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PUBLIC SCHOOLS LOSE GROUND.

Attendance Not Keeping Up with Growth of Population.

The statement has just been made that a smaller proportion of children go to the public schools now than went ten years ago. At the same time the enrollment of students in colleges has increased. The theory is that the high cost of living takes the poorer children from the public schools and puts them to work. The pinch is not felt by the well to do, who in increasing numbers send their young folks to institutions of higher learning.

The public school population is reckoned on persons of the ages from 5 to 18 years. According to the American Educational Review all divisions of the country show a decrease with the exception of the Western.

The total returns indicate that there were enrolled in 1907-08 some 61.27 per cent. of the school population, while in 1906 72.83 per cent. were enrolled. The loss in New York city in the decade approximates 3 per cent.

Mint Tea for the Nervous.

Mint has many virtues and a few vices. Well washed, the leaves pulled from the stems, slightly mashed and boiling water poured over there results a "mint tea" that is a sovereign remedy for nervous as well as stomach troubles. Served in a thin glass with cracked ice and a little sugar in it cools and quiets the system generally.

In preparing the mint tea the bowl is kept closely covered until the contents are cool; then strained, poured into a bottle that can be closely corked and set on ice; when wanted ice should be pounded very fine and a little sugar added if liked; some prefer the tea unsweetened.—New Orleans Picayune.

Ancient Bank Note.

At the Bank of England privileged visitors are sometimes shown the oldest known bank note for £555, with the date "19th Xber, 1699." The memoranda written across the note show that payment was made by three instalments. The bank notes of that period were printed from engraved plates, blank spaces being left for the date, the signature, the number and the amount. The watermark can be clearly seen and in texture and general appearance the notes were very similar to those of to-day. It was not until 1797 that bank notes were issued under £5 in value.

Stenography.

To a limited extent the art of shorthand writing, known as stenography, was practiced by the ancients. The freedmen of the poet Ennius, Cicero, Seneca and other literary men of Rome, are known to have resorted to shorthand. The oldest known system since the Roman days is that called the "Ars Scribendi," dating from the year 1412. Dr. Timothy Bright's system, the first English work on shorthand, dates from about 1588. Since then the approaches have been steady toward the greatly improved methods of the present day.

Newton and Gravitation.

Sir Isaac never attempted to tell the people of his day what gravitation was. His very frank statement was as follows: "I do not anywhere take it upon me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof, or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centres, when I speak of them as attracting, or endued with attractive powers."

Bullets That Hit.

It has been estimated that in the Franco-Prussian War the Germans fired 20,000,000 bullets, which killed and wounded 140,000 Frenchmen. According to this, only one ball out of 148 that were fired hit its man, and, assuming that only one man out of seven hit was killed, it would seem that only one bullet in 838 proved fatal. But since the men killed and wounded by the artillery were included in the above estimate, it may safely be said that not over one rifle ball in a thousand fired killed its man.

True Education.

That most womanly woman, Hannah More, once gave an excellent definition of education. "Education," said she, "is not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular character—to form a friend, a companion and a wife."

Using Both Eyes.

"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."

THE SCIENTIST LOSES.

More Than Met His Match in His Landlady.

An editor was talking about the famous English astronomer, Sir Robert Ball, who has recently declared that radium proves the earth to be 800,000,000 years old. "Sir Robert Ball is as full of fun as of learning," said the editor. "Once I dined with him and a half dozen other scientists at Stratford. At the end of the dinner Sir Robert's eyes twinkled and he said to the landlady of the quaint Stratford inn:

"'Madam, I am going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have you ever heard of the great platonic year, when everything must return to its first condition? Listen, madam. In 26,000 years we shall all be here again, on the same day and at the same hour, eating a dinner precisely like this one. Will you give us credit until then?'

"'Gladly,' the landlady replied. 'It is just 26,000 years since you were here before, though, and you left without paying then. Settle the old bill and I'll trust you with the new.'"

THE PORTER'S DILEMMA.

A Very Simple Process If He Followed the Advice.

The porter was greatly perplexed. At High Polsover a lady with a lorgnette entered the train. She was a middle-aged, tall, angular, tailor-made woman, and she looked sternly at the commercial traveler in the seat opposite through her lorgnette. Before seating herself she opened the carriage window. At Hilsdon Cross another woman came in.

She had fluffy hair and an appealing look in her blue eyes. She sat down and glanced at the open window and shivered pathetically; then she looked at the commercial traveler.

"I shall be frozen to death!" cried the fluffy-haired lady.

"If this window is closed, I shall suffocate!" cried the other woman.

The porter opened his mouth. He started to raise the window. Then he retreated. Dazed, he turned appealingly to the commercial traveler. Both the women also turned to the commercial traveler. That gentleman rose, passed by the ladies, opened the door to the platform and went out, followed by the porter.

"And what, sir," said the porter, "would you say as 'ow I should do, sir?"

"It's quite simple," said the commercial traveler. "Leave the window as it is, open, till one lady is frozen to death, then close it and suffocate the other. I'm going forward for the rest of the trip."—London Opinion.

ADVICE.

"I never know how to act when I meet a baby. I always feel like a fool."

"All you have to do is to act the way you feel!"

Going Some.

A guest in a Cincinnati hotel was shot and killed. The negro porter who heard the shooting was a witness at the trial.

"How many shots did you hear?" asked the lawyer.

"Two shots, sah," he replied.

"How far apart were they?"

"'Bout like dis way," explained the negro, clapping his hands with an interval of about a second between them.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired?"

"Shinin' a gemman's shoe in de basement of de hotel."

"Where were you when the second shot was fired?"

"Ah was a passin' de Big Fo' depot."

Modern Science.

John, on his return from Sunday-school, announced with some interest that the Arnold boys had capsized their sailboat and had been picked up nearly drowned and brought ashore by Captain Jim.

"That comes of sailing on Sundays," snapped auntie.

"Oh, no," explained John with disconcerting superiority, "Captain Jim said it was because they had the sheet made fast."

Antiquity of Gold Leaf.

The origin of gold leaf, like the first use of gold itself, is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is found, for example, in connection with the most ancient known mummies, having been used for covering teeth, tongue, skin, etc. Sometimes it is also found on the coffins. Gold leaf was also used on the tombs and monuments of ancient Egypt. The process of making gold leaf has thus been known since the eighth century B. C. In the eleventh century it seems to have attained as high a degree of perfection as to day. The gold leaf on some ancient Grecian pottery indeed is as thin as that now used.

Our First Money.

The first United States money was made in 1786, but instead of bearing the faces of leading statesmen it bore only the face of Liberty. Some few coins were stamped with the face of Washington, and are highly valued by collectors. The first coins struck by the United States Mint were some half-dimes, in 1792. The first United States dimes were struck in France from old silver family plate furnished by Washington, and were known as "Martha Washington Dimes," from the fact that the Liberty head was adapted to that of the President's wife.

Power of Suggestion.

Angry Man (at the telephone)—You go hang yourself, Smithers! (After a pause) Do you hear me?

Central—Your party hung up!

A Poet's Problem.

The Actor—Where are you going after supper?

The Poet—I don't know where to go after it.

When She Bought Peroxide.

"She's a decided blonde."

"When did she decide it?"

Glances.

He would have been glad to exchange glances with her.

But a fair exchange were no robbery.

And she chose rather to steal a glance when she thought he wasn't looking.

"Oh, woman, woman!" he murmured, but dared not reproach her openly.

OLD CALLINGS THAT SURVIVE.

Whaling is Still Carried On, as is Also Candle Making.

The launching at Essex of a vessel built to cruise for whales is a reminder of the vitality callings have even when they have sunk from their old time spectacular prominence. The whaleships of New Bedford are no longer found in every sea, as in the era before petroleum, but a serviceable fleet that searches for spermaceti and whalebone still has that city for its hailing port. Some of these vessels pay very handsome returns to their owners and crews and New Bedford has an interest in the whalers that make San Francisco their base of operations.

Steam has been applied to the business carried on in Pacific Arctic waters, but on the old whaling grounds sailing vessels are free from its competition. Provincetown is also the home of many whalemen who find the calling profitable, even if they do not push their voyages so far as the old timers who flew the house flags famous in New Bedford's annals.

The Natural Bridge.

The average height of the cliffs about the Natural bridge is about 250 feet; the height of the bridge about 220. The span of the arch is 93 feet; its average width 80 feet, and its thickness in the center 51 feet. The bridge does not cross the chasm precisely at right angles, but in an oblique direction, like what engineers used to call a "skew" bridge. The top of the bridge is covered by a clay soil to the depth of several feet, which nourishes a considerable growth of trees and bushes. These, with masses of rock, serve to form the natural parapets along the sides, which quite conceal the view of the chasm below.

The Roman Tribunes.

The Tribunes in ancient Rome represented the people in much the same way that the House of Commons does in England, and the House of Representatives in this country. For a long time the Patricians or aristocrats of Rome had everything their own way. But when the Plebeians (or, as we would say, the "plain people") got their Tribune the reckless tyranny of the Patricians ceased. The Tribune had great power. He could veto almost any act, and nullify almost any law passed by the Senate. Liberty among the Romans dates from the time they first secured their Tribunes.

Would Interest the Child.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the schools of Chicago, says that she does not believe in much home work by the pupils, a statement that will delight parents as well as children. She believes, however, that school work should be so interesting and concern itself so much with the daily life of the child that it will want to talk it over at home. The fact that children do not consider the work interesting enough to talk about it out of school is, she says, a criticism of the schools.

Broadening New York.

We New Yorkers, for instance, don't know our Oklahoma, our Oregon, our Maine, our Texas, our Illinois, our Minnesota and our Virginia and so forth as they know us. Speed the day when every intelligent "provincial" with something to tell and something worth saying will be welcomed to "go into type" in the big cities and when every "city chap" similarly equipped may be sure of a hearing in the "provincial" press!—New York Commercial.

Ask Yourself This:

What are you going to do, my brother, for the higher side of human life? What contribution are you going to make of your strength, your time, your influence, your money, your self, to make a cleaner, fuller, happier, larger, nobler life possible for some of your fellow men?—Henry Van Dyke.

Fragile Leaf of Gold.

While a leaf of gold is so thin that it is impossible to measure its thickness, scales have been made which weigh it accurately. One leaf weighs one-fifth of a grain. It is so light that a breath will blow it away. Held to the light, it is translucent and greenish.

Glass Won't Break.

A glass factory at Raccaro, France, has produced a new glass that will not break. The composition of the glass is heated to boiling point and then is plunged into water brought to a freezing point. The glass will be used for safety lamp tubes.

Your Best Moments.

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have really lived, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love.—Henry Drummond.

Then Sparks Flew in Earnest.

Mrs. X. (quarreling)—And what would you be now if it hadn't been for my money? Mr. X. (calmly)—A bachelor, my dear.—Boston Transcript.

A Sailor's Prayer.

"O Lord, I am no common beggar; I do not trouble Thee every day; for I never prayed to Thee before; and if it please Thee to deliver me this once, I will never pray to Thee again as long as I live."—E. S. Bates in the Atlantic.

Touring in the Rockies.

"What's that?" inquired Mr. Chuggins, excitedly.

"Stage-robbers," replied the chauffeur. "That shot is a signal to stop."

"What a relief! I thought we'd had another blow-out."

Found with the Goods.

Artist—I'm going to do a picture of Whittier's Maud Muller.

Friend—How do you imagine she looked?

Artist—Stylish.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (If the Senate concur,) That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade so far as regulated by law, and the form and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or here after created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same whenever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice."

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur,) That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be constituted as aforesaid. In Philadelphia no suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by the rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in the court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of Judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine Section Eight.

Section 2 Amend Section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual instalments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Normans.

The Normans were Northmen, or to be more precise, the descendants of Northmen, who had been expelled from their native Norway in consequence of an effort on their part to subvert its institutions, and to make its lands hereditary instead of being divisible among all the sons of the former owner. A band of expatriated outlaws and robbers, they won and held the fair province of Northern France, which they named Normandy, after their native land. When they invaded England they were Frenchmen only in the sense that they had lived for some generations on French soil. In blood they belonged to the great Germanic breed, along with the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and other Scandinavian and German peoples.

The Gesture Language.

Gesture, or sign, language was, beyond doubt, the earliest form of the communication of ideas. Long before there were such things as words men talked to each other by means of well-understood signs. There are still tribes of men in Australia and the islands of the Southern Seas, as well as in darkest Africa, who, when they wish to exchange ideas at night, are obliged to build a fire so as to see by its light the gestures that are their only means of mental intercommunication. To this day the sign language is found useful even among highly advanced peoples. When you cannot make a man understand your words you can oftentimes get along with him fairly well by "making motions."

Cecil Rhodes.

Cecil Rhodes is generally supposed to have left a fortune of $30,000,000, all of which he willed to the public service, a few private bequests excepted. The Rhodes Scholarship Fund consists of an annual gift of $250,000, out of which provision is made for the annual matriculation at Oxford of 174 students, classified as follows—from South Africa, 34; Australia, Canada and the West Indies, 36; the United States of America, 100 (2 to each State and Territory); and Germany, 15.

The Difference.

Forgiveness doesn't rush around and show the same disposition to violate the speed ordinance which characterizes revenge.—Atchison Globe.

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" 26, Way daily exc't Sund'y	6.55	"
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