PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Brilliant and Historic Pageant—Justice Fuller Administers the Oath of Office to McKinley—The Parade Under Command of General Porter.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At high noon Thursday the decree of the polls rendered in November last was consummated, and William McKinley of Ohio and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey were formally inducted into the offices of president and vice president. With splendid pageant and amid the plaudits of assembled thousands the transfer of power such as is wielded by scarcely any potentate in the world was peacefully effected without friction and in a spirit of loyalty and cheerful submission to the will of the majority, which furnishes another proof that here love of liberty and respect of law are not incompatible with each other.

The official ceremonies in connection with the change of administration began with the departure of President Cleveland and President Elect McKinley and Vice President Elect Hobart and the senate committee of arrangements from the White House to the capitol, where the oath of office was administered. Major McKinley drove over from the Ebbitt House to the executive mansion at 10:30 and met the president in his private office.

The presidential party, with its escort of 5,000 United States troops, Troop A of Cleveland and the District of Columbia national guard, left the White House at 11 o'clock and reached the capitol about noon. The avenue was densely packed with an eager and jostling throng of spectators, who cheered lustily the outgoing and the incoming presidents.

Vice President Stevenson administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart in the senate chamber.

The party then proceeded to the stand at the east portico in front of the rotunda, President Cleveland and Mr. McKinley leading, the supreme court judges, senators and representatives following two by two. Here, in the presence of a vast assembly, which filled the plaza, President Elect McKinley took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. The new president then delivered his inaugural address, at the conclusion of which he was escorted by the parade to the White House.

The parade was a grand pageant, surpassing in some respects any that has ever escorted a newly made president from the capitol to the executive mansion. General Horace Porter was the grand marshal. There were fully 20,000 men in line, 12,000 of these being regular and state troops and 8,000 comprising the civic branches of the parade, mainly made up of the political clubs which were conspicuous in

M'KINLEY TAKING THE OATH.

the late campaign. The line was composed of four divisions—the federal troops, under command of General Wesley Merritt; the national guardsmen of the various states, commanded by Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio; the Grand Army veterans, under command of General O. O. Howard, and the civic branch, composed of campaign organizations and marching clubs, commanded by Marshal B. H. Warner.

Inauguration day closed with an elaborate pyrotechnic display in the early evening and later the inaugural ball at the pension building. The enormous hall never was so beautifully and artistically draped and festooned and lighted as on this occasion, nor was it ever filled with a more richly attired and brilliant assembly.

The weather for the ceremonies of the day was ideal, the details of the event admirably executed, and altogether it may be set down as one of the most imposing, pleasing pageants that has been witnessed in connection with the inauguration of a president.

President McKinley's Address.

The following is President McKinley's address outlining the policy of his administration:

FELLOW CITIZENS—In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing illness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured—but not until then—we can enter upon such changes in our finance laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

International Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined and of that which may hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present.

Suitably to provide against this is the man date of duty, the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue.

As to Revenue.

While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit.

Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accruing, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes, not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

Tariff Taxation.

The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subject of internal taxation and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will at the earliest practicable moment enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be generally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

Reciprocity.

In the revision of that tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of tillers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government or more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

President McKinley refers briefly to the lesson taught by the late election, which, he says, is "that the citizens of the United States are both law respecting and law abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor."

"Our naturalization and immigration laws," he says, "should be further improved, to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship."

In referring to international commerce the president says, "Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce."

Referring to our foreign relations, which by inference covers the Cuban question, President McKinley says:

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of noninterference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere.

Referring to arbitration, the president says: "Peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences."

He urges the early action of the senate on the pending Anglo-American arbitration treaty, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind.

Extra Session of Congress.

It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid as far as possible the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended, but a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty pieces the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but as a benefit.

There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meetings of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views, and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the varied business interests of the United States.

Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment on it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

After a few congratulatory words the president said in conclusion:

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

President McKinley's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President McKinley's cabinet was confirmed today by the senate, which held its first session of the Fifty-fifth congress. The following is the list:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Attorney General—Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster General—James A. Gary of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Up to within less than 48 hours of the time of President McKinley's inauguration there remained one vacancy in the cabinet, owing to the declination of Colonel J. J. McCook to accept any portfolio other than the attorney generalship, for which Judge McKenna had been slated. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who had previously declined the secretaryship of the navy, was prevailed upon by New York Republicans to accept the office of secretary of interior, thus completing the president's official household.

Mr. Bliss was born at Fall River, Mass., in 1833, but went to New Orleans in his youth, and his first business experience was in that city.

In 1849 he went to New England and was employed by James M. Beebe & Co. as a clerk, but in a short time his ability caused him to be taken into the firm. In 1856 he formed a partnership with John S. and Eben Wright of Boston, in the firm of J. S. & E. Wright & Co. The firm opened a branch in New York, and Mr. Bliss took charge of it. Since then his home has been in New York. Upon the death of the senior partner the firm became Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, and later it became Bliss, Fabyan & Co., one of the leading dry goods commission houses of the United States. His large business interests have caused Mr. Bliss to decline nominations for public office several times, and it was for business reasons in part that he declined some weeks ago to be a member of the cabinet.

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THE TEACHERS' WORLD.

All teachers and friends of education are cordially invited to contribute whatever may be helpful or suggestive to others in this line of work. Communications will be gladly received by the editor of this department.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ARBOR DAY.

Use fresh twigs for "boutonnieres" for Arbor Day.

Plaited leaves make pretty sashes for the little girls.

Have a roll-call with responses about trees or flowers.

In planting trees and shrubs, add a vine here and there.

Have the pupils vote by ballot for a state tree and flower.

Arrange a program suited to the age and ability of your pupils.

Let the care of each tree, shrub, and vine be assigned to one or more pupils.

Make the wheelbarrows and implements attractive with the class colors or other ornamentations.

No program is complete that does not include "Columbia's Emblem," by Edna Dean Proctor.

Have a Committee on Implements, that spades, wheelbarrows, rakes, and all modern conveniences, may be at hand.

Have a banner carried by each school, on one side of which is the name of the school represented, on the other appropriate quotations.

Have the chief kinds of wood that grow in your state represented by some pupil who describes in characteristics, value, location.

Have marching among the trees with singing and waving of flags.

Have one of the older pupils give interesting Arbor Day statistics or notes.

Call attention to names connected with trees given to towns, rivers, lakes, etc. For example, Elm Lake, Chesnut Hill, Oak Square, Red Oak, etc.

The statement concerning the person to whom the trees are dedicated should be carefully prepared and delivered by one of the older pupils or the teacher.

Have the text of law (Governor's Proclamation) of your state relating to Arbor Day read by one of the older pupils. Also have the circular of the state superintendent read.

The best of Arbor Day music can be found in the Codas (Ginn & Co., Boston,) Franklin Square Collections (Harper Brothers, New York), in the various school song books and the Arbor Day manuals.

An instructive exercise in any district where Arbor Day has been previously celebrated is an examination of the trees which have been previously set out, to see what proportion of them are thrifty and have made a good growth.

One successful teacher divided the Arbor Day work into four classes: (1) Tree planting and pruning. (2) Improving interior of school room. (3) Improving grounds and fences. (4) Supplying material for Arbor Day work. Each of these departments was in charge of a committee of six pupils, who were to be responsible for the carrying out of all work in their respective lines. The committees were named respectively, "Tree Committee," "Schoolhouse Committee," "Ground and Fence Committee," and "Supply Committee." To these was added a "Program Committee," instructed to prepare a suitable program to be rendered at the close of the day's work. A member of each committee was chosen, to act as overseer of the work of the committee of which he was a member, and to record the completion of each item of work on a sheet of paper, on which was outlined the work was be done. The overseers handed in their reports at the end of each hour to the teacher, thus giving the latter an idea of the progress of each department of work.

TREE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In Arcadia, the children in the schools, after seeing that their immediate surroundings and the grassy lanes about them are made pleasant with fruit and shade trees, are said, in a spirit of frolicsome gladness, to select one near-by home after another in that country of good will, and plant about it until the entire neighborhood has caught the charm.

The requirement in a certain part of Germany that no pupil shall receive graduation papers who has not planted one or more growing trees, is wise and full of suggestion.

Year by year the winters in Russia are becoming colder, the summer hotter, dryer and less fruitful, owing to the clearing of the woodlands which has caused evaporation to such an extent that many once capacious water courses are turned to swamp or desert land. There are oaks in England planted before the Norman Conquest, yews still older.

An oriental proverb worthy to be remembered is "With time and patience each leaf of the mulberry becomes the softest silk."

The most remarkable trees as to size are the baobab of Africa, the coniferæ of Upper California, the banyan of India, the lindens of Germany, and the oaks and yews of England. There is an Arabian proverb that, with the planting of a tree, a blessing comes to him who drops the seed.

A strange avenue of trees is owned by the Duke of Argyll, and it is year by year growing longer. Each of the trees in this avenue has been planted by some notable person, and a brass plate is fastened to the iron fencing surrounding the trees, signifying by whom it was planted. Whenever any remarkable guest visits Inverary Castle, he is invited by the Duke to plant a tree in this avenue, which is situated on the banks of Loch Fyne.

There are some sixty or seventy species of the maple, nearly half of them belonging to China and Japan. In North America only nine species occur.

The people of ancient Greece believed that in every tree dwelt a protecting nymph, or dryad. These dryads were thought to perish with the trees which has been their abodes, and with which they had come into existence. To willfully destroy a tree was therefore, an impious act, and very often severely punished.

Trees grow much faster and to greater perfection in the United States than in European countries.

TREES AND PLANTS TO DEDICATE.

(These authors have written especially upon the trees and flowers here named for dedication.)

John G. Whittier—White ash, trailing arbutus, palm.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—Sugar, elm, maple.

James Russell Lowell—White birch, willows, dandelion, elm, oak, pine, violet.

Cary Sisters—Basswood.

William Cullen Bryant—Oak, apple, yew.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—Red maple, hemlock.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—Iron-wood.

Mrs. Hemans—Apple tree.

Robert Burns—Daisy.

HISTORIC TREES.

The Charter Oak at Hartford, Conn., was so named from the fact that it preserved in the hollow of its trunk the charter of the Colony of Connecticut, and thus became identified with American liberty.

The Elm Tree at Philadelphia. Beneath the wide spreading branches of this elm, "with the sun, the river, and the forest for witnesses," William Penn met with the Indians and made with them a treaty of peace and friendship that was never broken.

The Elm Tree at Cambridge, in the shade of which Washington first took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775.

The French Apple Tree, near Fort Wayne, Ind., where Little Turtle, the Miami chief, gathered his warriors and fired them with his eloquence.

The grand Magnolia Tree near Charleston, S. C., under which Lincoln held a council of war before surrendering the city.

The great Pecan Tree near New Orleans, under which General Packenham was buried.

The "Weeping Willow," in a burying ground near Bunker Hill, grew from a branch taken from a tree that shaded the grave of the great Napoleon at St. Helena, and now waves over that of Cotton Mather in New England.

The "Cary Tree," planted by the sisters, Alice and Phœbe Cary. As the sisters were returning from school one day they found a small tree in the road, and carrying it to the opposite side they dug out the earth with sticks and their hands, and planted it. When these two children had grown to womanhood and removed to New York City, they never returned to their own home without paying a visit to the tree they had planted. That tree is the large and beautiful sycamore which one sees in passing along the Hamilton Turnpike from College Hill to Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio.—Arbor Day Manuel.

King's Oak at Windsor, a favorite with William the Norman.

The Croydon oaks which afforded shelter to the Roman army when it first conquered Britain.

King John's Yew, in the meadow near which the Great Charter was signed in 1215.

The Parliament Oak under which Edward the Confessor held a Parliament.

The Burgoyne Elm, Albany, N. Y.

ESSAY SUBJECTS.

Why should we observe Arbor Day?

What trees furnish for use.

A sugar camp.

Historic elms (Old Liberty Elm, Boston; Washington Elm, Cambridge; Penn's Elm, Philadelphia.)

Our school grounds.

Associations with trees.

Trees in myth and history.

The schoolhouse a home: our duty to beautify it.

The best tree to plant.

How beautiful school grounds educate us.

Color in the plant world.

Historic willow (Arnold's Willows, opposite West Point; Gate's Willow, New York City; Pope's Willow, Twickenham.)

RULES FOR TREE PLANTING.

According to The Cultivator, the following rules should be observed for successful tree-planting:

First, prepare the ground. Let the soil be deeply and thoroughly mellowed.

Take up the tree with plenty of roots long enough to hold it erect without staking. If the roots are bruised, pare of the bruised portions.

Shorten in the head enough to correspond with the loss in cutting the roots; always do this before the buds swell.

Spread the roots equally on all sides and fill in finely pulverized soil, leaving no crevices or cavities.

Plant no deeper than before taking up, but raise the earth an inch or two to allow for settling.

Allow for the length of the roots as great as the height of the tree and cultivate to a corresponding distance.

Never set young trees in a grass field, but always where the ground can be cultivated and made mellow.

If the roots chance to be frozen when out of the ground, they may be restored without injury if compactly buried in mellow soil before thawing. If thawed when exposed, they will perish.

Watering a tree in dry weather only wets and crusts the surface. A few inches of the top surface should be removed before watering.

TREE SENTENCES.

(The merit of this exercise in the use of a very good sentence. Accept no formal expressions.)

Write a good sentence about,—

The ash-tree.	The birch.
The elm.	The hemlock.
The maple.	The oak.
The walnut.	The willow.
The popular.	The apple tree.
The pine.	The cedar.
The chestnut.	The maple leaf.
The pine needle.	The elm branches.
The birch bark.	The acorn.
The nuts of walnut.	The willow boughs.
The branches of oak.	The pine cone.
The burrs of chestnut.	

The wood of the cedar.
The leaf of the chesnut.
The kinds of apple trees.

STATEMENT OF GRADE IV.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, MILFORD.

Class Standing	ARITHMETIC.	Average per cent.
1	Bessie Armstrong	100
—	Arthur Smith	100
2	Helen Hart	97½
—	Nora Degen	97½
3	Frank Gehrig	92½
4	Harold Armstrong	87½
5	Jesse Reser	85
6	Lila Ryman	80
—	Edna Lanchantin	80
7	Myrtle Ryder	75
—	Florence Lattimore	75
8	Gouvey Emerson	72
—	Arthur McCarthy	72
9	Jno. Palmer	50
—	Mabel Van Etten	50

A Woman's Hour.

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking little woman on the witness stand.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat, and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting-room and made two beds and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed my lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out my front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher, asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and gave the groceryman an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested for a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all.—Chicago Chronicle.

There are only twenty distinct acts performed in the sixty minutes, yet she rested a few moments of the hour. It was an absolute waste of time that she did occupy those few minutes in writing a couple of columns for the Chronicles ladies page on how to wash babies, or manage husbands.