminished were not dismayed and at once plunged into the unequal contest. Ney was not satisfied that the way was as clear as represented and had obliqued one column to the left under DeLord, which arrived entire, while Wathir's only fell into the treacherous snare; these and the survivors rode into that belching hail and

environed the English in a tempest of maddened fury. This force, now virtually con-tended against the whole English army, as no support could yet be at hand. No can-non could cross that writhing grave. Valor, such as earth may not often know, was in

vain. The English infantry would not yield, as with knee on the ground, the first rank met the onset with the bayonet, and the next rank with ball, while behind were the cannon charged, then the squares opened for a volley of grape to vomit, then closed again.

A Fatal Neglect of Infantry.

ton's salvation-Bluecher or night! And now a sight-welcome to the one,

despairing to the other-a line of bayonets comes into view, the slanting sunlight danc-

ing on the polished steel-Bluecher hurry-

ng over the hills of Frichmont! Five-

bline, such as elsewhere has never been,

hat guard went down to death with accla-

mations that rose above the voice of battle.

A Grand Machine in Pieces.

Late, too late, Napoleon galloped up and

on the rest of his army were of no avail.

The grand military machine was breaking,

disintegrating into irremediable and irre-

trievable disaster. An end had come to all

discipline, to all rank, to all authority.

of horror and wild despair, in woods, field,

cry and in mute anguish, with demoniac curses and piteous, unavailing supplication

bearing the uniform of France, in the

abandonment of unreasoning panic in irre-

This was the obverse, an inverse side to

the picture, lay on the ghastly field, in the deep drifts of the dead and dying, in that

sunken Golgotha-agony, terror, torture

lengthening shadows and hours before the

"Dewy with Nature's tear-drops'

Napoleon had fallen. A bloody vampire

-a hideous nightmare had been banished

ALMOST A NATIVE

When the trees had commenced to cast

soldiers

N.

to heaven for succor, fled 40,000

pressible terror and dismay.

that cannot be expressed

from the brain of Europe.

moky leaves were

From this cauldron of woe, this cataclys

down his shattered line, but his entreatie

In the midst of all this, why was the infantry so fatally forgotten? It was to them that the pursuit should have been assigned, and not to a spectacular charge of We cavalry. Even yet, the day might have been retrieved. So soon as the fiercely assailed battalions under Wellington began to waver that practical commander sustained is cavalry. H

night, but are occasionally startled from their hiding places during the day. They seek the darkest corners and wriggle their HOUSEKEEPERS' WOES. way through the folds of clothing for the proper places for oviposition. The Larve Construct Cases.

can Women Know So Well. The larve batching from the eggs con-struct cases for themselves out of fragments of cloth upon which they are feeding. The case is cylindrical in shape and is en-larged from time to time by the larva as it THE TROUBLESOME BUFFALO MOTH.

Furs and Wraps.

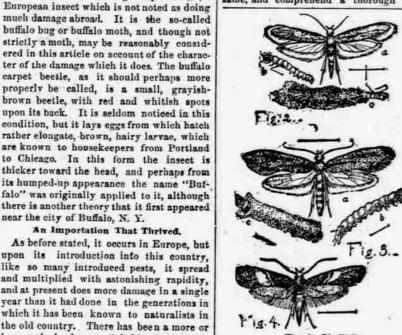
WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1

grows. This enlargement is accomplished by the insertion of gores. The larva be-comes full grown toward winter and re-Persistent Little Insects That Ruin Choice mains quiet until spring, when it transforms to a pupa within its case, the end of which it closes with silk. At this time they are by RULES FOR GETTING RID OF THEM

no means always found in the immediate vicinity of the places where they have been working, as they instinctively crawl away. sometimes mounting quite to the ceiling of the room or closet in which they have de-N the United States the good housekeeper veloped and attaching their cases in the angle between the ceiling and the wall. All corners and cracks should therefore has a harder time to maintain her position

be searched for these cocoons when house cleaning is done in the fall or spring. The than has her sister in England or any other cleaning is done in the fall or spring. The third species, Tinea tapetzella, as shown in figure 4, is viridly marked with black on the basal half of its front wings, which are white from the middle out. In habit this insect resembles the others, but its larva, as previously stated, forms a silken gallery mixed with fragments of cloth, and destroys much mere material than it needs for food. It remains conceeded in some portion of its European country. Not only are household pests more numerous in the United States, but they are also more prolific and hence harder to fight, It remains concealed in some portion of its gallery and rapidly retreats to another place and Pittsburg is no exception to the rule. when disturbed.

One of our very worst pests, but one which How to Get Rid of the Pests. fortunately is still confined to the more The remedies for all these moths are the Northern States, is, singularly enough, a same, and comprehend a thorough house



Tineola Bisellielle

A, adult: b. larva: c, coccon and empty pupa shin (onlarged). Fig. 3-Tinen pelli-onella (collarged): s, adult b, larva; c, larva in case. Fig. 4-Tinea tapet zella (enlarged). damage which it does with us lies princicleaning, such as had been indicated under he head of the Buffalo carpet beetle, as well as great precautions in putting away winter lothing during the summer. This is a subject upon which almost every housekeeper has her own ideas. In practice I have found that paper bags and linen pillow cases answer the purposes very well, while I have also recommended the use of tailors' large pasteboard delivery boxes, closed by a strip of paper pasted around the lid. These boxes are cheap and spacious, and clothes may be packed in them to the best advantage. It is of supreme importance that the clothes should contain no eggs or larvæ when they are packed away, and with this in view they should be thoroughly heaten and exposed for some hours to the direct rays of the sun, and even, when it can be

August. After the tags will be laid. In the South, however, additional precautions must be taken, as a second brood of moths will be developed, which will lay their eggs up to date in the fall. In rooms kept at a uniform high temperature from late in the fall until early in the spring, there may be

C. V. RILET.

gold, silver, quicksilver and copper, was placed in a small vial or flask, with a quantity of dilute nitrie or tartarie acid, or pure alcohol, and to the neck of the flask was attached a cord about 20 inches in length. The wording of the patent proceeds: "In using rays of the sun, and even, when it can be done without damage or discomions, sprayed with benzine. In the Northern States, as just indicated, the moths lay from May to the 1st of August. After the latter date there is lit-tle danger that eggs will be laid. In the

> Automatic Detection of Fire Damp A valuable addition to the many forms of

19

It Obviates the Tedious Trials Opticians Have for Patients.

THE DETECTION OF FIRE DAMP.

A Fruit Grower Who Defeats Jack Frost by Piling Ice Around Trees.

ODD BITS OF EVERY DAY ECIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

The necessity for a visit to an optician is one of those things that comes to all men soon or late, and when it does come it usually involves a tedious and formidable examination. The theory of the optically perfect eye is that parallel rays of light entering it are brought to a focus on its retina. Any deviation from this condition conscitutes an error of refraction, and requires for its correction an artificial variation of the luminous rays. The generally adopted method of determining the refraction of the eye is to use test types placed at such a distance that the rays of light emanating from them may be regarded in practice as paral-

lel; and the deviation from parallelism ne-

cessary to correct a refractive error is

effected by placing a lens in front of the

eye. There are many other methods of

banging the course of luminous rays com-

ing from a test object, and of these the sin-

gle convex lens is the simplest and the most

Some of the instruments used do not serve

to determine the visual acuteness because

of the change in the size of the retinal im-

age which they produce; the measure of sis-

ual acuteness is given by the size of the re-

one eye is comparable with that in another

only when the size of the smallest retinal

image that each can distinguish is known.

An ordinary optometer is fitted for the sim-

ultaneous determination of visual acuteness

and refraction only on condition that the

retinal images of all eyes examined by it

have the same size. A new instrument is being used by the

most progressive opticians, which fulfills all

the required conditions, without the disad-vantages of the single convex lens. The in-

strument consists of a cylindrical tube about

15 centimeters long, mounted on a stand and so fixed as to admit of regulation for

height and inclination. It contains conver

and concave lenses so disposed that as the

patient looks into it the state of his vision

can be quickly ascertained, and thus the usual somewhat trying ordeal of prolonged

Patent Divining Bottle,

In connection with the subject of curiosi-

ties of patent offices a well-known technical

and scientific writer mentions a peculiar

patent that was taken out in England by an

American in 1889. The object of the inven-

tion was to enable precious metals to be

discovered by a process "commonly known

as divination, and it consists in a composi-

tion which has a strong attraction and affinity for gold and silver, the attraction

resembling somewhat that of magnetism." The composition, which was made up of

examination is dispensed with.

tinal image, and the acuteness of vision in

often used in optometry.

out ministers and lawyers, women are to day at the head of colleges, or are the power behind the throne. And some people, even men admit that we are coming close to the Agustan age in educational work.

A Leader of the Profession.

Miss Helen E. Pelletreau, President of Pennsylvania College, stands at the head of the list of women educators of Western Pennsylvania. For 14 years she has been in charge of Pennsylvania College and during the time the school's advance has been rapid. With larger means there is no reason why it may not advance to the rank of Wellesley, Vassar or Smith's. In its home-like qualities it is probably far ahead Jany of those schools, for Miss Pelletreau takes a personal interest in each one of her

Miss Pelletreau comes of a good old New England family, notable representatives of which were Jonathan

Edwards and Oliver Elloweth, Herfirst nork in teaching was a New England-her time. Latershe went Onio, and after-9 card to Iowa, In she came to Tittsburg as an assistto the President of Pennsylvania Coleise, Dr. Strong. On - Aller the resignation of that > contlomma in 1878, the rustees chose her as teting President until a suitable man could be found to fill the vacuaty. For, it must be said, the trus-

thes never dor a mo-Mus Hare ment thought a woman capable of holding so responsible a position. Women as colofe a position. ege presidents were rater than they kat during her term as Acting President, Miss Pelletreau displayed great busi-ness insight and executive ability, and the trustees, who, to their credit be it recorded. onew a good thing when they saw it, lost no time in electing her to the vacant presi-Since that time her history has been the history of the school. During the ast year the pupils of the college eet endcavoring to raise money for the unding of a scholarship in the school, to unmed in honor of their President, the fielen Pelietreau scholarship. It is to be levated to the use of such worthy students as are unable to complete their course on ecount of lack of means.

Taught School When a Child.

Mrs. R. J. Coster, lady principal of Bowcan Lostitute, was born a teacher. When a little girl in a beautiful Maryland home it was her delight to gather around her the entall durkies of the plantation and endenvor to impart to them the latest bit of information she had gleaned from books or When she grew to be a young OVERTICSN. lady she had her classes among the slaves on the estate, and tanght them how to read and write, as well as instructed them in the great truths of religion. Her work among e negroes soon began to be noticed and talked of. When a number of benevolent people in Baltimore started a mission school or the benefit of such slaves as could procure their master's permission to attend, she was asked to become one of the teachers, and, although one of the youngest, was one of its most successful instructors

When the war came, and through the freeing of the alayes she lost her inheritance, what had before been only a pastime she determined to make her life work. Soon after the war she came to Pittsburg with her husband who was invited to the principalship of Bishop Bow man Institute at Penn avenue and Fourth street. At that time the school was rather run down, but in a year the ability of Dr. Coster and his talented wife began to have very evident effects. Mrs. Coster's education was obtained through govern-esses and private tutors of whom she had

the advance of women in local school work as those of her own sex point with pardon-able pride to the Grant School's record as an example of what a woman can do. She is a woman of great force of character, genial and progressive. She was one of the pupils of Prof. John Kelly at the First ward, Allegheny, High School, and first

taught in Allegheny. She soon came to the Grant School, and in April of 1879 succeeded the Hon. H. I. Gourley as princi-Miss M. A. Hunter, principal of the

Bellefield Schools, Oakland, has probably the most desirable charge in the city. Her private office is handsomely furnished and the school is supplied with AF every known con-

venience. As assist. ant principal she exhibited so much ability that on the death of the late principal she was elected almost unanimously to

Miss M. A. Hunter. among her teachers as well as among a wide circle of friends. In 1888 Miss Hunter's value to the school was proved by its board electing her for a term of three years instead of the usual one year term. Miss Maggie E. Hare can do many things

well beside controlling the machinery of one of the largest schools on the Southside. She was a pupil in the institution where she now is Principal, the Birmingham. Some of her ex-pupils are members of the School Board, and all but 4 of its 13 teach-

ers were her pupils. She began at the foot of the ladder, the first grade, and gradually worked her way to the top. She has always lived in the Twenty-eighth ward. At the yearly examinations for High School her oupils always stand high, and are said to e specially proficient in writing and drawing. The school has the reputation of doing the best marching in the city and having the best mannered boys and girls, although their surroundings are not always the best,

A Public-spirited Teacher. Miss Hare was one of the pioneers in the local Chautauqua literary movement, and is a graduate in the first class of the C. L. S. C. Several summers ago she spent a few months in Europe, where her wide reading and quick perceptive faculties enabled her to see much that escapes other ourists. On her return, at the earnest so-

licitation of several literary and benevolent ocieties, she lectured on what she had seen abroad, the result of her observations being given in bright original talks that were em-inently successful. Miss Hare is actively interested in charitable work, the Southside Hospital being one of her favorite char ities. She is prominent in the Central Young Woman's Christian Association work, holding a responsible position on its Educational Committee. She was elected Principal of the Birmingham School in

Miss Mary McElroy, Principal of the Hancock School, has the pleasant reputation of possessing more friends than she can count in a month's vacation. Likewise, her school has the delightful reputation of having last year rivaled the Grant School in coming out first best on the High School excoming out hist best on the High School ex-amination. She taught four years at the Grant School under Superintendent Luckey and then accepted a better position at the Hancock School. In 1885 she succeeded Prot. J. C. Dolan as Principal. She has a

winning manner that explains in great measure her skill in governing. Tall and fine looking, with plenty of ambition and talent, the future has great possibilities for Miss Jennie Simpson, who, two years ago,

succeeded the veteran teacher, Prof. Leon-ard H. Eaton, in the principalship of the Forbes School, is, with two exceptions, at the head of the largest school in Allegheny means.

r rencu left stroke is the road coming down from which he shared with a company of cart-Mount St. Jean, just above the apex of our drivers-"almost savage gauchos"-in liagram, three miles to Hougoumont, at its whose company he was then traveling ower end. There, are Reilie and Jerome Bonaparte. Five niles further down is We encamped near a swamp, and supped upon sliced pumpkins, boiled with bits of Nivelles. The right hand line runs down two miles to La Haile Sainte, then two miles meat and seasoned with salt. The meal nore to La Bell Alliance-there is Nawas served in genuine pampa fashion; one poleon. This road, in another stretch of iron spoon and two cow's horns, split in three miles, reaches Genappe, in still another three, strikes Quater-Bras. Waterhalves, were passed around the group, the members of which squatted upon their oo village is five miles north of the point aunches, and freely helped themselves of the A. Brussels nine miles further on.

An Old Road of Tremendous Consequence Even in this most uncivilized form of satisfying hunger there is a peculiar eti-quette, which the most lowly peon invaria-Just a little lower than where the right stroke is intersected by the connecting crossline, is La Haie Sainte and the crossoly observes. Each member of the compa in turn dips his spoon, or horn, into the center of the stew, and draws it in a direct ine itself, represents the sunken road be tween Obain and Braine, l'Alland This ine toward him, never allowing it to dedepressed road becomes of tremendous conquence in the ensuing conflict.

viate to the right or the left. By observing this rule, each person eats without inter-At a point equi-distant from the outer this rule, each person eats without inter-fering with his neighbor. Being ignofant of this custom, I dipped my horn into the mess at random, and fished about for some of the nice bits. My companions regarded this horrid breach of politeness with scowls of impatience. They declared, with some warmth, to the cook that gringos did not know how to eat, and, "as they lived upon does in their own distant conners. They lines, and a half mile or so below the crosscut, the final orders were given to close the battle. The area comprised in the upper part of the A, is the objective point in the whole struggle. As regards position, the allied forces under Wellington had the best of it, as they were up and on the defensive; Napoleon was below and on the offensive This is what was to be done: Like huge wedges the two French columns were to fol up the outer lines of the A, converge apologized as well as I could, and en-deavored thereafter to eat according to near the point, split the allied line asunder hurl the fragments right and left, sweep the plateau like a whirlwind, seize Brussels, toss the English half into the sea, the Ger man contingent, like swine, into the Mense path, road, valley, hill, bridge-in loud outand their poetic Rhine-this was Napoleon. This was the Napoleonic plan-the plan of Guide Who Persisted in Using Bad English

Wellington was otherwise. Beginning of the Great Battle.

Near midday the ground was more firm Slight mistakes in speaking a foreign lanthe gun carriages and caissons swung into guage, or in understanding it when some one position, and now from the cannon that had pealed forth victories on the Spanish Peelse speaks it, are commonly nothing more than amusing, but a member of the Alpine unsula the great battle was opened. Cinb mentions an instance of a more serious vigorous response came from the defenders nature. He was climbing one of the Alps of the plateau. As soon as the artillery duel was well under way, the infantry was with a guide, who, as he says, persisted in advanced, under cover of the guns, and took a position from which their fire could be talking bad English instead of indifferent made effective on the allied cannoniers. The exchange of iron was probably not far My guide had just crossed a snow bridge

over a wide crevasse, and turned to await me on the farther side. I asked him if it rom equal, but the French pieces were evi dently served with truer aim, and their musketry was terribly destructive. It was an ideal conflict in the opening

Naturally I attempted to walk across it instead of crawling. I had almost reached the other side when the bridge gave way, hours. All Europe was witness and su premely interested, and the roar was deaf and after a delirious scramble to save my-self, I subsided helplessly into the crevasse. ening

ening. Two hours passed and while the change was triffing as to positions, the English manifested the greater exhaustion. With the French, the contest waxed louder and more However, I did not go far, and when had crawled out with snow down my neck and up my arms and in all my pockets, I earnest. Between the hours of 2 and 3, their lines had perceptibly advanced. At 3:30, the English situation had a decidedly somber hue. The French had taken La discovered that my friend meant "Not I strongly enjoined him to reserve his English henceforth for use in the valleys.

Haie Sainte and Hougoumont was behind them-the center still held, it was a com-How the Almond-Eyed Medium Conduct pact knot and Wellington had it reinforced. It stoved the points of the wedges blunt, as As things go by contraries in China, we

Wellington Rose to the Crisis.

find the phenomenon of table turning re-versed; in other words, Chinese tables, in-Heroism was there, such as comes only i supreme crises, when men are transformed to gods. To Hill's request for orders, should their commander fall. Wellington retheir commander fall, Wellington re-sponded, "follow my example!" To Clinton, brief but earnest, "hold this spot to the last man!'

were comrades in his victories in Spain from the triumphant fields of Salamanc

Four o'clock, and the English line in The medium then reads an incantation, and soon the table begins to heave with em tion, and at last revolves, carrying the lada along with increasing velocity, until the along with increasing velocity, until the table is whirled off its axis. The Chinese are said to implicitly believe that table turning is the work of devils or spirits, yet it is never performed save for the sport it yields, nor do they ever attempt to hold face was losing its cold mobility, and he started up to see the plateau clearing-the ication with the spirit world by this last elo D3ssing!

Carpet Bettle or So-Ca cavalry but been supported by the infantry A, larva; b, ventral view; c, pupa; d, adult. Ali enlarged). But it was a day of errors. Soon came another event in this tragedy. The cuiras

cally in the fact that carpets are less used siers are assailed. They had annihilate European countries, waxed floors being more than half their stubborn opposers and more common, with rugs which are fre-quently beaten. Under these conditions were pressing hard the remainder, and now on their flank they are assailed with Engon their hank they are assured with rang-lish cavalry under Somerset and German under Domberg. Yet, even in the face of all this accumulating misfortune, it was a question which must yield-two infuriated the insect has not the same opportunity to breed undisturbed that it has under our losely-tacked carpets, which are reme only at the semi-annual or annual house cleaning. and mortally wounded giants in a death grapple-which shall first bleed to death?

near the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

An Importation That Thrived.

There is no easily applied and perfectly efficacious remedy for this pest, and it can be eradicated from a household only by the It was now nearly 5 o'clock and Wellingexercise of the greatest care and patience and a good deal of manual labor. It does ts worst work in carpets, but will feed upon all woolen goods and furs. It has no par ticular seasons, but breeds promiscuously throughout the year, one generation over thirty o'clock. Then into the devoted apping the other, so that all stages may be uirassiers commenced to pour a storm of found at almost any time. There is there lead and iron, roaring volleys of grape, charges of fresh cavalry, but with a discifore, no particular season at which remedia work can best be done, and the regular housecleaning time, whenever that may be, will answer as well as another.

Fig. 1 .-

Benzine and Hot Soap Suds.

All carpets when taken up should be horoughly beaten and then sprayed with benzine and allowed to remain in the sun until the odor is thoroughly dissipated. The floors should be sprayed with benzine, and then washed with hot soap suds. All cracks in base-boards and wainscoting hould also be sprayed, and closets particu larly should be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned in the same way. If the floors have not been carefully laid, and the cracks are wide, these should be filled up with wax or with plaster of paris in a semi-fluid ondition, so as leave no harboring places for the insect in any stage. Tarred roofing paper is a good material to cover floors with efore the carrets are relaid.

Another very similar pest has racting considerable attention of late. It has so far received no name. It is a black beetle, about twice as long as the Buffalo carpet beetle, but more slender in proportion. Its larva is also more slender and has not the enlarged forequarters. The hair upon the body of the larva is brown, but it is not so erect as in the larva of the other form. It scientific name is Attagenus piceus, and it may be called the black pet beetle. This insect has done some little damage in furniture warehouses in Wash-ington and I have received it from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It works in a very similar manner to the fore-It going species and may be treated in the same way.

The Insects That Attack Cloth. Of true clothes moths we have three important species. All three are of European origin, and all are now found almost all over the world. They may be readily dis-tinguished by their methods of work. The common species, the larva of which makes a case about itself in which it works, is

"Na, yer honor. I wasna born in this called tines pellionella. The form which makes a silken gallery along the cloth or parish; but I'm maist a native for a' that." "You came here when you were a child, I suppose you mean?" said the Sheriff. "Na, sir; I'm jist here abont sax year fur upon which it is feeding is called tinen tapetzella, while the third species makes neither a case nor a gallery, but transforms within a coccoon made by webbing together with silk bits of cloth or fur or feathers.

"Then how do you come to be nearly a native of the parish?" "Weel, ye see, whan I cam' here, sax year sin', I jist weighed eight stane, an' This last is known as tineola bisellicita. In the latitude of Washington and fur-I'm 17 stane noo, sae ye see that about nine stane o' me belangs to this parish an' the

ther south tineola biselliella is the common-est species. It feeds upon woolen clothing of all kinds, furs and feathers, and I have known it to ruin a large stock of camel's ither eight comes frae Camlachie." How to Cure Eheumatism. hair brushes. It spins a certain amount of silk wherever it goes, and in the Southern My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To States it has two annual generations, the moths appearing twice a year. The moth, shown at figure 2, is of a uniform delicate straw color. The commonest species at the North is tinea pellionella (Fig. 3), which is

our great surprise she began to improve aiter the first application, and by using it readily distinguished from the last by the fact that the moth has dark spots upon its wings, regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, while the wings themselves are of a darker general color. They make their first apof C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. wsu

WINDERMERE AWNINGS, at Mamaux & Sons B Penn avenue, Tel. 1972. Thsu

two generations even in the North, and this point must be borne in mind.

Improvements in Galvanizing Iron, A process has been discovered which demonstrates the influence of small percentages of foreign metals on the quality of a metallic product. It has been found that the addition of a mere trace (.08 ounce) of luminum to a ton of zine makes a galvanizing base which insures a highly crystalline and permanently brilliant and adhesive covering. Now that lead galvanizing and cold lectro-zincing processes are being developed for cheapening the manufacture of coated iron and steel wire and plate, the industrial importance of this discovery is con siderable.

BILLIARDS WITHOUT THE BALLS.

In Interesting Mimic Game That Aston-Ished the Onlookers. Chicago Times.]

According to an eye-witness a peculiar neident happened one evening recently in the billiard room of a hotel at Tacoma, Wash. The room was crowded and all of the billiard and pool tables were occupied but one. Two gentlemen entered the room attired in full evening dress. Engaging a billiard table the boy brought the balls, but the players, to his utter astonishment, told their top goats, coats and hats, they took cues and commenced a mimie game.

They made the customary moves around the table, studied apparent plays, made the customary grimaces at misplays, and regularly counted their strings. A wondering crowd gathered about them. They thought the men were crazy. A funny part of it was that they never smiled, took the "guying" of the crowd serenely, and, when the points were marked up, paid for the game and unconcernedly walked out. The solution of the mystery was that the imitation game was played on a wager.

THE BRAIN OF AN ANT.

It Is Small, but It Contains a Wonderful Amount of Intelligence.

Harpers' Young People.] Although an ant is a tiny creature, yet its brain is even tinier. But although it is necessarily smaller than the ant's head which contains it, yet it is larger in proportion, according to the ant's size, than the brain of any known creature. This we can easily believe when we read of this insect's wonderful powers. The quality of instinct or sagacity does not fully explain some of the stories told about them. The best writers upon ants-those who

have made the astonishing intelligence of these little insects a special study-are obliged to admit that they display reasoning ability, calculation, reflection, and good Such qualities of brain show a udgment. more than ordinary instinct, and we are not surprised to hear that the ant's brain carries out our idea that he possesses a higher intelligence than is shown by other workers of his size.

A Most Remarkable Wedding Dress. When Mdlie. Morosow, of Russia, married some few months ago, her father's friends and pupils devised a wonderful gift for the beautiful young girl. It consisted of probably the most remarkable wedding dress ever made. The foundation was of white satin and covered with small paintings, all in miniature, of allegorical sub-jects dealing with love and matrimony. This garment has been, it is hardly necessary to say, very carefully preserved, and would prove an addition to any art gallery, as it comprises the work of the most cell brated Russian artists.

pearance in May, and occasionally fly as late as August. The females are busy all this time searching for places in which to lay their eggs. They fly preterably at CHAMPLAIN AWNINGS, latest out, at Mamau & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. Theu

apparatus used for the detection of fire damp has been made in the introduction of an untomatic detector of great sensitiveness and absolute certainty of action. A series of tubes through which the air of the most dangerous points of the mine is pumped, are conducted into a chamber in which is \$ lighted Bunsen burner. When the gases contain more than 6 per cent of methane. the mixture ignites and moves a valve, whih strikes a gong and thus gives warning, Smaller quantities of explosive gas can be detected by adding to the mixture known quantities of methane. Another advantage of the apparatus is that the condition of the

air of a mine can be ascertained before any-

Applying Ico to Fruit Trees,

There is a fruit grower in Kentucky who evidently thinks a great deal while sitting under the shade of his own vine and figtree. He noticed that in three out of five years his best apples and peaches were killed by March frost, and he set himself the problem of finding some means of so prolonging the winter in his latitude that the trees would not wake from their hibernal sleep until spring was far advanced. After trying various experiments he hit on the idea of digging a circular trench around the roots of each tree, filling it with pounded snow and ice, and then covering up with a thick stratum of clay. The plan was perfectly successful. The ice melted, but so slowly

one enters the workings.

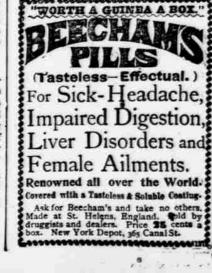
that its influence kept back the flowers from three to four weeks.

Stone Cornice Cutter.

An ingenious instrument is now used in Italy for the cutting of stone cornices, moldings, balustrades, etc. The general features of the machine are very similar to those of the ordinary metal planing machine. The stone to be operated upon is firmly clamped on the bed, to which a reciprocating motion is imparted by suitable mechanism. The cutting tools are carried ou a saddle plate capable of horizontal movement upon a slide by means of a screw and handle. The slide is, in turn, capable of vertical adjustment on slide pillars by means of bevel gearing and screws. The machine turns out 16 feet of cornice, well finished, in 20 minutes.

Bicycles and Telegraphs.

In view of the attention now being devoted to experiments with the bicycle for military purposes, it is interesting to know that the telegraph authorities in many cities in France have come to the conclusion that the bicycle can be utilized most advantageously in the prompt delivery of messages, and the telegraph messengers are being privided with "safeties."



Was Not Born in the Parish, but Doubled

His Weight in Six Years. Pearson's Weekly, J "Are you a native of this parish?" asked Scotch Sheriff of a witness who was summoned to testify in a case of illicit distill-

At ing. "Maistly, yer honor," was the reply. "I mean, were you born in this parish?"

had it been granite that they struck.

stead of turning on their legs, whirl around on their heads, with their legs pointing to the ceiling. The directions usually given are to place a couple of chopsticks at right angles across a mortar or bowl filled with water, and upon these the table is turned

Grouped with him in this fateful crisis, upside down. Four children are then

which one hand is gently laid, while the other seizes the free hand of a companion. and Vittoria. wavering, staggering. The wedges, now fused into one, are not penetrating, but the log is hammered back. The stubborn wall yields to the crushing impact of shells and bullets; the crest is clearing of all save artillery. Wellington is withdrawing. The old gleam came into Napoleon's eyes, his

