A teacher writing in Jowa Normal Monthly speaks of one form of education often negiected:

Have a certain part of the day set apart in which the little folks are allowed to tell about things they have seen; not places, but things. Once upon a time, as noted novelists say, I had a bright class of primary children that had been pushed up from the first grade for lack of room. They were obedient, loving, and studious; could write pretty descriptions and read them, but when asked to tell anything in their own words, failed, with the distressing accompaniment of blushes, tears, and sobs, with little pitiful, soft cries of "I can't, we can't!" I made two divisions of the class, gave each some fanciful name, and then set them to work. One division was asked to notice everything alive seen by the members going home, the other was to notice everything not alive; at lessons, every time, each child was asked to name the thing or things seen.

The next night, flowers, insects, or

thing not alive; at lessons, every time, each child was asked to name the thing or things seen.

The next night, flowers, insects, or birds were to be noticed. The next, men and women; the next, clouds, sunset, stars, etc., making the lessons first general, then particular. Little by little the children would add a few words of description to the mention of a name. After a week or two I requested them to tell about anything in a certain room in the house. Then each child, was allowed to bring a box containing something to be talked about; the article to be shown at the same time, and the same time of the content of the entire school and hold up one article after another, telling its name and uses. If he hesitated for a word, other members of the class were allowed to help him.

The first time a child came in front.

him.

The first time a child came in front of the school, she would cling to my dress or hand; then the arm of my chair would be a help, and about the third time, Susie would stand erect, so much interested in her story that she would entirely forget to be timid. I asked them to tell about birthday and Thanks-giving dinners. Once, as a great reward. I permitted them to tell stories; and it was charming to see the darlings with their bright eyes and the rose-flush on their cheeks, and 'twas delightful to listen to the baby voices that told' about the 'Glass Slipper,' the 'Three Bears' and the 'Ugly Duck.' Everybody wanted to tell a story, and the Need of Small Coin.

The farther West ope goes, the larger the ideas in a financial way. In the Eastern States I-cent pieces have been in common use well back to the origin of things; but as the individual took them West, the use became less as he traveled. Much of the early contempt for the Yankee grew out of his ability to see the pennies. Now these coins have standing, if not free course, even beyond the Mississippi, But where they pay 25 cepts for a common drink they ape till in disrepute, and will be until the steady old methods are reached. Few are, perhaps, aware that a 1-cent coin was ever issued by the Government. Few were openhaps, aware that a 1-cent coin was ever issued by the Government. Few were ever stamped, and they are yaluable for numismatic collections. It is alleged that in the older sections this join has become a necessity in trade, and the American News Dealers' Association will petition Congress to reyive this issue. The penny papers have but a half-cent return to the publishers, and many times that fraction is lost, Goods are often marked so as to leave the half-cent, and the dealer usually takes it in. Probably it forms quite a total in some establishments. The European countries have long seen the need of small coins, and provided them. Switzerland has the centime, or fifth of a cent, germany a pfenning, or fourth of a cent, and other countrie



fad, centers in that famous, fascina-

ting game—lawn tennis.
But there are women who cannot and there are women who cannot engage in any pastime. They are delicate, feeble and easily exhausted. They are sufferers from weaknesses and disorders peculiar to females, which are accompanied by sallow complexions, expressionless eyes and haggard looks.

complexions, expressionness eyes and aggard looks.

For overworked, "worn out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It's the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive quarantee from the makers, of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for years.



NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Drexel estate now ar about \$16,000,000, and is so well invested that the annual income is nearly a million dollars. The cost of Miss Drexel's simple living has not exceeded fifty cents a day, and has come out of the fund of the sisterhood in whose convent she prepared herself for her religious life. If her surviving sister, Mrs. Morrell, should die withoot issue, the cutire estate of over \$20,000,000 would then be divided according to the will among specific charities within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church.

olie Church.

A GENTLEMAN of New York city, who frequently acts as a pall-bearer at funerals, says: "In my opinion pall-bearing is a more fatal disease than typhoid or diptheria. You have to come out minus your hat from a room heated to 70 degrees into the street where the thermometer stands at 20 degrees, but you must not put your hat on. If siky, business, and the custom should 5 be changed. I believe it is a system got, up by the undertakers to help the business, for I remember when six pall-beares used to be enough, and now our first class undertakers are not satisfied with less than twenty."

In many parts of the west there are

class undertakers are not satisfied with less than twenty."

In many parts of the west there are nickel or five-cent savings banks. One of the first of the kind in this country, the Citizens' Savings Bank, was established in Detroit by a man who had seen the plan at work in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1882. The growth in Detroit has been extraordinary; the Citizens' Bank now having 115 agents in different parts of the town, handling the stamps bought by clerks, servants, day laborers and children. More than 3,000 children have books and keep a stamp deposit with the Citizens'. In Omaha, Denver and San Francisco the nickel savings banks have been instituted with every prospect of decided success.

THE Census office has recently issued

every prospect of decided success.

The Census office has recently issued a bulletin on truck farming. The returns show that over \$100,000,000 is invested in this business, that 534,440 acres of land devoted to it realize annually over \$76,000,000. The following shows the acreage or the leading vegalable grown on truck farms: Asparagus, 37,970; beans, 12,607; cabbage, 77,094; kale, 2,962; celery, 15,381; cumbers, 4,721; beets, 2,420; spinach, 20,195; Irish potatoes, 28,040; sweet potatoes, 22,502; peas, 56,162; water-melons, 114,381; other melons, 28,477; miscellaceous vegetables, 82,601.

It is interesting to note the fact, records the New Orleans Times-Democrat, that the South furnished a much larger number of troops to the Federal Government than is generally supposed, and thereby weakened the Confederacy. In fact

ber of troops to the Federal Government than is generally supposed, and thereby weakened the Confederacy. In fact, nearly as many enlisted in the Federal army from the Southern states as comprised the whole Southern army. Missouri gave the largest number, 108,000; Kentucky came next, with 78,000; Kentucky came next, with 78,000; Maryland, 49,500; West Virginia, 34,000r Tennessee, 30,000, and the District of Columbia, 16,000, exclusive of North Alabama and North Georgia, besides which there were 186,000 negro troops, making an aggregate of 501,500 troops drawn from the South.

excellent oil, which, in Brazil, is used for lighting and in medicine. The oil

reputatoh among the swampers as a remedy for rheumatism, being given both inwardly and outwardly.

That American people are becoming more and more interested in tracing the history of their English antecedents is well illustrated by Moneure D. Conway, in the introduction to his paper on "The English Ancestors of Washington," which appears in Harper's Magazine. "In 1788," he says, "Washington thought it inexpedient to accept the dedication of William Barton's essay on Heraldry, while a portion of the community were clamorously endeavoring to propagate an idea that those whom they wish individiouly to designate by the name of the "well-born" are meditating in the first instance to distinguish themselves from their compatriors, and to wrest the dearest privileges from the bulk of the people." This intimidation lasted long. Even in the last generation exceptional young people who betrayed any interest in their ancestors were apt to be snubbed, and old family papers were abandoned to the mice. But gradually interest in genealogy crept back. Some families began to suspect that the mice had eaten their titles to English estates; the new science of heredity had attractions for a people disgusted with vulgar plutocracy. It is now pretty well understood in America that a family tree is no Upas, but a good fruit tree. In London I lately passed a good many days in the College of Arms, investigating the subject of this paper, and a majority of those who came to make inquiries of the genealogist, who had given me a place at his table, were Americans."

Chied Suicide in Germany.

A correspondent of a morring paper writes an interesting letter on the subject of suicide among the children of Germany. He cites statistics from the mortality reports of the capital of the empire which show that last year there were sixty-two child suicides in that city and that the children taking their own lives were between seven and fifteen years of age. The cause he attributes to the rigorous discipline to which the little ones are subjected and the strict regime of their carlier school days. All this, he says—and he cites from his own youthful experience—tends to bring on melancholia, and it is only a step from this fearful mental trouble to suicide.

Overeducation is not alone a fault of the German method. It is likewise the tendency of educators in this country, and this over-educ tion is in the line of non-useful pursuits. Education is yet hampered by the traditions of bygone days and it can never reach its perfect development until freed from these trammels. As to discipline, the German method is calculated to nisse up better men than our American ways. Our children are given too much liberty and are pushed into society at too early an age. The result of the German discipline is that it first teaches the German by obedience and subjection to his parents and superiors and loyalty to and respect for the state. This is a characteristic of the German man and such subjection and loyalty do not rob him of one particle of his manily qualities. It is no exaggeration to state that in these traits many American youths are wanting.—[Chicago Post.

columbia, 14,000, exclusive of North Alabama and North Georgia, besides which there were 180,000 negro troops, making an aggregate of 501,500 troops drawn from the South.

"I RUN between Jersey City and Chicago," says a Pullman car porter, 'and how much do you suppose I made last month? Seventeen dollars and a half. Of other state. This is a characteristic of the state. This is a characteristic of an analysis of the state. This is a characteristic of the state is month? Seventeen dollars and a half. Of other states and the state and the states of people. The ready there is not liberal. There was a time when a porter outled make \$73, and I used to a porter making. In the East a porter state of a porter making. In the East a porter seldom gets more than a quarter from a passenger, no matter how far he runs of a porter making. In the East a porter seldom gets more than a quarter from a passenger, no matter how far he runs of a porter making. In the East a porter seldom gets more than a quarter from a passenger, no matter how far he runs of a porter making. In the East a porter seldom gets more than a quarter from a passenger, no matter how the porter seldom gets more than a quarter from a passenger, no matter how the porter seldom gets and the decay of people. There's nothing in being a Thut time is soon a serier when this may be a porter seldom gets and the self-graphily those on emigrant cars, which, west of Ornaha, are patronized by a goor class of people. There's nothing in being a transportation of the country. But this apprehension is not seriously entertained by those high in official authority and it is the that the ratives a half in the country of the poor that the poor tha

portance, and the secrets of which are well understood by foreign dealers.

BESIDES the hides of the alligator, of which 50,000 or 60,000 are annually utilized in the United States, there are other commercial products obtained. The commercial products obtained. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for years.

INFORMATION OF THE STATE OF THE STA

STONED TO DEATH.

eat Manner in Aighanistan.

"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The dictum of the old law still holds good in Aighanistan, says the Sheffield Telegraph. In fact, the man; ners, customs, and surroundings of the Afghans of to-day might be prototyped in the pages of the Old Testament as faithfully as the life of the Israelites. The Afghans are Mohammedans, it is true, but their religion is built on old

The Pages of the Ord restament a faithfully as the life of the Israelites. The Afghans are Mohammedans, it is true, but their religion is built on old law lines and their social life is as simple and patriarchal as when the great lawgiver Moses ruled the destinies of the people of Israel.

For in Afghanistan of to-day oxen tread out the corn and plow the fields and the plow itself is a counterpart of the Mosaical instrument. Corn is ground in hand-mills, and a goatskin serves as a "water-bottle." Household and farming utensils have changed nothing during the centuries that have elapsed since the Israelites tramped the desert by the Red Sea. In short, you could find a series of "tableaux vivants" in the surrounding of Afghanistan of to-day to fill up chapter by chapter the scenes depicted in the Old Testament. It is said that the Afghans are one of the lost tribes, and certainly as far as dogged adherence to Israelitsh notions is concerned they might be.

There is no mistaking the Mosaical

parallel as far as the social customs present themselves; but I was astomy rished one evening, during the Russian scare, when I was on the Afghan scare, when I was on the Afghan frontier, to see the very similitude of the old law punishment of stoning to death put in practice.

A yelling mob of people came rushing from all directions toward the outskirts of the village of Puckta, picking up pieces of stone by the way and piting them in little heaps by their feet. I thought at the time they were going to have a pitched battle, with stones as missiles. But shortly a man came running forward, followed by a spitting, hooting mob, shouting "Sag! Sag!" (dog! dog!) The unfortunate runaway evidently knew his fate, for his long, earnest appeal to heaven as he stopped short and threw his arms up was but the preliminary to his fearful fate—his final appeal for mercy on his soul, for from that howling mob he well knew he need expect none.

The man had scarcely time to finish his invocation, when from all directions a literal shower of stones fell on him. For a moment he swayed to and frounder the onslaught. Soon the terrible shower had battered him in a jellied, blood-bespattered mass, his very clothes showing rents through which the blood found vent and spurted freely. He wavered for a moment with his chin bobbing his chest, and then, after doubling up at the knees and middle. Still the howling mob continued their brible fusiliade of stones until around the already lifele s body a cairn was formed, completely covering in the corpse. And then the mob clapped their hands, crowed, and went their way. "That dog is done for," said they. Done for I Yes, it was a terrible doing; for there under the heap of stones the man's nerves and muscles still vibrated in their post-death struggle, causing the stone heap to rise and fall as if in labor with a thing of life; rose and fell in their horrible parturition for a few moments until the twitching of nerve and his seet is written around the tombstone in those blood marks that bespatte

A Few Don'ts for Girls.

Girls, don't be slovenly, it shows lack of that innate culture and refinement of the mind that belongs to t

is as objections.

Don't follow fashion in dress unless it accords with the dictates of reason and

Don't forget that pure-minded, inter-ligent women are not strictly fashiona-ble. Sensible persons have more im-portant subjects about which to think. Don't wear tight corsets if you value health. Women who persist in tight lacing should be sent to where they could revel in the luxury of a straight iacket.

lacing should be sent to where they could revel in the luxury of a straight jacket.

Don't tattle. Tattling is the thorns and briars of speech and is detrimental morally and mentally.

Don't cultivate the habit of criticising every person and everything you see; it is evidence you are a better subject for criticism than anything else.

Don't forget that a good domestic education will give more real enjoyment and comfort when married than any amount of superfluous accomplishments.

Don't forget that marriage makes or mars two lives.

Don't marry a man who has sow many wild cats. It is a sure crop and you may live to reap the harvest.

Don't marry a man addicted to the habit of drinking. Better take Rough on Tiplers, that is a grain of sense.

Don't marry a donkey and a tailor's goose—an unclassified nothing.

Don't marry a urreligious man. Impirty is a canker worm that eats united.

Boose—an unclassified nothing.

Don't marry an irreligious man. Impiety is a canker worm that eats uperery blossom in the garden of manhood.

hood.

Don't forget that the superstructure of wedded happiness must be based on the foundation of affinity, compatibility and true love, or it must prove a failure.

Pray don't read the foregoing paragraphs and cast them aside as worthless without weighing them in the scales of light and reason.

Some men have tact in different degrees; while others are wanting in taltogether. It is the outcome of intellectual and of temperamental qualifications, and implies the possession of clear perceptions, quick imaginations and delicate sensibilities. It is these that give the tactful person his subtle intuition of; another's mental processes and modes of feeling, and in the same moment show exactly the right method of action,—New York Ledger,

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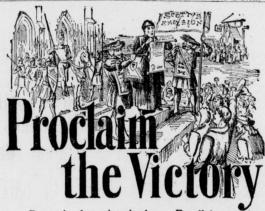
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e vegetable medicina.

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"to me and tried but "to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words "cannot describe the admiration in which I hold your August Flower—it has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a benivefactor to humanity, and its good "qualities and"

qualities and wonderful mer-'qualities and 'wonderful mer'wonderful mer'its should be 'made known to 'everyone suffer'ing with dyspep'eign ribilion mes'knsas.

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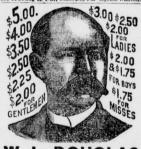
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