

The Twenty-Third of April.

Hang the cross on the outer wall, And let the Union float...

Behold how Cresy glitens On the sur of her green sheen, Lo! all the wide earth listens...

We plowed the fields and scattered The good seed wide and well, And many a nation, shattered, Admitted—"Blood will tell."

We waded thro' Tra-la-lar On the dogged British plan, Since then we've faced the avalanche At foggy Inkerman.

So hang the blood-red cross without, On peopled laods and seas; The flag that braved a thousand years The battle and the breeze.

So hang you banner outward, Lo! let its folds be seen: A hundred million Englishmen Are shouting "Save the Queen."

THE KIN.

Posting for Artists.

One of the foremost modern artists of New York is emphatic in insisting that a majority of studio models are modest, clever women. She says the ordinary price paid is \$1 a morning, or 33 cents an hour...

Charles Matthews.

Charles Matthews was wont to take things as they came, says Chambers' Journal. "I have played to an audience of one," said he to a friend. "It was in the Sandwich Islands. I had advertised the play to commence at 2 o'clock. I had the scene set, and as I make it a rule never to disappoint the public, I determined to go on with the show. I came on and bowed to a man of color, who, in a white hat, was seated in the stalls. He returned my salute with becoming solemnity. I went through the entire first act of 'A Game of Speculation,' and that man of color never once smiled, he never changed his position. At one time I was nearly sending the prompter to feel him to see if he were alive. I lowered the curtain on the second act, and he was, like the House of Commons, 'still sitting.' I felt bound in honor to reward persistence of this kind, and I gave him the third act, gag and all. A quarter of an hour afterward my colored friend was still in the same attitude, so I went around and told him the show was over. He shook hands with me and smiled, and asked me what it was all about."

Uniform Rates of Wages.

After several weeks' negotiations the boot and shoe manufacturers of Toronto, Hamilton and London and their employees have agreed to a uniform bill of wages, and the possibility of a strike has been averted. The new arrangement takes effect May 9th next and will continue in force till July 1st, 1903. The number of workmen concerned in the agreement is over 1,000.—Toronto World.

Her First Baking.

Jester: Young husband—Did you bake this cake, Martha? Young wife—Yes, George. Young husband—Well, you take the cake. Young wife (flattered)—Oh, George! Young husband (continuing)—and throw it away.

Appropriate.

Boston Herald: Saloon keeper, in furniture store—"I want to get a table suitable for card playing." Salesman—"Yes, sir; have a round oak table?" Saloon keeper—"No, square deal."

Liked It Turned Down.

Boston Herald: "I'm going to turn out this gas," said the old man coming into the room where sat his daughter and her young man. "Thanks," said the unabashed young man. "I was just going to do it myself."

Of Course.

Brooklyn Life: "I should have brought my umbrella," remarked Mrs. Livewyate, a member of the Chicago Literary Society. "Bring," asked Mrs. Lekar, in a gentle, corrective tone. "How stupid of me! Of course I meant 'bring.'"

Two Similar Discoveries.

Toledo Bee: A surprising discovery has lately been made by a relative of the man who observed that Providence was kind enough to cause the large rivers to run by the big cities. The new discovery is that almost invariably the big advertisements are run by large and successful business houses.

If you want to sink money get into the swim.

Years ago a young woman told Barnum she had a cherry-colored cat. Barnum told her to bring it and he would give her \$100 for it. The next day she appeared at the office with a covered basket. Barnum lifted the lid and found a black cat inside. "Where's the cherry cat?" said he. "Why, that's the one," said the young woman. "A black cherry cat?" Barnum handed her \$100, told her to leave, and gave orders never to admit her again.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lectured in Boston the other day on "Women who do not marry," in which she said: "Marriage is the divinest institution of the world, but it should be the union of two equals. It is a sin for a woman to become the wife of a drunken or immoral man and the mother of his children."

THE KINDERGARTEN.

A Sketch of This Important System of Training.

Children Who Learn by Doing and Seeing.—Clay Modeling, Sewing, Weaving and Designing Lay the Foundation for Self-Respect.—The Kindergarten a Foundation for Science, Art and Ethics. (By a Hamilton Kindergarten.)

The work of the kindergarten can be summed up in one brief sentence: "During the first six years put into the child the foundation of all knowledge necessary to life." This indicates the scope of Froebel's educational idea and suggests the innumerable lines along which the work of the kindergarten lies.

The senses are the gateways of knowledge, and through them the child must receive the first nourishment for the development of mind. The world is full of sounds, colors, forms and all materials which affect the senses in varying combinations; but enlightened people have outgrown the thoughts that children should be left alone and unaided to find the necessary food for mental growth until they are old enough to go to school. If, when the senses are first awakening, their training is neglected, all after education will show a defect which can never be wholly removed.

There is nothing formal in the education of the kindergarten; everything is done in the play spirit, because play is the activity which is natural to the earlier stages of man's development. So the children's minds develop as their bodies do, without their being conscious of the process. They learn by doing and seeing.

The kindergarten Gifts, with which the children play they are building and designing, are the means of giving them a knowledge of elementary geometry, number and form; such knowledge is the inevitable result of handling them and playing with them. There is a logical sequence in the development of the Gifts, each one containing suggestions of the preceding and foreshadowing those to come.

The first consists of six worsted balls with long strings attached, in the three primary and the three secondary colors. From these the youngest children gain a definite basis for knowledge of color, direction and form. All this is taught as the children play with the balls. Direction, for instance: Front, back, right, left, up, down; they learn as they keep time to some rhythmic song, moving the ball in the direction indicated by the words of the song.

The second Gift is a concrete illustration of a great educational law. It consists of a wooden ball, and, sharply contrasted with this, the cube, and then to relate these two opposites, the cylinder, because it possesses the qualities of both. The ball is the symbol of the earth, the sun, the moon and all the heavenly bodies; the cube symbolizes the mineral kingdom, because all the crystal forms only are modifications of it, and the cylinder is found to be the typical form in the animal and vegetable worlds. When the children's attention has been directed to these facts in some simple and interesting way, they are always quick to observe how everything can be classified under one of these forms. One little boy, after he had been in the kindergarten a few months, suddenly discovered that his horse was full of oblongs, and that his horse wasn't anything but a lot of cylinders put together.

Following these are the building Gifts, which are adapted to that stage of the child's development when he desires to investigate, and to analyze the forms which he handles. They are cubes which are subdivided by cutting into various geometrical forms, and their analysis progresses from the simple to the complex. The parallelepiped, the triangular prism, the square prism and the rectangular prism are found among these divisions and subdivisions. So in building miniature houses, barns and hotels, the children finding in these fundamental forms playthings to amuse them, are only too glad to know and to remember their names. Succeeding these Gifts are the tablets used to represent surfaces; the square, the half square, the equilateral, the right-angled scalene and the obtuse-angled triangles. Following these are the steel rings, the stick used to inclose space and the beads to represent points. The possibilities with the Gifts are inexhaustible, and it is only necessary to show a child a few of their possibilities in order to call forth his inventive faculty.

The choice of the Gifts is based on a thorough understanding of science, and there is nothing in the world of form which can be wholly unfamiliar to a child who has been trained in the kindergarten. The Gifts are also valuable for manual training, as most of them require skillful and delicate handling. If it is true that impression must precede expression, it is equally true that expression must follow impression. To learn by doing is one of the principles of the kindergarten, and doing in an orderly and logical manner, seeing the dependence of one on another, leads to orderly and logical thinking. The occupations correspond to and follow the Gifts in their development, and are in miniature the industries of the race. They give the child an opportunity for the expression of the ideas which he has gained. Clay modeling, sewing, weaving, paper-folding, cutting and designing are occupations which delight the children, for in them they find the means to express themselves, and this lays the foundation of self-respect, since the children see the tangible results they have produced by their own thought and skill. If a kindergarten were conducted under ideal conditions, the kindergarten would spend some part of each day with her children in the open country, near to nature's heart, discovering her secrets, observing her wonders, cultivating in the children the seeing eye, the hearing ear, and stimulating them to intelligent inquiry. This in itself would be laying an educational foundation deep and wide. But this is not often possible, so field and forest contribute their treasures and the children are surrounded in the kindergarten by as many natural objects as are available, for the purpose of awakening their interest and curiosity in natural phenomena. So in the kindergarten we always find seeds sprouting, plants growing, the chrysalis waiting to turn into a butterfly, the cocoon in which the silk caterpillar has rolled

himself away, specimens of quartz and other minerals, and perhaps a piece of tree which grew in the coal period. About each of these things a pleasant little story is told to interest and teach the children, thus fostering the germ of a scientific mind. These stories are very entertaining, and at the same time they give some idea of the climatic divisions of the earth's surface and of the manners and customs of the people living in different parts of the world. Stories about animals, if judiciously told, foster in the child a love of natural history, and give him the facts which form the ground work for this study. In stories and conversations with the children the kindergarten finds her best opportunities for seed-sowing; for by means of stories and simple experiments there is no department of science which cannot be simplified and made interesting to children, and in conversations with them they are led to express their thoughts and taught to express them in correct language. The fundamental principle on which the method of work is based is found in one of Froebel's own sentences: "It is not by teaching and imparting a mere variety and multitude of facts that a school becomes a school (in the true sense), but only by emphasizing the living unity that is in all things." The acorn is not the oak, although it contains within it all the elements and possibilities of the full grown tree, and so the kindergarten is not a school of science, art or ethics, nor the kindergarten a teacher of these things. But she can say, as each child leaves her influence, "I have laid the foundation though another buildeth."

THE RIOT ACT READ.

Great Disturbances in Detroit Over the Street Car Strike.

Detroit News: It is not too much to say that all organized and legal government in this town, whether representing the sovereignty of the State of Michigan or the municipality, has collapsed. For nearly a week the city has been in the hands of a mob, which declares that no one shall be permitted to earn his living at a certain occupation without its permission, and which, to enforce that order, has been guilty of a thousand crimes in open day, of assault, of rioting, of the destruction of property, of threats to life and limb, and of open defiance of the police authority. In the midst of this reign of crime, in the presence of a mob engaged in crime, the police being paralyzed, demoralized and helpless, and the mob carrying everything before it, the mayor of the city and the sheriff of the county ride up to the scene and look on complacently "to inform themselves" and then quietly turn away and leave the scene, presumably being informed.

For the honor of the city, for its good name, and for its interest, it is time for all good citizens to endeavor to put a stop to these things. In every city, village and hamlet of the Union that is reached by the telegraph it is known to-day that the riot act was published in Detroit yesterday, and was disregarded. That is a serious piece of news to go out of Detroit, and it is sorely to be regretted that the good opinion which the people of Detroit have gained among their fellow-countrymen. Let the people find their lost senses, begin again to mind their own business, and cease to blockade the streets with crowds that, meaningly or unmeaningly, are only looked upon as lending moral support to the destruction that is going on before their eyes.

Owing to the blockade of the tracks the street cars have stopped running.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

Canadian and American Missionaries in China Mobbled by the Natives.

Rev. J. Goforth, Presbyterian missionary in China and well known in Canada, writes from Lin Ching that the natives are giving great trouble to the missionaries in the Honan district. He says: Pressure has already been brought to bear on the officials and gentry of the unruly district to suit our counsel, and so they are apt to get a harder squeeze before they are aware of the fact that when they adopt Chinese methods of looting Britishers they will have to accept British methods of paying for it. The American Presbyterian missionaries have been driven out of Cho-ming-chon—Dr. Hunter's wife and two children and Mr. Lane. A mob attacked their residence and wrecked all they could lay their hands on, the occupants of the house escaping by highways. Mrs. Hunter was cornered by a mob and caught hold of an elderly Chinaman and asked: "Why are you trying to kill me and my children?" The crowd felt back a little and a man cried out: "We don't want to kill you, but if you don't leave the city at once we will."

The entire party were allowed peacefully to leave the city in carts next day, but the excitement and exposure had an ill-effect on all, especially Mr. Lane and Mrs. Hunter, who have gone into consumption. During the riots the Mandarin was appealed to, but declared that he could do nothing. Mr. Goforth says in conclusion: "None of these things move me, but I confess I would not care to have my wife and boy pass through those experiences."

Dan Rice is organizing an old-time one-ring circus. It will make lots of old boys feel young again to see Dan Rice in the sawdust arena.

A MORAL POEM. There was a man in our town Who was so wondrous wise That when his business slumped way down He began to philosophize; And when the public saw his spread, With all their might and main Unto his place they straightaway sped And set him up again.

A despatch from Montreal says the upper lake trade this year appears to be opening very badly. There is less stuff to carry and rates are lower than last year.

THE EDITOR'S SWEETHEART. The editor's sweetheart's eyes are bright As she dons her dainty dress, And smooths the waist and hooks it tight, For her lover is coming to see her to-night, And her form is going to press.

More than 5,000 men in New York do business under protection of their wives' names.

CHILIAN WAR HORRORS.

A Government Defeat Followed by Scarcely Imaginable Atrocities.

MASSACRING DEFENCELESS CITIZENS.

Mail advices from Chili say 500 Government troops and 800 revolutionists were killed in the battle of Pozo al Monte, in which the Government forces were defeated. Five thousand men were engaged. Two hundred and thirty-four wounded men were taken to Valparaiso. The Government forces lost all their artillery. The cavalry, 700 strong, took no part in the combat, but fled with the routed infantry. The revolutionary army committed a number of atrocities at Pozo al Monte. These many perished, including women, when the dispersed troops were followed up and when the victors commenced to plunder drinking shops and provision stores. The soldiers, it is alleged, while drunk violated the bodies of slain women. Provisions were recently so scarce in Iquique that \$20 was paid for a can of preserved milk, and beef sold at \$10 per pound. The Peruvian consulate is daily besieged by hundreds of Peruvians seeking provisions for themselves and their families and the means of returning to their country. The officers and crews of the rebel vessels state that they have bound themselves not to lay down arms until they hang President Balmaceda in the principal square of Santiago.

A correspondent at Tarapaca writes that on the morning of February 3rd upwards of 3,000 workmen collected at Pozo al Monte in order to proceed to Iquique and make a formal representation respecting the scarcity of provisions. Shortly after they reached the works Manager W. Johnson gave them ten barrels of biscuit and 1,000 tins of preserves, which were distributed among the strikers. They remained there that night and on the following day sent some of their leaders to Negreiros. There more men were to be collected. Suddenly, however, a train appeared, loaded with Government troops under Martin Larrin. Without halting or parleying the troops opened fire on the 900 defenceless workmen, women and children. Shortly afterward the forces marched forward and killed all the men. Meanwhile the men from the Negreiros works, with the commissioners from Ramirez, returned to their homes, otherwise they might also have fallen victims. Some who escaped from the slaughter took refuge in the nitrate fields, but were subsequently followed up and killed. After these deeds had been committed some 890 men were arrested, and of this number eighteen were murdered.

The Chilean Government and the Chilean rebel authorities have both shot several persons. Among the number was Anibal Narango, a Government officer, who was shot when the rebels retired from Ovalle. It is impossible to tell where these proceedings will terminate. It is stated that when the Government forces retired from Pozo al Monte on Camina they shot all the prisoners they had and destroyed all the nitrate establishments they passed.

HELEN KELLER'S TASK.

She Will Attempt to Educate a Deaf Dumb and Blind Boy.

Tommy Stringer, 5 years old, whose home is at Washington, Pennsylvania, is deaf, dumb and blind, and though he has been to all the specialists in Pittsburgh, it has been found impossible to restore any of his lost senses. Helen Keller, a little girl from Tuscomb, Alabama, who is likewise deaf, dumb and blind, and is being educated at the Perkins institution, Boston, learned some weeks ago of Tommy Stringer's case and promptly set to work to have him sent to Boston so that she might educate and train him.

The case was very similar to her own, and she was so interested that she at once decided to put by \$35, which had just been given her, as a starter for a fund to educate the little sufferer. She wrote Superintendent Brown, of the Pittsburgh Institute, to that effect, and told him that as soon as she got enough money she was going to start to teach Tommy herself. Another gentleman, hearing of her philanthropy, sent her \$100, and she is now at Boston lending the force of her wonderful intellect to the development of little Tommy's faculties. Alexander Leggett and Louis Peterson agreed to see that there was no lack of money to take care of the boy properly.

Three Things.

- 1. Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. 2. Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection. 3. Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. 4. Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty. 5. Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit. 6. Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. 7. Three things to pray for—faith, peace and purity of heart. 8. Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends. 9. Three things to govern—temper, conduct and tongue.—Harness and Carriage Record.

Kilted Fighters.

Five British regiments wear the kilts; five the trows. The lowland regiments of the line and the highland light infantry wear the trows, while the highland regiments wear the kilts. These regiments are the Royal Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch," formerly known as the 42nd and the 73rd Foot; the Seaforth Highlanders, formerly the 72nd and 78th Foot; the Gordon Highlanders, the 75th and 92nd Foot; the Cameron Highlanders, formerly the 79th Foot, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, formerly the 91st and 93rd Foot.

The most beautiful unmarried royal girl in all Europe is the Princess Alix, of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Andrew Carnegie was once a messenger boy. It is said that Mr. Carnegie owns twelve or fifteen weekly papers in various parts of England.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Randolph Churchill started yesterday for South Africa.

At Osgood Hall yesterday morning Sir Thomas Galt quashed two more local option by-laws.

Four mutinous artillerymen at Portsmouth, Eng., were sentenced yesterday to two years in prison. Piggott, the Texas ranch manager who "went through" his employer for a large amount of money, has been arrested in Halifax.

An 8-year-old child named Dickson, while playing on the banks of the Gatineau River at Chelsea this morning fell into the water and was drowned.

It is semi-officially announced that the French Government has not been informed that any treaty has been entered into between France and Abyssinia.

The Dominion Government, it is said, has decided to pass legislation providing for the more rigid inspection of cattle shipped from Montreal to British ports.

Senator Sutherland has entered an action for slander against R. Watson, M. P. for Marquette, charging that the latter accused him of perjury in the recent election.

Andrew McKenna, aged 8, and Neil Moffatt, aged 11, got hold of a demijohn of whiskey in New York yesterday and drank heavily. McKenna is dead and Moffatt dying.

Telegrams received at London report that the Roumanian Government has issued orders stopping the export of maize in consequence of the depletion of the stocks of maize in Roumania.

News has reached Madrid that the Spanish gunboat Canto struck a rock off Porto Plata and became a total loss. The Canto was a vessel of the third class, and was used as a guard ship.

General de Negrier, commander of the 7th Army Corps, was yesterday wounded in the chest in a duel which he fought with Gaston LeGrand. The latter was wounded in the jaw. The dispute originated at the Theatre Francaise.

Mr. Gladstone has decided to support the Divorce Reform Bill, introduced in Parliament by Mr. Hunter. This fact has amazed the Liberals, who believed he would oppose any extension of divorce as a matter of religious principle.

Manuel de Galvan, formerly Minister to Washington from San Domingo, has returned there as a special commissioner to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between San Domingo and the United States under the terms of the McKinley Act.

A Mount Pleasant, Pa., special says that the foreigners at the Standard works are drilling every night, and trouble is feared there when the evictions take place next week. It is believed the foreigners have arms concealed in the vicinity.

A cable despatch from London states that the Portuguese Government have yielded to the threat of Lord Salisbury to resort to force to compel them to respect their treaty obligations, and have consented to the free passage of the Pangwe River.

Influenza continues to spread in England. A large number of members of the House of Commons are now ill. The Committee on the Manchester Railway Bill has been obliged to suspend its sittings for a week owing to the malady attacking committee members, counsel and witnesses.

The exports from the Dominion for the nine months ended March 31 amounted to \$73,734,003, an increase of \$525,282 over the same nine months in 1899-90. The imports for March were \$8,419,895, and the duty collected \$1,939,573. The imports for the nine months ending March 31 were \$81,829,943, a decrease of \$723,944 below last year.

An election was held in Whitehaven yesterday for a member of Parliament, to succeed the late Right Hon. George A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Conservative. Sir James Bain, Liberal Unionist and Conservative, received 1,338 votes to 1,105 cast for H. G. Shee, Gladstonian. At the previous election Cavendish-Bentinck received 1,216 and Shee 1,110.

Consular reports from Spain and Portugal announce the remarkable success of the system of grafting American on native vines, which results in preventing phylloxera and producing good wine. The consul at Madeira writes that on the north side of the island, where all the vines were destroyed by phylloxera years ago, the new vines have given their first fine crop.

The Customs Department has been notified that Officer Trudel has just effected near Quebec a seizure of smuggled liquors valued at \$5,000. The contraband goods comprise 155 cases of gin, 42 barrels of spirits and one barrel of gin. The owners thus far are unknown. The department was also notified that 40 puncheons of molasses had been seized at St. John, N. B., for an infraction of the Customs Act.

The trial of George Goodwin for the murder of Richard Langford in the township of Hantley will not come up at this Assizes. The evidence is not thought to be sufficiently strong as yet to secure a conviction. It will be remembered that John Casella, a man who was believed to have some knowledge of the crime, was supposed soon after its commission to have committed suicide by drowning. The body has not yet been recovered, and serious doubts are entertained concerning the genuineness of the case of suicide.

The miners' strike at Dortmund is assuming alarming proportions. Ten thousand men are out, and it is expected they will be joined by large numbers tomorrow. The strikers are greatly excited and beyond the control of their leaders. The men are encouraged by the result of the Paris congress and the action of the Belgian miners regarding a general strike. The employers are making tremendous efforts to stack coal in anticipation of the prolonged struggle.

Does advertising pay? Well, Mr. Barnum died worth about \$5,000,000. There never was a man as good as a really good woman.

The general condition of the coke region yesterday was that of quietness. No evictions have taken place, and no trouble is contemplated. All the plants before reported in operation are running. On Monday two more plants, the Dexter and Franklin, will make an effort to resume.