

The London *Answers* says that Carlyle's severest critic, and a critic of his own school, was an old parish roadman at Ecclefechan.

"Been a long time in this neighborhood?" asked an English tourist.

"Been here a' ma days, sir."

"Then you'll know the Carlyles?"

"Weel that! A ken the whole of them. There was, let me see," he said, leaning on his shovel and pondering; "there was Jock; he was a kind o' throughhither sort o' chap, a doctor, but no a bad fellow, Jock—he's deid, mon."

"And there was Thomas," said the inquirer eagerly.

"Oh, ay, of coorse, there's Tam—a useless, mune-struck chap that writes in London. There's naething in Tam; but, mon, there's Jamie, owre in the Nowlands—there's a chap for ye. Jamie takes mair swine into Ecclefechan market than any ither farmer i' the parish."

It is not enough to put four walls under a roof, fill the enclosed space with children, place a teacher in charge and call the whole a school. Every possible adjunct which might operate favorably upon the child either by direct influence or suggestion, is as necessary to a school as apparatus to the demonstration of natural science."

"If there is a school yard and it is not already so, managed to get it turfed, and, in summer, 'with daisies pied.' Children, teachers, parents, neighbors, and matrons will aid you in this. If one season isn't sufficient take two or more. To have a charming school lawn is worth years of work. Cultivate beauty also inside the edifice. I join in what has been called the 'craze' for school-room decoration. Here, too, if you are careful, tasteful and persistent, many will co-operate with you."—*Supt. Andrews, Chicago.*

Goethe advised that every child should see a pretty picture and hear a beautiful poem every day, and if we would not banish the charm of poetry from mature life it behooves us to follow his advice and subject the child to its influence at the time of greatest susceptibility.

Miss Lizzie E. Morse, of North Easton, Mass., one of the most successful primary teachers in New England, says: "I have taught a primary school for thirty years; for fifteen years I had children who had not had kindergarten training, and for fifteen years those who had such training. I can do more than one-half as much more in a year with children who have had kindergarten training."

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Dreyfus Case.

All eyes are turned on the celebrated trial just finished at Rennes, France, in which Albert Dreyfus, charged with selling treasonable information about French military affairs to a foreign power, has been re-tried. For five years the case has been before the world, and now as the last scene, perhaps, in the drama has approached completion, attention everywhere is riveted on the principal actors. Everyone has watched, day by day, with the keenest interest the latest developments of a case that will pass into history as one of the most remarkable of this or any other century of the world's affairs. There are so many persons concerned in this trial, and so many terms not easily understood, that we venture to give a brief outline, especially for the benefit of teachers, who ought to understand every phase of a case that is engaging the eager attention of the whole world.

Albert Dreyfus (pronounced Dray-fuce), the accused, is by birth an Alsatian Jew. This circumstance may explain the hostility toward him, especially by the French military authorities. In 1871, after the conclusion of the Franco-German war, Alsace passed under the dominion of Germany, with certain conditions affecting its people: Every inhabitant had to choose whether he would become a German or a French subject. Albert Dreyfus chose to be French, while one of his brothers became German. This, with frequent visits to his Alsatian home after he became a captain in the French army and a member of the secret service, was sufficient in the eyes of the French military authorities to give color to the accusation preferred by his enemies. That he is a Jew is another cause of persecution, especially by the Anti-Semite or Anti-Jew organizations in France. That he was ever trusted by the French army on account of such antecedents is a wonder, but such trust may have been early a part of the plot to make him the scapegoat of the guilty ones. The wife of Dreyfus, to whom he has been ten years married, is Lucille, the daughter of a wealthy diamond merchant of Paris. She has always had a firm belief in the innocence of her husband, and has used her influence and wealth unceasingly in his behalf.

About seven years ago the French discovered an important improvement in gunnery. This was communicated to the Germans by a spy, who must have been in the confidence of the French military authorities. The "bordereau," which is constantly referred to in the trial, is, as its name implies, a writing which may be noted down on the "border" or margin of a book or newspaper. The production of this, torn in small