The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

Terms of Publication.

Published every Wednesday morning at 2.00 per annum if paid in advance, otherwise 2.50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their paper will be held responsible for the subscription.

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SOMERSET, PA.

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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 26. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1895. WHOLE NO. 2315.

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—OF—
Somerset, Penn'a.
—0—
Capital, $50,000.
Surplus, $20,000.
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But we have thousands besides. Perhaps you will want a nice Jacket or Cape.
Fine Beaver Jackets, half silk lined, and velvet piped seams, $7.50.
All Wool Boucle Jackets, new box front and storm collar, $10.00.
All Wool Beaver Double Cape, with satin stitching around collar and cape, $5.00.
Astrachan Fur Capes, with satin lining, and full sweep, 27 inches long, only $10.00.
A nice warm Shawl makes a very nice present for older people.
All Wool Shawls, 72x72 inches, in greys, browns and scotch plaids, $1.85, $1.98, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and up.
A very desirable present in Gloves or Hosiery. Ladies' 5 hook Kid Gloves at 75c. and $1.00; 7 hook or 5 button gloves in all the new shades, and very fine Kid at $1.50 and $1.75; an elegant line of black suede and white mosquetaires.
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If it's Handkerchiefs or Neckwear you want, we have them—all styles and qualities. Ladies' Linen Initial Handkerchiefs at 12½c. Ladies Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 22c. Ladies' Fine Silk Net and Ribbon Collarettes at $1.25.
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"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for
AYER'S
Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.
AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

SEEIN' THINGS.

I ain't afeard uv snakes, or toads, or bugs, or worms, or mice,
An' things 'at girls are skeered uv I think are awful nice!
I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate to go to bed,
For, when I'm tucked up warm an' snug an' when my prayers are said,
Mother tells me "Happy dreams!" and takes away the light
An' leaves me lyin' all alone an' seein' things at night!

Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes they're by the door,
Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the middle uv the floor;
Sometimes they are a-sittin' down, sometimes they're walking round
So softly and so creepy-like they never make a sound!
Sometimes they are as black as ink, an' other times they're white—
But the color ain't no difference when you see things at night!

Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just moved on our street
An' father sent me up to bed without a bite to eat,
I woke up in the dark an' saw things standin' in a row,
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at me—so,
Oh, my! I was so skeered that time I never slept a mite—
It's almost alluz when I'm bad I see things at night.

Lucky thing I ain't a girl, or I'd be skeered to death!
Bein' I'm a boy, I duck my head an' hold my breath;
An' I am, oh, so sorry I'm a naughty boy, an' then
I promise to be better an' I say my prayers again!
Grandma tells me that's the only way to make it right
When a feller has been wicked an' sees things at night!

An' so, when other naughty boys would coax me into sin,
I try to skwush the Tempter's voice 'at urges me within;
An' when they 's pie for supper or cakes 'at's big an' nice,
I want to—but I do not pass my plate f'r them things twice!
No, rather let starvation wipe me slowly out o' sight
Than I should keep a-livin' on an' seein' things at night!

Eugene Field.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States.

The present assemblage of the Legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our National finances. The reports of the several Administrative Departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

[Here the President takes up the Department reports and our foreign affairs. As to Great Britain and Venezuela, he says:]

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required, both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly Powers directly concerned. In July first, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are, in substance, that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European Power of its territorial possession on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that, as a consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength in Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the Powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

LYNCHING OF ITALIANS IN COLORADO.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable conditions gracious provision for their needs. These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padrone system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the field of breadwinning toil brings them in collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we cannot regard such assemblages of distinctively alien laborers hired out in the mass to the profits of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospects of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrance to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our Nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be attempted.

THE MEXICAN NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEME A FRAUD.

As a sequel to the failure of a scheme for the colonization, in Mexico, of negroes, mostly emigrants from Alabama under contract, a great number of these helpless and suffering people, starving and smitten with contagious disease, made their way, or were assisted, to the frontier, where, in wretched plight, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Learning of their destitute condition, I directed rations to be temporarily furnished them through the War Department. At the expiration of their quarantine they were conveyed by the railway companies, at comparatively nominal rates, to their homes in Alabama. Upon my assurance, in the absence of any fund available for the cost of their transportation, that I would recommend to Congress an appropriation for its payment; I now urge upon Congress the propriety of making such an appropriation. It should be remembered that the measures taken were dictated not only by sympathy and humanity, but by a conviction that it was not compatible with the dignity of this Government that so large a body of our dependent citizens should be thrown for relief upon the charity of a neighboring State.

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia, and the development in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences, naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guaranty of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects. By command of the people, a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen and which, while incidental for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a Tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the Government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity build up our country's industries, and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the Government unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficient effects, fell far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients. The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late Civil War, and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in Congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared that they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,073.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, when all National circulation was issued to National Banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional National Bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the Government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purpose contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional National Bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was $346,681,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following express provision, "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of Januaay, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided.

The Government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the Government, nor cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption, and to pay without acquittance.

There had been issued and sold $5,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the redemption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the Treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes.

This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the Treasury available for the same purpose, has since been called our gold reserve, and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the 1st day of January, 1879, to $114,195,369, and though there after constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum in July, 1892.

In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, the reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,239. In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger Governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver, Treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed, and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly-widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

It thus resulted that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding, added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to $97,011,339. It has, from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the Tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold, the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency, and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments, the hoarding at home and stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation.

In consequence of these conditions, the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to $65,438,377, having lost more than $31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the Resumption Act of 1875.

Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $58,633,245 71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation, this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood, on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,852.

Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment. This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve was reduced to $57,669,701.

[The President gives a long history of the financial difficulties from his standpoint, and then recommends:]

In other words, the Government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes, and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases, without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes. When added to this, we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme, the Goverament has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered, or are threatened with, all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief. I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the Act of 1890.

[The President here talks of restrictions on National Banks, and says:]

Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of National Banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of Banks in smaller communities, or by permitting Banks of large capital to establish Banks in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

[The President continues on to the extent of about fifteen columns, but we must stop with this paragraph on cheap money:]

The past is full of lessons, teaching not only the economic dangers, but the National immorality that follow in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded after sober deliberation to jeopardize their Nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

Cutting Acquaintances.

There are some acquaintances we would be glad to cut. They do us no credit and draw too largely upon our kindness and our cash. Other acquaintances there are that drain our life's blood and sap our vitality. Dyspepsia and its accompanying evils, impure blood, mental depression, nightmares, fear and nervousness are acquaintances to be disposed of with all celerity. Heed this, ye sufferers! Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and your unpleasant acquaintances will soon be gone, for this sovereign remedy drives out all the impurities from the system. Send for free pamphlet. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Milky Sea Phenomenon.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

In 1616 the expedition to the East Indies under Martin Pring, when in the tropical Pacific, had one night what was to the members of that expedition a very mystifying spectacle. They beheld the sea all about them pale and white, resembling a vast cheese vat, so that one might have imagined "the Ship to have been sailing in Whey instead of Salt Water, it carried such a milky appearance along with it. The Air and Skie at the same time look'd White and Hazy, without doubt the effect of the reflections from the Surface of the Water so dispos'd and colour'd."

In February, 1881, Mr. Daniel Pidgeon, a very acute observer, witnessed the phenomenon of this "milky sea" of the Pacific, when he says. "The whole ocean from the ship to the visible horizon looked exactly as if it were covered with snow."

"The snowy surface evidently reflected the light of the sky, for Venus, being very bright, threw a distinguishable line of radiance across it while the phosphorescent crest of waves was now and then seen breaking above the layer of shining matter which overlaid the water." He convinced himself that the appearance was due to a thin layer of mist, produced when the sea surface happens to be considerably cooler than the moist atmosphere above it, so that the air in immediate contact with the water is chilled below the dew point and becomes misty, while the air above remains transparent.

It would be interesting to know if the same explanation will apply to all displays of the "milky sea," or whether the effect should sometimes be attributed solely to phosphorescent animals and plants, and, if not, whether in any case those sources of light contribute to illuminate the sea from below.

Advertising on Pumpkins.

From the appearance of some of the pumpkins and squashes put out in front of restaurants, it seems that farmers appreciate the value of advertising, and have discovered how to do it without loss.

In a display of mammoth squashes at a down-town restaurant, the big fellows have been lettered like political transparencies. The squashes were cut while growing, so that now, in ripe old age, they present a unique sight.

Such epigrams as, "How many pies do you think I'll make?" "Fell down stairs when I was young," "Two hundred if I weigh a pound," "This is the kind that we grow up the Hudson River," "What we know about farming," carved in the squashes, with the farmer's name and address, puts the farmer very much in evidence, though practically out of sight.—*New York Herald.*

The Governor of the Panjab, in India, has ordered that half the prisoners in the jails there be kept on fresh water, and half on boiled, records being kept to see whether the boiled water has any effect in the way of preventing ordinary sickness.—*New York Medical Record.*

The man who chases bubbles never has any time to rest.

Busy Work For Primary Pupils.

PAPER READ BY MISS IDA SHUMAKER, OF MEYERSDALE, BEFORE THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, TUESDAY NOV. 26, 1895.

Busy work has the aim in view of keeping a child profitably and interestedly employed. If it does not do this it would be better for the child to be at home in the yard following its own inclinations.

The object:—To supply pupils with employment; to occupy head and hands; to lead pupils to be inventive; to furnish pupils with material for thought; to lead pupils to observe closely; to develop the child's powers of expressing his thoughts.

Stick laying, clay modeling and sand moulding have a definite end in view; they are the means of drawing the hand into the work of getting and expressing thought.

Give your programme for seat work as careful consideration as for recitation and let it include regular times for examination and changing work.

The teacher gives the same kind of busy work to her pupils two or three times a day. Any thing unwise about that?

In assigning the work for the children the teacher constantly repeats the same advice as to neatness, carefulness, etc. What objection could be brought against that?

Have the work inspected in class or at seats and show one or more of the best slates to others. Children learn to do by *doing*. A very simple theory, yet, once admitted to our school-rooms, how exacting it becomes.

Would we shape results? There we must shape the *doing*. In class work it would be comparatively easy to do this; but class work does not include the whole day.

May we feel quite sure that the ground gained by your pains-taking when working with the children in class has not been silently crumbling away during other portions of the day?

The children have been doing when not in class. Does it matter what? Does it matter how? Has the teaching out of class been in harmony with the teaching in class? Questions easily answered, to be sure, but those answers lead directly to the perplexing question of seat work of some kind. What shall it be? How shall it be managed?

Listen for a moment to what the higher grade teachers are saying—

"The children do not work steadily."

"They do not intend to be disobedient, but through lack of thought often fail to carry out the full directions given."

"Many do not put their best efforts into their every day work." "The papers passed to me are, in many cases, untidy, both in appearance of paper and arrangement of work."

Reduce these words to their simplest terms and we have an earnest plea for the formation of habits of industry, accuracy, self-reliance, neatness and thoughtfulness.

Carefulness in working and the securing of perfect work must be emphasized by the teacher.

Place upon the board the form in which you wish the work to appear; otherwise there will be little uniformity.

I am thinking of a primary teacher, when teaching her first term, who gave out material for busy work and allowed the children to touch it as soon as they pleased. When the time for this work was over she hastily gathered it up without looking critically at each one. What was wrong?

If splints and sticks are used and pupils do not make the perfect joint that the figure requires, what shall the teacher do? If she excuses it as "pretty well for children," what will be the natural consequence?

As she gathers up the beads after a stringing exercise and finds several upon the floor, she picks them up as she passes along. Anything wrong about that?

We must not expect to bring forth miracles from the seat work, but ought we not aid to make it as well as class work aid in giving the children both movement and right direction?

Are we agreed, teachers, that there is as great need for primary work—first steps in the formation of working habits, as in reading or numbers, and that instead of mere busy work our seat employments shall aim to meet this need?

We will try to realize what an accomplishment it must be for our little people even to busy themselves for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, in accordance with given directions.

Theirs has been such a life of freedom, the shaping towards definite ends must be done with a gentle hand. Because the home life has made them more at ease in handling things than in controlling pencil and line, and because such handling furnishes so many opportunities for character training, our pupils shall still work with materials.

What shall we hope to gain? Ability to work out directions, for one thing; orderly habits for another; neatness in use of material as to soiling, scattering and destroying; a skillful use of the fingers that the work may be well done and not destroyed at the last by a hasty or clumsy touch; power to distinguish differences of color, shape, size and number; the formation of good ideals of work, and by and by some reproduction of work done in the class.

The children shall *know*, not be told, that the teacher is interested in what they are doing, and shall never work with the feeling that she is but a taskmaster standing ready to assign more work the moment this is completed, neither shall there be the feeling that the work is unimportant.

Results shall be examined and effort recognized. Were your sympathies never drawn to the child who has patiently wrought only to have his work hurriedly gathered into a pile, that it may be ready for collection? Did you notice the earnest glance as the unwilling hand slowly destroyed the design which required so much care and patience in the construction?

Criticism of results shall be upon the base of truth as well as appearance. I have in mind a careless little fellow who had hastily laid his pegs without attempting to fit his rounds to the sides of the ladder. In glancing at his work as I passed, I said, I do not like your ladder, the rounds would fall out as soon as touched by the feet. Can't you make a ladder that could be used in safety?

The child had not thought of that, it seemed. He at once began to work with a will; when next I passed, a bright face was turned up as the question came. "Would you dare to stand on that ladder? just see, every one of them touches the sides."

All directions should be simple, definite and thoroughly understood before any attempt is made to work them out in materials. Of course, copying will at times be the work assigned, and there will be periods when the children are allowed to use the given materials in accordance with their own choice.

The children will willingly do an immense amount of drudgery if skilfully seasoned with the salt of "make believe," and in teaching spelling or language I have often taken advantage of the fact.

It is always fun for the little people to "play set the table," and when our work bench is brought to the front, and covered with a cloth all are delighted. They at once begin to "make believe" wash their hands, put on their white aprons and prepare to set the table.

The child standing near the table calls on one of her classmates to bring the—she quickly spells "knives." To another one she says you may bring the—she seems to catch the idea and spells "forks" and so on. Then all the children "make believe" bring their favorite dishes, sauces etc., which they have neatly written on little slips of paper, always provided they can spell the names. As their favorite dishes are brought they are written on the board. Then for busy work they copy them on their slates, and mark all known sounds. Then of course they want to invite their friends to their "make believe" dinner, and an invitation having been written on the board, they are asked to make one or more exact copies of it. The next day they write a short story about our "make believe" dinner, telling what we had for dinner etc., and what else we could have had. Give children cards and leaves, also pencils; let them draw the outline of the leaf upon the card then prick it and then sew, with bright colored twist, the outline of the leaf. At another time the teacher may draw designs on paper and have pupils prick holes in the paper, following the lines you have drawn; give them bright colored worsted and blunt needles and let them sew in and out through the holes so as to cover the lines. When done neither the pencil marks nor the holes show.

Sketch rapidly upon the board a number of objects, as chairs, tables, beds, pails, dolls, birds, animals etc., and have pupils copy, writing the name of each object by the picture as neatly as possible. When you have time, pass down the aisle and look at each slate. If there is a word misspelled draw a line through it, go to the board and write the correct form under its picture and have pupils copy.

Have some pretty forms, as stars, rings and animals, cut out of pasteboard or thick manila paper. Let pupils lay on slates and draw around them. At another time give the children a handful of pegs and a pasteboard animal, tell them to take up the picture without moving the pegs.

Arrange the words of the reading lesson upon slates, with reference to the number of letters they contain. The first column to contain words of three letters, the second four, and the third five, and so on.

Make a list of all the words in the lesson having a given sound.

Arrange the words of the reading lesson in alphabetical order.

Let the children take their readers and from the lesson write all the words containing the letter "s." Place those in which "s" has the sound of "z" in one column and those having the natural sound in another column. Soak peas over night and give a handful to each child and some tooth-picks or wires, and let him make different objects.

I know too well how many things have been left unsaid in this talk on seat work. May I hope that enough has been said to emphasize the need of some definitely planned "first steps" in the formation of working habits, and the employments of our seat work to meet this need.

She Couldn't Wait.

Lady—"I want to sit for a picture."

Artist—"I shall be very glad to paint you, if you wait a week, until I finish the one I am at work on now."

Lady—"Oh! my, I couldn't wait that long. Why, I promised to be home to dinner at five o'clock!"

That's the trouble with some people, they have no time to wait for results. Some women will take a dose or so of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and expect to feel well immediately. True, some do find marvelously speedy effects from a single dose, but chronic diseases, which have had possession of the system for years, cannot be cured in a day. Persevere with it and it will cure you, ladies, of all the ills you suffer from. The "Prescription" cures in all cases of nervousness, spasms, chorea, irregularities, painful periods and kindred ailments.

No Mince Pies For Him.