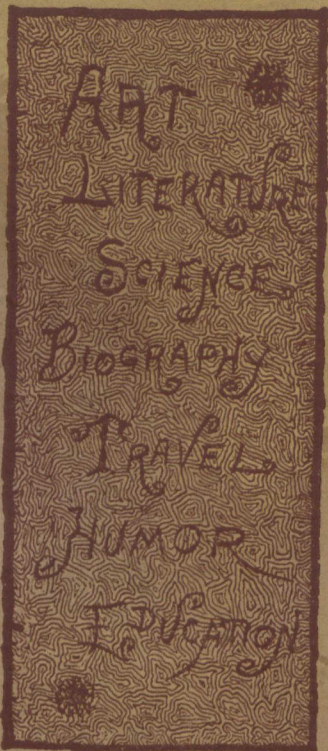


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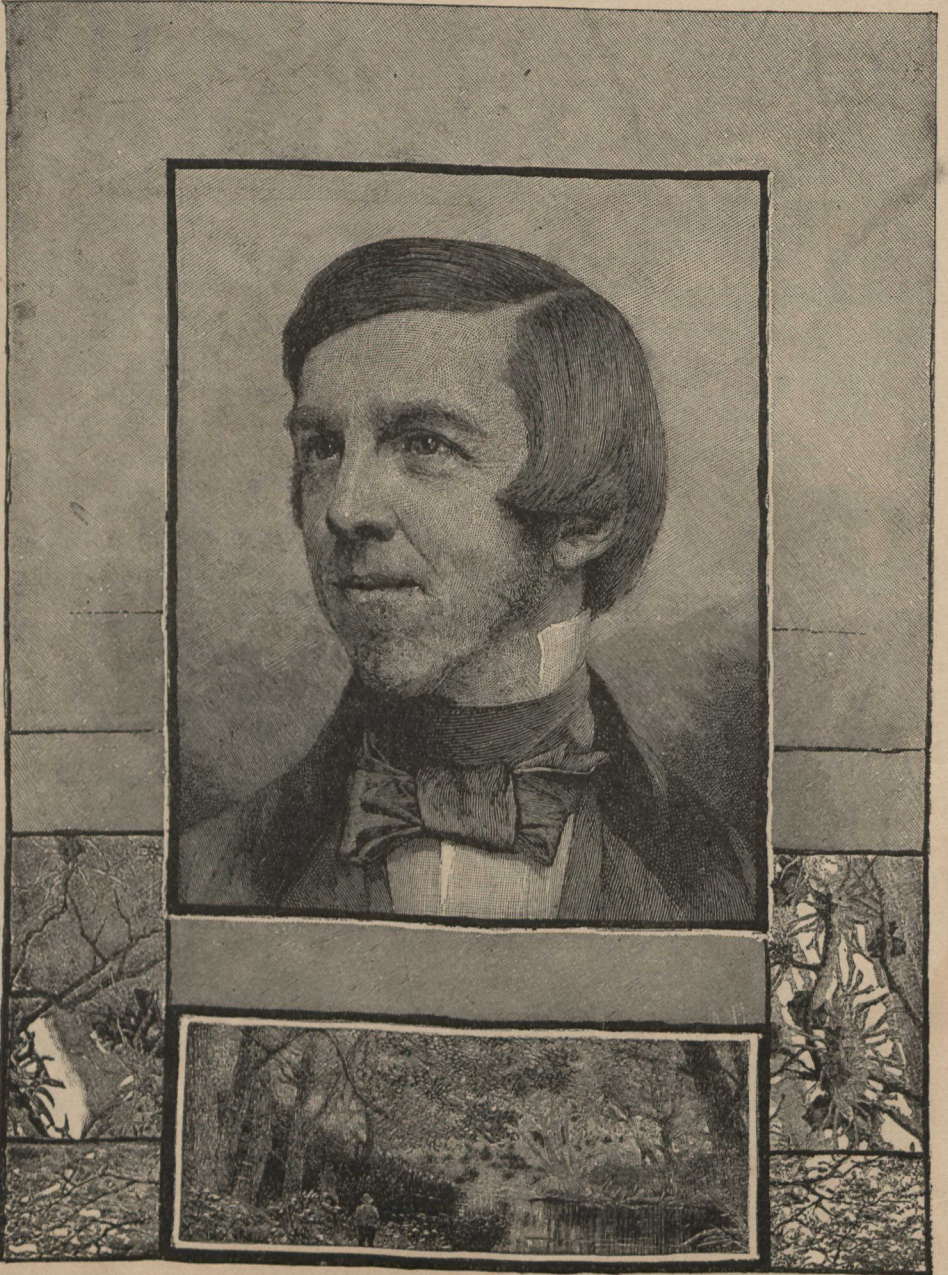
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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. III. No. 2.

OCTOBER, 1885.

WHOLE No. 17.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

BY A. STEVENSON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1809. He springs from what is called a "good family." His father, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., was a Congregational minister of literary tendencies, while his relatives on the maternal side, the Wendells and the Olivers, were old colonial families of wealth and influence in Boston.

Young Oliver received a part of his early education in small private schools. Afterwards he attended a large school just outside his native town. Among the future poet's classmates here, two were destined to become nearly as famous as himself—Richard Henry Dana, jr., and Margaret Fuller. At the age of fifteen he began to attend the Phillips Academy at Andover. It is said that his father's expectation in sending him here was that the religious influences of the place might lead him to study for the ministry. And truly a droll old preacher Oliver Wendell Holmes would have been in the present year of grace if his good parents' wishes had been followed!

After a year spent at the academy, he entered Harvard University. It does not appear that he was especially distinguished during his undergraduate career for either application or ability. He belonged, however, to several college clubs, and gained the reputation among his companions of being a good fellow generally. There is sufficient internal evidence in his books to warrant us in believing that the doc-

trine of total abstinence from certain beverages would not have been well received at Harvard in those days. John Lothrop Motley, James Freeman Clarke and Charles Sumner were among his fellows here. He graduated in arts at the age of twenty, and subsequently spent a short time in the study of law. But this subject proved distasteful to him, and he abandoned it for the more congenial profession of medicine. He spent two years in European hospitals, and finally took a degree in medicine from Harvard in 1836. Dr. Holmes now rapidly began to acquire celebrity in his profession, and before two years had passed he was appointed to a position on the medical faculty of Dartmouth College. In 1847 the Professorship of Anatomy in Harvard University was offered to him, and this position he filled very successfully until his retirement in 1882. He has since occupied himself in literary work.

Oliver Wendell Holmes gave the first marked indication of his literary ability in the columns of his college paper, the *Harvard Collegian*. In the year 1830 he contributed a number of poems to this periodical. The author has justly recognized the excellence of several of these juvenile poems by including them in the complete editions of his works. Shortly afterwards appeared one of his best lyrics, "Old Ironsides." This is a thrilling patriotic poem written in protest against the proposed dismantling of the famous old

war-ship, the *Constitution*, which had done such noble service for the Union in the war of 1812. These verses ran like wild-fire through the nation; they were published in all the newspapers, and were even circulated on handbills. So strong was public sentiment thereby aroused that the Secretary of the Navy was constrained to order that the *Constitution* be repaired and preserved.

As his time was now occupied in his medical studies, we hear little more from him in the way of literature until 1836, when the first edition of his poems was issued. Soon afterwards he gained three valuable prize medals for dissertations on medical subjects. The essay on intermittent fever is yet a standard work. Various other essays, addresses and poems appeared during the subsequent period. He also delivered a course of lectures in several eastern cities on the English poets of the nineteenth century. These were in general very much appreciated. He makes many amusing references throughout his books to his experiences as a public lecturer.

But the year 1857 marks the beginning of a new era in our author's life. It was then that the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine* was established. James Russell Lowell was appointed editor, and among his chief contributors were Longfellow, Motley, and Emerson. But it is affirmed that the enterprise would have been a complete failure had it not been for the extraordinary interest which was excited in the public mind by a series of sketches from the pen of Oliver Wendell Holmes, entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." These sketches were followed in 1859 by a similar series under the name of "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and still another in 1872, "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." So popular were these articles that immediately after their appearance in the *Atlantic* they were republished in book form.

Taking rank next to these, his most famous literary works are the two romances, "Elsie Venner" (1861) and "The Guardian Angel" (1867). The former book is generally considered the better. It is a weird, thrilling, and strikingly original story, in which romance and sentiment are blended with moral psychology, pedagogy, and satires on New England characters and society.

Dr. Holmes completed last year a critical study of the life, character and writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which was published in the "American Men of Letters" series. During recent years he has contributed essays and reviews to various literary and medical journals. Most of his poems had their first appearance in the *Atlantic*. He is now writing for that magazine a series of pleasing sketches, entitled "The New Portfolio."

It is scarcely necessary to say that our author's literary reputation rests mainly on the "Breakfast Table" series; but the more obvious excellences of these books have been lauded so much by the critics that only a bare reference to them is called for here. It will be fitting to dwell more at length upon features which have not been so generally commented upon.

In passing, then, let us say that it is doubtful whether, in the whole range of English prose literature, there is a work of greater and more interesting originality, or one which contributes in the same degree to the high intellectual enjoyment of so great a variety of readers. The famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ" most nearly approach them in character; but while the works of Professor Wilson excel those of Holmes in a certain masculine vigor and directness, yet in general excellence the latter must be allowed the precedence.

Of these three books, "The Autocrat" is most widely known; but "The Professor" is quite as good a book, and, indeed, some critical readers consider it better

than its predecessor. It includes "The Story of Iris," one of the most beautiful and pathetic romances that has ever been written. "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" is usually considered to fall rather below the other two in point of merit. Intrinsically, however, there is probably little difference. It is likely that the critics, in their estimate, forgot to allow for the fact that the striking novelty of the series had somewhat worn off before the appearance of the third volume.

Briefly, then, these three books contain a record of conversations alleged to have taken place at the table of a Boston boarding-house. A large number of characters are admirably depicted throughout the series, and their various virtues or weaknesses are commented on in the author's "asides." All kinds of topics are discussed in a lively and entertaining fashion—science, art, literature, philosophy, religion, and social manners and customs. Throughout this curiously variegated web the author has woven a delicate thread of romance.

"Romance! Was there ever a boarding-house in the world where the seemingly prosaic table had not a living fresco for its background, where you could see, if you had eyes, the smoke and fire of some upheaving sentiment, or the dreary craters of smouldering or burnt-out passions?" (The Professor.)

And so we sit down with the other boarders to an intellectual banquet—an emotional symposium; and we enjoy, as the author puts it, "a feast of reason and a regular freshet of soul."

These books sparkle and glow with the most brilliant scintillations and coruscations of wit and humor; there is a perfect display of literary pyrotechnics which dazzle and amuse the reader.

Then there are some graphic and poetic descriptions of old houses, gardens and trees. Add to all this several of the author's best poems and most humorous verses, and a faint general idea may be

obtained of the contents of these delightful volumes.

The books of the "Breakfast Table" series are regarded by the critics mainly as works of humor and sentiment. But a more permanent impression of quite another character is frequently made on the minds of those who read them carefully. They really exert a very powerful influence in the direction of liberalizing religious opinion. I am not sure that Dr. Holmes' teachings would be considered sound among the orthodox doctors of our various theological halls. But as these very doctors also proverbially differ very vigorously among themselves upon these questions, it may be that a layman's decision is called for to settle the matter. At all events we need not fear to investigate a religion whose only creed is "Our Father," and whose principal commentary is the "Sermon on the Mount." Such a religion Dr. Holmes professes and endeavors to carry into practice.

The world is wiser and more charitable now than it was, or these books (and especially "The Professor") would have been burnt long ago by the common hangman, if, indeed, their author could have happily escaped the same fate! As it is, he incurred considerable odium from a certain class at the time of their first publication. The opinions expressed therein on religious questions were undoubtedly most advanced for that time, and even now there are a large number of persons who have not overtaken them.

The influence of these books in this direction is the more beneficial and powerful on account of its indirectness. If the opinions introduced here and there throughout the series were expressed in the ordinary style and collected into one volume, with all the irrelevant matter excluded, it is quite certain that such a book would not have nearly so wide a reading as this series has received. It is safe to say that it would scarcely be read at all

by those who need it most. But as the religious paragraphs apparently occupy quite a subordinate place in this delightful *pot-pourri* of literature and art, they are read with, and partly for the sake of, the rest; and if the reader's mind is at all open, they are sure, sooner or later, to produce their proper effect.

The true mental attitude in which to view differences of religious doctrine and belief is admirably expressed in the following paragraph from "The Professor":—

"Do you know that every man has a religious belief peculiar to himself? Smith is always a Smithite. He takes in exactly Smith's-worth of knowledge, Smith's-worth of truth, of beauty, of divinity. And Brown has from time immemorial been trying to burn him, to excommunicate him, to anonymous-article him, because he did not take in Brown's-worth of knowledge, truth, beauty, divinity. He cannot do it, any more than a pint pot can hold a quart, or a quart pot be filled by a pint. Iron is essentially the same everywhere and always; but the sulphate of iron is never the same as the carbonate of iron. Truth is invariable; but the *Smithite* of truth must always differ from the *Brownite* of truth."

A partial insight into Dr. Holmes' interpretation of Christianity may be obtained from the subjoined passages:—

"The Broad Church will never be based upon anything that requires the use of language. The cup of cold water does not require to be translated for a foreigner to understand it."

"The Christian religion, as taught by its Founder, is full of sentiment. . . . those yearnings of human sympathy which predominate so much more in the sermons of the Master than in the writings of His successors—which have made the parable of the Prodigal Son the consolation of mankind, as it has been the stumbling-block of all exclusive doctrines."

Religion and morals are treated throughout Dr. Holmes' works as being in a very large measure identical. The ethical questions of freedom and responsibility are discussed in an exceedingly interesting manner, not only in the "Breakfast

Table" series, but elsewhere. The book "Elsie Venner: A Romance of Destiny" is, in the main, an illustrated exposition of our author's theory of morals. Then, in 1870, he delivered in Harvard University an able address, which was afterwards published under the title "Mechanism in Thought and Morals."

He describes himself throughout as seeking not to limit, but to *define*, responsibility. But the process of definition is literally and essentially one of limitation, and Dr. Holmes, in his exposition of freedom, has not escaped the inevitable. This is evident from the following passage:—

"Do you want an image of the human will or the self-determining principle as compared with its prearranged and impassable restrictions? A drop of water imprisoned in a crystal; you may see such a one in any mineralogical collection. One little fluid particle in the crystalline prism of the solid universe!"

While enlarging on the influence of heredity in producing moral aberration he yet emphatically scouts the notion of inherited responsibility. Much of what is usually called sin and crime he considers as the outcome of a state of moral disease—this disease itself being either hereditary or the necessary result of the unavoidable environment of the victim. In such a case responsibility, of course, does not attach to immoral acts. The following paragraph admirably illustrates Dr. Holmes' position:—

"I do not know that I ever met with a human being who seemed to me to have a stronger claim on the pitying consideration and kindness of his Maker than a wretched, puny, crippled, stunted child that I saw in Newgate, who was pointed out as one of the most notorious and inveterate little thieves in London. I have no doubt that some of those who were looking at this pitiable, morbid secretion of the diseased social organism, thought they were very virtuous for hating him so heartily."

But there is ground for objecting that Dr. Holmes goes too far in his compari-

son of moral with physical diseases. It is perfectly natural that a highly sympathetic and kind-hearted man, engaged for many years in the study and practice of the healing art, should not only represent moral depravity as a disease, but that he should carry his illustration farther than minds unbiassed in this direction can follow him. For the invariable tendency of medical practice is to prevent a physician altogether from considering the notion of responsibility in connection with the disease of his patient. He accepts this abnormal condition simply as a physical fact, and not at all as a moral one. He treats the wounds of a murderer as carefully and with as little aversion or reluctance as those of the murderer's victims. It is an article of his professional code not to allow the notion of desert to influence his treatment in the slightest degree. His duty, as he considers it, is to restore the patient without regard to the moral antecedents of the case. Thus it comes that Dr. Holmes does not give due weight to the fact that as physical disease is very often the result of the patient's own folly and negligence, so also moral diseases are frequently incurred.

Men often become vicious against the influences of heredity and environment. They wilfully change a moral environment for an immoral one. They reach the vicious state not at once, but by a long series of acts, more or less immoral, and too often consciously and willingly performed. The fact that sin and crime follow the law of cause and effect does not at all touch the responsibility of the agent who himself creates these causes.

We object strongly to another sentiment that pervades these books. Oliver Wendell Holmes is generally spoken of as an exceedingly genial and kindly man, and perhaps in the main this is a true estimate of him. But there are many indications that this kindness is extended for the most part only to the

limited class of which he himself is a fair representative—an aristocracy in fact, not indeed of wealth or title, but of intellect and “family.”

Instead of kindly sympathy with the aspirations of the humble, our author too often displays egotistic ridicule and contemptuous disregard. Their weak and hampered efforts at betterment are simply ludicrous to him, and fair subjects of heartless burlesque. He sees nothing commendable, nothing pathetic, in it at all. Intelligently liberal as he is on most topics, his perverse inconsistency on the matter of social canons and distinctions is most surprising. To him these arbitrary and fluctuating conventions are absolutely right, and eternally fixed and unalterable. He speaks oracularly of “the natural lines of cleavage in a society which has crystallized according to its own true laws.” (*The Autocrat*.) “Natural,” “true,” indeed! But what is natural? and what is true? were very pertinent questions here. These words are so exceedingly ambiguous that they often are used as the only support of a weak argument. They are good words to conjure with when reasons fail. For has not all social progress consisted in the overthrow of a state of things which was previously considered by the ignorant to be perfectly natural? Witches, for example, were once supposed to be a natural element of society. Doubtless if Dr. Holmes had been living in those days, it would have been natural for him to help to drown them.

It may further be natural, and it may be according to his view of the true laws of society, but it is not therefore admirable, for him to make so many sneering allusions to “beings that ate with knives and said ‘Haow,’” the “Poor Relation,” the “rural districts,” the “large-handed bumpkins,” and so on.

How exceedingly foolish our author could be at times is evident from this passage in “*The Autocrat*”:—

"All a man's antecedents and possibilities are summed up in a single utterance, which gives at once the gauge of his education and his mental organization. . . . a movement or a phrase often tells you all you want to know about a person. Thus, 'How's your health?' instead of 'How do you do?' or 'How are you?' Or calling your little dark entry a 'hall,' and your old rickety one-horse wagon a 'kerridge.'"

This may look to be only a jest. But indeed the author means it seriously, and there is a great deal too much of such absurdity throughout some of his books.

What a different spirit is here displayed to that which animated the authors of "The Deserted Village," "The Cotter's Saturday Night," or Gray's *Elegy*! How different it is from the writings of the author's own famous countrymen—James Russell Lowell, Bret Harte, and Joaquin Miller! Dr. Holmes had not yet learned the truth which Tennyson so finely expresses—

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

In speaking of the humbler classes it is the highest mission of true genius to depict and idealize their virtues. Nowhere has this been better done than in the writings of "Charles Egbert Craddock," the most brilliant and original author that has risen in America since the days of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The immense popularity which this writer has achieved, especially by the tales entitled "In the Tennessee Mountains," shows that the great heart of the nation still beats in sympathy with our common humanity, even though it go dressed in

rough clothes, and though it express itself in a language truly shocking to Dr. Holmes and other over-cultivated and falsely-sensitive persons.

But there is reason to believe that our author's views on this question have changed during late years. In the preface to a recent edition of "The Autocrat," he expresses his regret at having uttered some of the sentiments therein contained. We are glad to believe that he refers to such as we have last quoted.

Indiscriminate critics of eulogistic proclivities have heaped much extravagant praise upon Dr. Holmes' metrical productions. Inspired pages there are, it is true, in his volume of poems, but in the main his serious verses have a "made" look; they display more of industry than of genius. There is more of the spirit of true poetry in some of his prose paragraphs than there is in several of his poems. He has written some instructive and clever metrical essays after the style of Pope, but these can scarcely in any high sense be called poetry, even though they contain passages of real poetical merit.

Still, Dr. Holmes is the author of several genuine poems. Lack of space forbids quotation here, but we may refer to "The Chambered Nautilus," "The Voiceless," "Musa," "Fantasia," "The Last Leaf," and "Under the Violets."

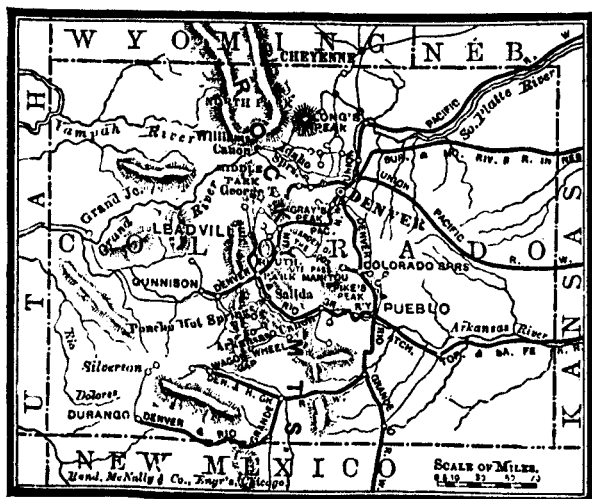
As a writer of humorous verse, however, Holmes has not been excelled in America. In style these verses resemble those of Thomas Hood, but the author has displayed the same originality and versatility in these productions as we have already noticed in the "Breakfast Table" series.

Rambling Sketches.

BY ERNEST INGERSOLL.

DENVER is the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains, and a stroll through these scores of solid blocks of salesrooms and factories exhibits at once the fact that it is as the commercial centre of the mountainous interior that this city thrives, and congratulates herself upon the promise of a continually prosperous future. She long ago safely passed that crisis which has

business which sagacious eyes had foreseen. The town had less than four thousand inhabitants in 1870. A year from that time her population was nearly fifteen thousand, and her tax valuation had increased from three to ten millions of dollars. It was a time of happy investment, of incessant building and improvement, and of grand speculation. Mines flourished, crops were abundant, cattle and sheep grazed in a hundred valleys hitherto tenanted by antelope alone, and everybody had plenty of money. Then came a shadow of storm in the East. The banks suddenly became cautious in loans; speculators declined to buy, and sold at a sacrifice. Merchants found that trade was dull, and ranchmen got less for their products. It was a "set-back" to Denver, and two years of stagnation followed. But she only dug the more



proved fatal to so many incipient Western cities. Most of her leading business men came here at the beginning, but their energies were hampered when every article had to be hauled six hundred miles across the plains by teams. It frequently used to happen that merchants would sell their goods completely out, put up their shutters, and go a-fishing for weeks before the new semi-yearly supplies arrived. In a few years the young city found itself removed from total isolation to a central position on various railways, east and west, and to its mill came the varied grist of a circle hundreds of miles in radius. Now blossomed the booming season of

money out of the ground to fill her depleted pockets, and survived the "hard times" with far less sacrifice of fortune and pride than did most of the Eastern cities. None of her banks went under, nor even certified a check, and most of her business houses weathered the storm. The unhealthy reign of speculation was effectually checked, and business was placed upon a compact and solid foundation. Then came 1875 and 1876, which were "grasshopper years," when no crops of consequence were raised throughout the State, and a large amount of money was sent east to pay for flour and grain. This was particularly a hard blow, but the



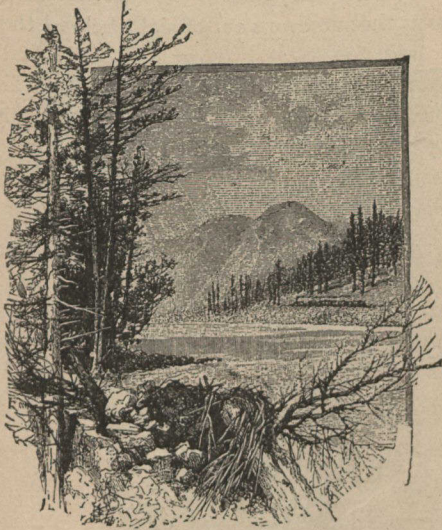
CITY OF DENVER, COLORADO.



CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

bountiful harvest of 1877 compensated, and the export of beeves and sheep, with their wool, hides and tallow, was the largest ever made up to that time.

The issue of this successful year with miner, farmer and stock ranger had an



UP THE RIO GRANDE.

almost magical effect upon the city. Commerce revived, a buoyant feeling prevailed among all classes, and merchants enjoyed a remunerative trade. Generous patronage of the productive industries throughout the whole State was made visible in the quickened trade of the city, which rendered the year an important one in the history of Denver's progress. So, out of the barrenness of the cactus-plain, and through this turbulent history, has arisen a cultivated and beautiful city of 75,000 people, which is truly a metropolis.

Her streets are broad, straight, and everywhere well shaded with lines of cotton-woods and maples, abundant in foliage and of graceful shape. On each side of every street flows a constant stream of water, often as clear and cool as a mountain brook. The source is a dozen miles southward, whence the water is conducted in an open channel. For many blocks in the southern and western quarter of

the town you will see only elegant and comfortable houses. Homes succeed one another in endlessly varying styles of architecture, and vie in attractiveness, each surrounded by lawns and gardens abounding in flowers.

This city, the capital of the State of Colorado, and the largest city of the plains, is the great distributing point of the West.

HENRY WARD BEECHER once said that while the new birth was necessary to a true Christian life, it was very important that one be born well the first time. Colorado Springs was born well. It was organized on the colony plan, and the first stake was driven in July, 1871. Intelligent and far-seeing men were leaders of the enterprise; and in no way was their sa-



RAINBOW FALLS, COLORADO.

gacity more apparent than in the insertion, in every deed of transfer, of a clause prohibiting, upon pain of forfeiture, the sale or manufacture of alcoholic beverages on the premises conveyed. It was not

*Mary
E. King*

Mr George B

sentiment but a sound business precaution, as the result has proved. Of course, this provision has been contested, but it has been legally sustained, and has given the town the best moral tone of any in Colorado. The location was also wisely chosen, broad and regular streets were carefully laid out, a system of irrigation

classes. Invalids from the intellectual centres of the East find health and congenial society here, while numbers of opulent mine owners and stockmen make the Springs their winter home.

Colorado Springs lies under the shadow of Pike's Peak; and in the short autumn days the sun drops out of sight behind the



CATHEDRAL, CITY OF MEXICO.

established, thousands of trees planted, and reservations for parks set aside.

Seen from the railway the town appears to be located upon a considerable elevation. In fact, it stands upon a plateau in the midst of a valley. The thirty-five miles of streets and avenues are closely lined with substantial business blocks, pretentious residences or tasty cottages. The pink and white stone of the Maniton quarries is largely used. The dwellers are principally of the cultured and refined

mountain with startling suddenness at four o'clock. Then come the cool shadows, when fires have to be replenished and doors and windows closed. The average temperature here is sixty degrees, and there are about three hundred days of sunshine in the year.

The public buildings are all creditable; the Deaf Mute Institute, Colorado College, the churches and schools being specially noteworthy. The population is about 8,000.

SANTA FE, the capital of New Mexico, claims the distinction of being the oldest town in the United States, a claim that is readily admitted when we consider that



GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

it was a populous Indian pueblo when the first Spaniards crossed the territory now known as New Mexico, less than forty years after the discovery of the western continent by Columbus. A Spanish settlement was formed at Santa Fe about three hundred years ago. A hundred years later there was a great uprising of the natives, who entirely drove out the Spaniards, and obliterated as far as possible all evidences of their occupation. During all these years this town has changed its character but little, and is to-day, in general appearance, very much the same old Mexican town that it has been for nearly three hundred years. There is the same broad plaza, with the same adobe buildings nearly all the way around it; the same one-storey houses; the same suburban fields and gardens; and the same swarthy, dark-eyed population, still speaking the musical Spanish tongue.

UPON the boundary line between Color-

ado and New Mexico, and close beside the track of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, the rocks have been levelled into a small smooth space, and here, on the 26th of September, 1881, that gloomiest day in the decade for our people, were celebrated as impressive memorial services of Garfield, the noble man and beloved president then lying dead in Cleveland, as were anywhere seen. It was under circumstances so fittingly mournful that an excursion party, gathered from nearly every state in the Union, paused to express the universal sorrow, and to conceive the foundation of the massive monument which catches the traveler's eye on the brink of the gorge, and upon whose polished tablet are engraved these words:—

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIED SEPTEMBER 19, 1881,
MOURNED BY ALL THE PEOPLE.

ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL PASSENGER AND
TICKET AGENTS, WHO HELD MEMORIAL
BURIAL SERVICES ON THIS SPOT,
SEPTEMBER 26, 1881.

THE Grand Cañon of the Arkansas and its culminating chasm, the Royal Gorge, lie between Salida and Cañon City, near the centre of Colorado. Situated only half a dozen miles west of Cañon City, the traveler, going either to Leadville or Gunnison, begins to watch for the cañon as soon as he has passed the city limits. If he looks ahead he sees the vertically tilted, whitish strata of sandstone and limestone, which the upthrust of the interior mountains has set on edge, broken at a narrow portal through which the graceful river finds the first freedom of

the plains. Running the gauntlet of these scraggy warders of the castle of the mountain-gods within, the train boldly assaults the gates of the castle itself. The eager traveler soon finds himself locked between precipitous hillsides strewn with jagged fragments, as though the Titans had tossed in here the chips from their workshop of

right, then the left, then the right one beyond strike on our view, each one half obscured by its fellow in front, each showing itself level-browed with its comrades as we come even with it, each a score of hundreds of dizzy feet in height, rising perpendicularly from the water and the track, splintered atop into airy pinnacles,



GRAND CAÑON OF THE ARKANSAS.

the world. He strives for language large enough to picture the heights that with ceaselessly growing altitude hasten to meet him. The roar of the river at his side mingles with the crashing echoes of the train, reverberating heavenward through rocks that rise perpendicularly to unmeasured heights. How those sharp-edged cliffs, standing with upright heads that play at hand-ball with the clouds, alternate with one another, so that first the

braced behind against the almost continental mass through which the chasm has been cleft. This is the Royal Gorge!

A NEW MEXICAN farm house, or "ranch," looks like a small fort, and makes a very pleasant picture. It is square, rarely more than one storey high, is built of mud, and roofed with immense rounded rafters, the ends of which protrude irregularly beyond the wall, because the build-

ers have been too indolent to saw them off. Over these rafters—above the line of which the wall extends a few inches—are laid some boards or a stratum of poles, and upon these dry earth is spread a foot or more deep, with rude gutters arranged to carry away the water. In the course of two or three seasons such a roof will have caught a supply of wind-sown seeds, and support a plentiful crop of grass and weeds, which is no disadvantage. This novel result is interfered with somewhat, however, by the habit of using the roofs of the houses (reached by a short ladder) as a place for drying fruit and sunning grain, and for a general lounging spot, whence a better view of what is occurring in the world—the going and coming of the neighbors, the planting or gathering of the crops, the approach of a stranger-horseman, or the movements of the cattle on the benches—can be obtained, than a seat on the ground affords. As the train dashes by the passenger notices two or

three women and children on each housetop, shading their eyes with their brown hands, and making an unconscious *pose* irresistibly alluring to an artist.

On a line with the front of the house a wall will probably extend a little distance in each direction, and then backward, enclosing a garden and diminutive orchard. Everything is square. The idea of a curve seems rarely to enter the Spanish-Indian mind. For graphic effect this is highly gratifying, since the bends in the river, the rounded outlines of the mountains, the undulations of foliage, are all in curves, to which the angular lines of the buildings present a most pleasing contrast. Now and then you will see a better house—one whitewashed outside, and having a balcony running around the second storey. The outbuildings, in any case, are only a few mud huts, used for storage, and some rough pens where the animals are kept. Anything like the barns of an Eastern farmer is unknown.

Some Quacks.

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON.

IN spite of all moral condemnation, one cannot avoid a certain admiration for a bold and successful impostor. Boldness and shrewdness are captivating in themselves—Becky Sharp, though detestable, is sublime. Milton meant that we should admire his Satan. Scribe has a *comédie vaudeville*, I remember, which appeals entirely to men's admiration for successful charlatanism. So well known is this trait that some men in politics, as Wilkes, the English demagogue of the last century, and certain American politicians of the present century, or thereabouts, are shrewd enough to win on their barefaced reputation for demagoguery. It is one of the

dangers of free government that many people like a trickster, if he is only bold and entirely without scruple. To every condemnation of his morals men rejoin that he is "mighty smart," or, as they say in England of a famous living statesman, "awfully clever." The mob like the man who goes to extremes, says Brougham. The showmen who frankly do business on their reputation for skilful imposture are far less blameworthy than those political, medical and clerical humbugs who handle more vital things than "Cardiff giants" and "What-is-its."

But one cannot help being amused even with these impostors. A vulture is inter-

esting from some standpoints. There are books filled with the exploits of quacks; but what I want to do here is to run a naturalist's pin through a few smaller specimens of the humbug family, of the medical genus, whom I have known.

The common resort of quacks in the times of a generation or more ago was Thompsonianism. I have heard that Thompson's little book, containing all the secrets of therapeutics, was sold for twenty dollars, the buyer binding himself not to communicate these mysteries to any other person. As the Thompsonians used only vegetable remedies, and for the most part simples, they were called "root doctors;" and from their use of "steam sweats," by means of boiled Indian corn packed about the patient, they got the sobriquet at the West of "corn doctors," but more commonly of "steam doctors." Any bold-faced ignoramus might set up for a steam doctor: it was Gil Blas's "universal dissolvent" come back again; for there is nothing new even in quackery. The steam doctors sneeringly dubbed the regular physicians "calomel doctors"—a term rendered appropriate by the excessive use of mercury fifty years ago. I think it is O. H. Smith, in his "Sketches," who relates that a certain ignorant fellow, in the interior of Indiana, bought a book, and removed to a new settlement, where he set up for a "root doctor." A friend who met him inquired after his success. He got on very well, he said. He thought "root doctorin' a good deal better than calamus doctorin'." He'd had a case the other day of a sick old woman, and he thought he'd just try the calamus doctor's plan, so he dug up some calamus and gave it to her, and she died.

A blacksmith in one of the river counties of Indiana set up for a "botanic physician," and when I knew him was very rich. A steambot pilot in the same county, with no education at all, removed

to Brooklyn, and engaged very successfully in cures by rubbing. He claimed to have learned all his secrets by a revelation made in a dream, and he kept a sort of hospital, generally well filled with rich fools. Some of the theories which the root doctors came to hold were very amusing. I know a minister of prominence in the West, who was once a "student" or office boy for one of them. He relates that the doctor sent him into the woods to get some of the inner bark of the butternut tree.

"Tom," said the doctor, as he departed, "I want you to scrape this bark downward. It is for a cathartic. Don't you scrape it upward, or it will be an emetic. And whatever you do, Thomas, don't you scrape it both ways. If you do, nobody on earth can tell how it will act."

But these were small fry. The rarest specimen of the quack that I have ever known lived in an important city on the upper Mississippi, and practised curing by mesmerism. Happily he is dead now, though I make no doubt that other quacks have taken his place. This Doctor X. had failed in a very remarkable way, as some men do, in commercial business, and had set up as a mesmeric doctor, though I believe he practised on an "As-you-like-it" system. To the scientifically inclined patient he was a mesmerist, to the pious he was a man who cured by the power of faith; and he was accustomed to remark, with great austerity, that if the Protestant ministers of the city had as much faith as he, they could work as wonderful cures as he did—which, I believe, was the only strikingly true thing he ever said. To spiritualists, again, he was a medium. His method of cure was by the laying on of hands. He stood with his hands on the patient's head for about five minutes each day. He not only cured, but he diagnosticated the disease in the same way. For half the secret of success in quackery lies in the

audacity of your pretension. "*Toujours l'audace*" is the legend of every impostor who wins. It was better than a play to see grave clergymen, lawyers, and other prominent citizens file into the office of a morning to have the solemn old humbug put his magnetic paw upon their heads. Among his patrons were prominent public men, and the Governor of the State himself. The Governor urged me to go to him, because, as he said, the man talked most rationally.

Meeting "Doctor" X. one day in a public library, I sought to hear his theory of healing. He expounded it almost in these words:

"I put my hand upon the patient's head, and bring the sensorium of my brain into contact with the sensorium of the patient's brain. Then I send a subtle current of etherium all over the patient's system, stimulating all his organs into activity. Then I make my examination. I do not want the patient to tell me anything about his symptoms—symptoms are apt to mislead. But I begin with the upper lobe of the brain; if I find that all right, I proceed to the middle lobe; then the lower lobe, or cerebellum; and if I find a coagulation of blood at the top of the spinal cord, I know that the patient has epilepsy, and so on."

A Jew by the name of Quohn was my neighbor. He was a merry-hearted fellow, in spite of the intolerable agony of eighteen years of asthma, which a little later caused his death. He went to see Doctor X., of course, and the exertion of climbing the doctor's steps set him a-wheezing like the steam-engine at a blast-furnace. Placing his hand on Mr. Quohn's head, the wise doctor pronounced the patient to be suffering from asthma. This was a remarkable token of skill, and the patient suffered himself to come under the doctor's hand for five minutes a day during the next five or six weeks, at fifty cents each time. At last, finding his asthma speedily grow-

ing worse, he gave over, laughing merrily at his own stupidity.

"I t'ink," he said to me one day, "t'at Doctor X. has cot a coot teal of magnetic power."

"What makes you think so?" I asked.

"How could he traw eighteen tollars and a half out of my pocket if he hadn't?" he gasped.

Whenever I speak or write of any manifestation of superstition or ignorance in the West, I am sure to meet some eastern man who speaks deprecatingly of western barbarism, as though any one section of the country held a monopoly of ignorance and gullibility. Such a one has only to read the advertisements of clairvoyants in the New York papers to see how many people, in what is called "society," go to see seventh daughters of seventh daughters, or wonderful astrologers.

During the first year that I was in New York, I was talking one day to a prominent journalist. He was speaking highly of a clairvoyant doctor in the West to whom he was about to forward a lock of hair of one of the most celebrated clergymen of the metropolis. It seems that this clairvoyant physician could tell the disease and prescribe medicines by means of a lock of hair. My friend proceeded to mention that the wife of a certain New Englander, of world-wide fame, had been ill a long time, and that at his suggestion a lock of her hair had been mailed to this great clairvoyant, who had complained that the hair was not cut off close enough to the head. A second lock of hair, cut closer, served the purpose, and brought a correct diagnosis and a beneficial prescription.

When this recital was ended, I broke out into some skeptical ravings about the absurdity of all this, finally saying:

"Why, that's as bad as old Doctor X., whom I used to know at ——."

"Doctor X. of ——?" responded my friend; "why, that's the very man!"

You see how much more susceptible of deception the wild West is than New York and New England. The excellent New England lady has since died, in spite of X.'s prescriptions, and the eminent metropolitan clergyman did not recover from his disease by means of X.'s prescription. I cannot but admire X.'s ingenuity, however. At home he despised physic, and wrought all by his omnipotent hand. For the absent he prescribed as above. By these ingenious and thrifty acts he acquired a competence, and became a connoisseur in fruit-growing at his country place.

There is flourishing just now a rich and famous quack, who lives near New York, but who finds much of his harvest among the intellectual people of Boston. A gentleman who had been worried by his friends and family to submit a lock of his sick child's hair to this man, at length consented, and, taking a pair of shears to sever a ringlet from her head, he observed that her hair was very similar in color to that of a pet dog lying on the pillow beside her. So he snipped off one of the poodle's curls and sent it. It is needless to add that the child's disease was very correctly described by return of mail!

Of course, quacks always take refuge in something that has an air of mystery. Why a clairvoyant should know any more than anybody else, or why an Indian remedy or an Egyptian doctor should be valuable, it would puzzle one to tell. You have only to peruse the board fences and dead walls to understand how much quackery depends on this love of far-fetchedness.

When I was but a little boy, my brother and myself discovered that the lime made by burning the shells of some species of clams or mussels which are very abundant on the Ohio served excellently to polish silver ware—better, perhaps, than the articles now sold for the purpose. What boy has not made his wonderful invention at some period of his life? We were in-

tent on making our fortunes. We manufactured ugly pasteboard boxes, and put up a quantity of shell lime. We could not peddle it ourselves without sacrificing the dignity of the family. There was, however, a venerable junkman, with a hand-cart, who went about the streets of New Albany in that time. On application to him he consented, after trying it, to sell it for us on commission. We delivered the whole stock at once. The junkman wanted a name for it. By dint of looking steadfastly at the Venetian blinds in the window, one of us originated the name of "Venetian Polish." But the junk-dealer said that would not do. People liked French things. So he proceeded to dub it "French Venetian Polish," and, without listening to any remonstrances on our part, he marched off, sold the article, but forgot to make any return to the manufacturers. I often think that many patent nostrums are named about as intelligently as our poor "French Venetian Polish."

I have heard, or read, that there was in one of the larger western towns a man who called himself an "Indian doctor," who was all the vogue, to the great chagrin of the regular physicians. At last he had an amputation to perform, and the consulting physicians, regardless of the patient, stood off to see the ignorant man make a fool of himself. To their surprise, he performed the operation well. One of the doctors took him aside and inquired how he knew so much of surgery, upon which the quack showed a diploma, saying that he knew he should starve if he did not pretend to quackery. Upon this being reported to the others, one of them said: "We'll ruin him now," which they did by reporting everywhere that he was a regularly educated physician.

Indian medicine among the Indians themselves is, for the most part, blind superstition and arrant imposture. The savages can dress wounds fairly well, and

they may know some simples that are good, but not half so good as the remedies in use among civilized people. Their chief reliance for a cure seems to be the keeping up of an unearthly howling over the bed of the patient, by way of driving off the evil spirits. It is only the state of semi-savage ignorance of scientific matters in which the prevalent methods of education leave our people that makes them so eager to accept Indian, Persian, Egyptian, or American quackery in preference to scientific treatment.

One of my schoolmates was hard of hearing. In his childhood, the physicians having failed to relieve the deafness which came as one of the sequels of a fever, the family resolved to consult a famous "Egyptian doctor" in Cincinnati, and a relative of mine was the messenger for this purpose. This Egyptian doctor, who was only a shrewd negro, perhaps with accomplices, did not ask for a lock of hair, but wished to have the middle finger of the sufferer dipped into water in a certain way, so that only the middle of the finger should be wetted. The water was then bottled and taken to him. In the present case he complained that others had put their hands into the water, and it was necessary to make a second trial; by the time this was done, the doctor had secured information enough to startle the family, and greatly increase his reputation for the possession of the black art.

I suppose one must attribute to the singular inefficiency of our school systems the strange tendency to superstition in medicine, as well as much narrow prejudice in other matters, so prevalent among the mass of our people. I have known families who regularly employed two physicians in their families,—an allopathic physician for the adults, and a homeopathist for the children,—on the plan, I suppose, of giving to each one pills according to his size. I have known people, otherwise sane, to stand an asthmatic boy

up against a growing tree, bore a hole at his exact height, and insert a lock of his hair, driving in a peg after it, and then cutting the hair from his head. The superstition is that when the boy grows above that lock of hair, his asthma will vanish. Among more ignorant people, the blood of a black hen is sometimes used for erysipelas, and the oil of a black dog is applied for rheumatism, and, to my knowledge, astonishing cures of consumption have been wrought by administering internally the oil from a large black dog. Pills made of spider-webs cure the ague, and so also will caterpillars worn around the neck as beads. The two last are *similia similibus*—the shuddering produced by the remedy cures the shaking of the ague, I suppose. Something of the same notion is found, no doubt, in the application of the flesh of the rattlesnake to cure its own bite. There is, possibly, a real benefit from this, the tissues of the newly-killed snake absorbing some of the poison that would otherwise be distributed through the human system.

One of the rarest quacks I have ever known was a man whose mind was positively feeble in everything but cunning. He was greatly sought after as a doctor for children by people who would not trust him to treat grown folks—the measure of his intellect being just suited to the size of a child. He was always boasting of his success.

"How are you, Doctor W.?" I said, one day.

"I am well, and my patients are doing well, too," he answered, characteristically.

He took an active part in politics and secret societies, for the sake of talking about his patients, until he became a by-word. Once in a political meeting he was appointed on a committee. Instantly he was on his feet.

"Mr. Chairman," he drawled, "I hope you'll excuse me. I must leave the house at once to see a patient."

"Mr. Chairman," cried another, "I hope you will excuse Doctor W. and let him go to see this patient. This is the first patient he has had in a month."

I have had this man assure me that a patient would get well, when he was actually and visibly in the very article of death from consumption at the moment, and was dead in an hour afterward. The ignorant quack probably believed what he said. He was only a children's doctor, and could not be expected to know whether a grown man was dying or only getting well. In 1860 I met, in Manitoba, a great medicine-chief of the Crees, who was called in French "*Grandes Oreilles*," a name that easily translates itself into English as "Long Ears." But the medicine-man is not such a donkey as his victim. A year or two later, a chief's son at Manitoba was very low of pneumonia. All the incantations and dervish howling and dancing of the medicine-men could not vanquish the disease. So a white physician was called in. He used a stethoscope to examine the lungs, and the savages watched him in mute astonishment as he handled the flexible rubber tube with silver end pieces. The Indian got well, and *Grandes Oreilles* plaintively confided to a white man of his acquaintance that he himself could have cured the young man easily if he had had that little silver thing which the white doctor used to make him well.

Some years ago, a fellow lay dead drunk in one of the streets of New York. Some rollicking medical student pushed through the crowd that surrounded the drunken man, and declared immediately that the man was not drunk, but was suffering from a bad attack of strabismus, and was likely to die. This horrified the crowd, and each man repeated the story to his neighbor, with every pretence of knowing all about the dreadful disease. At last one of the medical professors came to the outskirts of the crowd and made inquiry,

upon which he learned that there was a man dying of strabismus. Just this trick of imposing on the imagination by words not understood, the makers of medicine almanacs play from year to year.

And not they alone. How many physicians who should know better do the same thing, by affecting a learned jargon quite incomprehensible to common folks. And how many have made reputations to which they are not entitled, by adroitly pretending that their cases were very bad ones. "How little you know of medicine!" cries the wife of a ne'er-do-well doctor, in a French play; "when anybody calls you, you say, 'Oh, that's a matter of a few days,' instead of telling him that he is very sick."

That quacks often work cures is not wonderful if we consider how many diseases originate or have to do with morbid nervous conditions. The violent mental shock given to a pilgrim at Lourdes or Knock, by the excitement of expectation and of sympathy, might well cure many cripples from paralysis or rheumatism. There was a miracle-worker in New York, a few years ago, who cured some most obstinate cases of paralysis by "faith." A lady told me that she sat in the chair of an eminent surgeon-dentist when his wife returned from visiting this wonder-worker, quite recovered from a paralysis of nine years' duration. She was able to walk from the carriage alone, and the emotion of the poor lady and her husband was very touching. I believe, however, that the relief was only temporary, and I doubt not it is usually so.

In all such cases, the will and imagination of the patient are violently wrought upon, and will and imagination are great therapeutic agents. It was through such excitement of the patients' feelings, no doubt, that the old kings of England cured so many thousands by touching them. "God heal you and give you a better mind," said the unbelieving William

III. to one poor soul who came to be touched. There is grotesque irony in the fact that Charles II. is said to have worked more cures than any other person in his-
tory.

As the world comes out of its baby-
hood, and men understand more and more
how inflexible are the laws of life, the

quack and miracle-monger will find their
occupation gone. Nothing is so much
needed as a good, healthy skepticism.
For it is better to suffer rheumatisms,
fevers, and palsies of the body than to
endure the paralysis of the understanding
which is the inevitable result of credulity
and superstition.

Arnold of Rugby.

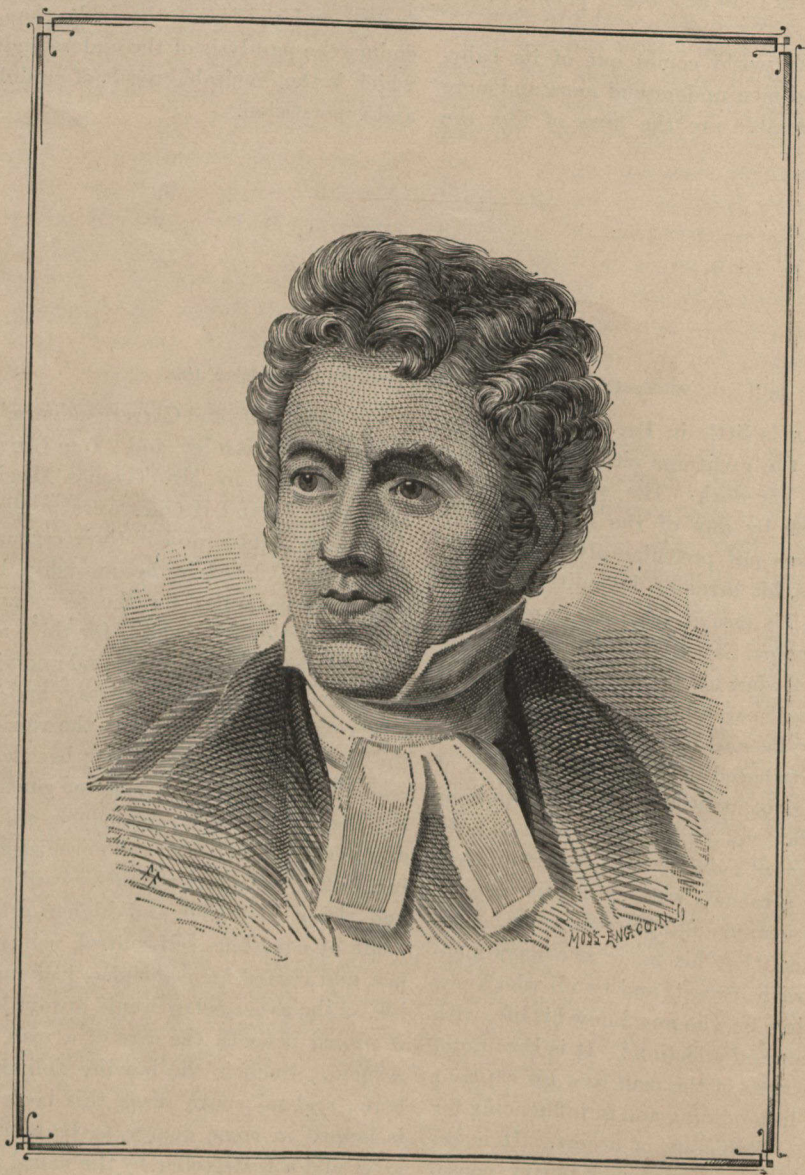
BY JOHN E. BRYANT, M.A.

Abridged from an article in the SUPPLEMENT of September, 1884.

THERE is little in Dr. Arnold's life to suggest the greatness either of his influence or his work. His work, indeed, if measured by any of the ordinary standards, was not preëminently great. His histories, his sermons, his editions of the classics, his essays, certainly have equals. His principal literary works were but fragments of what he would have achieved, if death had spared him. And although he took the keenest interest in public affairs, and contributed towards the formation of the religious, political, and social opinions of his day, yet he cannot be said to have been a great public man. A certain measure of greatness was his in this respect, but not a commanding preëminence. How is it, then, that his name is always mentioned with respect, and by all who knew him living, or who now know his life, with reverence and affection? It is because of the *character* of the man, and his eminent success in moulding and in influencing for good the characters of others. It is because his was a life of such purity, consecration, moral earnestness, and deep spirituality, tempered by such love and inspired by such enthusiasm, as have rarely been united in the life of any one man.

As everyone knows, there are two books by which Dr. Arnold is best known to the

world—his "Life and Correspondence," by the late Dean Stanley, and "Tom Brown's School Days," by Mr. Thomas Hughes. Both Stanley and Hughes were pupils of Arnold at Rugby, and if their estimates of him are colored by hero-worship, it is a pardonable fault; for the fervency of the affection of these pupils for their master but serve to make more real and vivid the picture of him they portray, and Arnold's character is one that the world is the better for knowing. Every boy should read "Tom Brown." Frank and generous boy-life, brimful of energy, pluck, and independence; fun-loving and mischief-making, but honest and straightforward ever, and rising to higher and higher attainment of conscious self-control, self-sacrifice, and regard for principle—just such a life as the average boy would always lead, if placed beneath the care of a man like Arnold. Such is the boy-life delineated here; and no youth reads this book but is helped in some degree to be a truth-lover and a truth-teller by the moral tone that pervades the atmosphere in which he lives while reading it. And it is to be said with equal force, that every educator, whether of low or high degree, should read Stanley's "Life"; for Arnold was, before all things else, a teacher, and no teacher



THOMAS ARNOLD.

can study Arnold's life without having his ideal of his profession ennobled. His whole life was devoted to instruction. Education was, in his view, "the complete preparation for life, and for future life." A teacher must enter upon his business, not as a means of livelihood, but as if in obedience to a divine call. "How light," he says, "would be a schoolmaster's duty, if to teach Latin and Greek were all of it, and how small its importance!" "What we must look for in a teacher are: 1st, religious and moral principles; 2nd, gentlemanly conduct; 3rd, intellectual ability." The order of these qualifications is significant. It harmonizes, however, with all of Arnold's ideas upon education. Whether as private tutor to young men at Laleham, whether as Master of Rugby, or as Professor at Oxford, his aim was the same: the implanting in his pupils a deep regard for truth, the development in them of moral thoughtfulness and the spirit of earnestness; the assisting of the growth of their intellectual powers along the line of self-reliance, inquiry after truth, admiration for what is beautiful or noble in character, and hatred of everything that is untrue or base. Dean Stanley's book is so full of Arnold's spirit, that while much of it is devoted to those ecclesiastical and social questions which, rife at the time, greatly occupied Arnold's thought and work, yet almost every page of it contains something that will help the earnest, thoughtful teacher to do his duty wisely, and that will bring hope to him when despairing of attaining his ideal.

Character, rather than learning, or ability, or achievement, being that which is transcendent in Arnold's life, it is not of great importance what period of it is taken for special study; though, of course, character in him, as in all men, was not an endowment, but a development, a growth. His whole life, from youth to death, was pervaded by that moral thoughtfulness

which he strove so much to develop in others. It must not be thought that he was grave, austere, or serious, in the common meaning of these terms. No man had a tenderer heart, a kinder disposition, a more affectionate nature, a keener relish for all wholesome amusements, than he. And certainly no one ever, throughout life, won greater esteem, or more constant love from friends.

It will be impossible to give here any real description of Arnold as an educator; but any description of him, however condensed, would be entirely inadequate if there were left out an account of his efforts to build up character. His favorite definition of education was the process of preparation "for life, and for future life." True life, dissociated from Christian belief and Christian principles, he could not conceive of. School, then, was to be a place of Christian education. His object was to form Christian men; for, at first, Christian boys he scarcely hoped to make. But, later on, he depended more and more upon the influence of Christian principles implanted in boys' hearts, and the regulation of conduct by these principles, rather than upon disciplinary methods of government. The school was to him a world, which was to be pervaded by a Christian sentiment, and in which Christian life was to be recognized as the highest form of life. That he succeeded in great measure in realizing this ideal is amply borne out by the testimony of his assistant masters and of his pupils. But many years elapsed, and he suffered many bitter disappointments, before any evident measure of success was reached.

* * * * *

Dr. Arnold's whole life, his character, his teaching, his purposes, were Christian, or, better still, Christ-like, so pervaded by a spirit of devotion to duty, faith in God, and love for his fellow-beings, that his work was a perpetual ministry for good.



CIVIL WAR has broken out in Khartoum.

THE Island of Crete is in a state of revolt.

RUSSIA has resumed her military activity.

M. GODARD, the French aeronaut, is dead.

GERMANY is fitting out four Arctic expeditions.

HUXLEY is going to make his residence in Italy.

CYCLONES, floods and famine have been doing India.

THERE is a war cloud hanging over central Europe.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, the actor, is now hopelessly idiotic.

THE cost of General Grant's funeral was about \$20,000.

THE Czar of Russia and his family speak the English language.

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has a salary of £20,000 a year.

SPAIN is about to contract a \$20,000,000 debt in behalf of Cuba.

BARNUM estimates that 10,000,000 children have seen Jumbo.

WARD's monument to Garfield will be dedicated next December.

ANGELI, of Vienna, is to paint another portrait of Queen Victoria.

CANON FARRAR is progressing satisfactorily upon his lecturing tour.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON has started on a voyage around the world.

THE Governor-General of Canada is visiting the North-West Provinces.

THE Montreal smallpox epidemic is not showing any signs of abatement.

THREE million pupils now attend the free schools in the Southern States.

THE site of the city of Boston was sold in 1635 by John Blackstone for £30.

THE Queen is expected to remain at Balmoral till the second week in November.

THE American exhibition in London next summer promises to be a success.

THE United States is behind Canada in the matter of the postal saving system.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has completed its line from Montreal to Winnipeg.

THE venerable historian, George Bancroft, was eighty-five years old on October 3.

GERMANY and Spain have decided to "let the old love go on just as it used to do."

THERE are fifty-three Thursdays in 1885. How can there be fifty-three Thursdays in fifty-two weeks?

FRENCH railways annually kill one passenger in every 2,000,000 carried; English railways, one in every 21,500,000 carried.

JUMBO and Goldsmith Maid died almost at the same time. One was born great and the other had greatness forced upon her.—*The Current*.

THE British Government is preparing for a tremendous celebration, June 30, 1887, of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne.

MR. GLADSTONE has expressed himself delighted with his trip to Norway, being charmed with the welcome reception accorded to him everywhere, the fine scenery, and the people.

ON the evening of the 15th of September, upon the platform of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, amid the plaudits of the assembled multitude, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage clasped hands with a heartiness that gave no room to doubt of the sincerity and spontaneousness of the occasion.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is fairly and squarely in favor of Civil Service Reform. There can be no doubt about this. His policy is not indefinite or doubtful, and every honest citizen should applaud him for his consistency. Party politics ought to rise above petty jealousy and applaud honesty wherever seen and found, even though it be in an enemy.

A SWISS scientist estimates that in 1970 there will be 860,000,000 people in the world speaking English, 124,000,000 German, and 69,500,000 French. These calculations are made on the hypothesis that in England the population doubles in fifty years; in the United States, Canada and Australia, in twenty-five years; in Germany, in one hundred and five years; and in France and the countries using the French language, in one hundred and forty years.

Literary News Notes

NEWS ITEMS.

MISS CLEVELAND is said to be writing a novel. AN English edition of "Trajan" has appeared. TENNYSON is said to be worth a million dollars.

A DICTIONARY of miracles has been issued in New York.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING has spent the summer in Italy.

THE *New Moon* is a beautifully printed literary monthly.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE is writing a holiday book for boys.

TWO novels by the late General Garibaldi are soon to appear.

OCTOBER *Wide Awake* has a story by the late Mrs. Jackson.

HENRY GEORGE is writing another book for working men.

A NEW book by Edwin Arnold is called "The Song Celestial."

"BETWEEN TIE AND TRICK" is a new novel by Hawley Smart.

THE Welsh and Gaelic languages will soon be things of the past.

To-Day is the name of a new literary weekly published in New York.

W. D. HOWELLS has spent the summer at Great Barrington, Mass.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE receives \$50 for every thousand words he writes.

J. B. ALDEN has issued cheap editions of Carlyle's and Ruskin's works.

THIRTY thousand copies of *Harper's Magazine* are sold in England each month.

A SISTER of the poet Keats is still living at Madrid, healthy and active at 86.

BILL NYE lives at Hudson, Wis. He dresses plainly, and looks like a farm hand.

THE popularity of the late Hugh Conway's books still continues in Great Britain.

TENNYSON's new volume, to be called "Lyrical Poems," will be published this month.

E. MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist, has fitted up a cave near his villa at Naples, in which he has his library and study.

MRS. SARAH K. BOLTON, of Cleveland, is preparing a new volume for publication.

OVER 100,000 persons, including 800 Japanese, are now pursuing the Chautauqua course.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY's "History of Our Own Times" has been translated into French.

PORTER & COATES have issued a new edition of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," by T. S. Arthur.

OSCAR FAY ADAMS, the poet, is a resident of Cambridge, Mass. He is still a very young man.

FORTY-ONE daily newspapers have died in New York city within the last twenty-five years.

NEARLY every village in Greece has its newspaper, and in Athens there are fifty-four political papers.

"HEADS AND FACES: HOW TO STUDY THEM," is the title of a work just issued by the Fowler & Wells Co.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Lord Houghton, Poe, Mrs. Browning and Tennyson were born in the same year—1809.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES is busily engaged on his biography of the late Peter Cooper. The material is very voluminous.

WILL CARLETON, the author of "Farm Ballads," etc., is not dead. The William Carleton who died recently was an actor.

THE price paid by the *Century* Company to Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons for their interest in *Scribner's Monthly* was \$250,000.

MR. LOWE, the correspondent of the *London Times* at Berlin, has written a biography of Prince Bismarck, which Cassell & Co. have in press.

MRS. FRANCIS L. MACE, the poetess, is a resident of Bangor, Maine. She lives in a romantic stone cottage near the outskirts of the town.

"THE WIT OF WOMEN," by Kate Sanborn, is announced by Funk & Wagnalls. It is a compilation of the witty sayings and writings of women.

MRS. STOWE's novel, "Dred," which has been issued for some years under the name of "Nina Gordon," is to reappear shortly in a new edition with its original title.

MR. HOWELLS is going abroad to spend the winter and spring in Italy and Switzerland. His literary work will not be interrupted by this arrangement.

THE publishers of General Grant's book still expect its sale will reach five hundred thousand copies. Mrs. Grant receives a royalty of seventy-five cents a volume.

THE first edition of E. P. Roe's new novel, "An Original Belle," is 25,000. The sale of Mr. Roe's books has reached the astonishing total of 750,000 copies.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have taken the occasion to state that the rumor they were intending to start a new literary monthly magazine is entirely unauthorized.

JOHN BURROUGHS, the naturalist, lives at Westpark, near the village of Esopus, New York, on the Hudson River, not far from Cornwall, the residence of E. P. Roe.

MR. JOHN MORLEY has retired from the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morley's monthly chronicle of political affairs will not be discontinued.

THE new novel which Mr. W. D. Howells is writing for the *Century* is in a lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." It treats of a simple-souled, pure-hearted country youth, who comes to Boston with a trashy poem he has written, and with no other visible means of support.

A NEW edition of Dr. Talmage's book of interesting and characteristic discussions of everyday topics, entitled, "Around the Tea Table," has been brought out by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, and will doubtless receive a cordial welcome from hundreds of the admirers of the Tabernacle pastor.

MR. ROLFE has followed up his admirable edition of the "Lady of the Lake" with an equally desirable edition of "Marmion" in a form whose attractions of clear type, good paper, roomy margins, authoritative illustrations, and tasteful and substantial binding are in keeping with the editor's previous work in the series to which it belongs.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS has made a five years' contract with the Harpers whereby they will publish all his future works, first as serials in their monthly and afterwards in book form. The consideration is said to be \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Howells' untiring industry and devotion to his art have won for him this substantial success. There is no profession that makes heavier demands on its practitioners

than literature, and such well-earned success should be a matter of pride to Americans.

SECRETARY BAYARD, Julian Hawthorne, Hamilton Fish, Senator Edmunds, E. P. Roe, Joaquin Miller, Dr. Hammond, Edward Everett Hale, President Eliot, Francis Parkman, General Sherman, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, and others, discuss the question, "Has America Need of a Westminster Abbey?" in the *Brooklyn Magazine* for this month.

MESSRS. LOTHROP will begin the publication ere long of a series of compilations of poems relating to the months. The volumes will be twelve in number, named for the months, and are to be edited by Oscar Fay Adams. "November," the initial volume of the series, is already in press. It includes over a hundred poems by English and American authors, with indexes of subjects and first lines, a list of authors, and a table of contents.

WHO IS THE GREATEST LIVING ACTOR AND ACTRESS?

THE *Brooklyn Magazine* has been taking the vote of its readers on the above question. The total number of votes was 1,771, representing readers in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. The following is the result:—

ACTORS.			
Lawrence Barrett . . .	507	Ernesto Rossi	0
Edwin Booth	505	Wilson Barrett	6
Tomasso Salvini	190	James E. Murdoch	5
Henry Irving	93	Herr Sonnenthal	4
Joseph Jefferson	87	John T. Raymond	4
Lester Wallack	51	William Warren	3
John McCullough	37	Osmond Tearle	1
George C. Miln	12		1520

ACTRESSES.			
Clara Morris	520	Minnie Palmer	6
Mary Anderson	467	Maggie Mitchell	5
Sarah Bernhardt	201	Judie	3
Fanny Davenport	165	Marie Wainwright	3
Mme. Janauschek	110	Kate Foraythe	2
Helena Modjeska	95	Lotta	2
Ellen Terry	72	Genevieve Ward	1
Mme. Ristori	68	Rose Coghlan	1
Lillie Langtry	20	Blanche DeBar	1
Mlle. Rhea	13		1755

THACKERAY AND THE REPORTER.

THE following story, we believe, may be relied on as truthful in every particular.

MR. Thackeray, it is well known, could generally "give as good as he got," but on one occasion he met with his match. Mr. T. entertained at one time, among other dislikings, a

strong repugnance for the *Morning Post*, which he more than once expressed, not only in conversation, but in writing. This feeling was fully reciprocated by the reporter of that paper, who, when invited to fashionable soirees, for the purpose of chronicling the distinguished persons present, revenged Mr. T.'s attacks by omitting his name from the list—a piece of wilful negligence, which greatly vexed the illustrious satirist of snobbery and flunkeyism. Meeting the reporter one evening, and desirous of correcting, in a marked manner, his passive impertinence, he approached the table where the latter sat, and in an impressive manner, announced himself as Mr. Thackeray. What was his dismay when the *Post* man leisurely replied with a nod: "Ah, yes—I understand—but you must really excuse me—I only put down men of eminence."

LITERARY MARRIAGES.

THE most renowned of American writers have been model husbands. Nathaniel Hawthorne, strange, shy, morbid, having more than the eccentricities of genius, did not marry Sophie Peabody, also peculiar, until near forty, an age when it is commonly difficult for bachelors to adapt themselves to new conditions. They were quite poor, too—poverty always adds to the strain and burden of wedlock—and had vexations and grievances without end. Any one might have prophesied that such a union would have an unfortunate termination, for all the sources of disharmony and estrangement were in it. But it proved exceptionally happy. He and she were brought most closely together by their narrow circumstances and retiring disposition, and the closer they got the nearer they grew—the fuller and deeper their sympathy became. She was a constant aid, stimulus, and encouragement to him, and he felt and said that he owed whatever he achieved to her. In no romance can a picture be found of a more complete life of love and attractive mutual adjustment than was theirs.

Ralph Waldo Emerson had two wives. The first, Ellen Louise Tucker, lived but five months; the second, Lidian Jackson—he was thirty-two when he wedded her—still survives, and is an exalted specimen of womanhood. It has been repeatedly asserted that poets and philosophers make wretched conjugal partners; that they carry neither poetry nor philosophy into the seclusion of their home. Emerson, however, was both poet and philosopher, and yet an excellent husband, performing all the

duties of the position completely and faithfully, and lending it every grace of his fine nature and development. His rare combination of the practical and the ideal fitted him to be the head of a household, and a delightful head he was. No one who ever visited him failed to testify to both his genuine hospitality and his admirable maritalism. To some women he might have been troublesome, for his habits were at times very odd. One of them was to jot down at any time in his note-book any thought, impression, or quotation, or suggestion that might occur to him as valuable for future use. For some months after his second marriage, when he would rise in the night and grope around for a match, she would ask: "Are you ill, husband?" And he would reply: "No, my dear—only an idea," and then proceed to record it. In due season she learned that the purpose of these nocturnal disturbances was purely intellectual.

Longfellow was nowhere more of a poet than in his own family. His wife, Miss Appleton, was burned to death by the igniting of her light garments when she was preparing for a party, and the terrible tragedy never passed from his mind or heart. She was a lovely creature, it is universally conceded, and he mourned her loss, which came when he was comparatively young, to his dying hour. He did not murmur nor visibly grieve, but he sat patiently, though pensively, under the shadow of his great affliction, evincing a beautiful resignation to his widowerhood. As a father he was an example of gentleness, tenderness, and affection, and his children adored him. For thirty years he lived alone, never seeking to assuage his bereavement by taking another companion. The memory of her who had gone before was more to him than the actual presence and breathing love of any one of the sweet and charming women he might have had for the asking.

Lowell has been a shining example of all that man ought to be in the tenderest and sacredest of relations to women. He also has been twice married. His first wife, Maria White, lived but nine years, dying at thirty-two, and leaving behind her a reputation the aroma of which still lingers about Cambridge, and another generation has arisen since she passed into the realm of eternal silence. She was likewise a poet, and exquisitely delicate and tender songs, printed privately in a volume, show that her mind and culture have not been overpraised. She was beautiful and learned, and yet so modest and simple that all who knew her were drawn to her by an irresistible attraction. It is a lofty encomium that his early friends declare

that he was worthy of her. The second Mrs. Lowell was long an invalid, and his devotion to her was everywhere shown. A man of the world, fond of society and convivial occasions of a refined order, he never neglected her for a day. While he made no parade of his chivalrous husbandship, and never obtruded his personality in any way, his love of his wife and his assiduous attention to her are spoken of by those who knew them with a warmth bordering on enthusiasm.

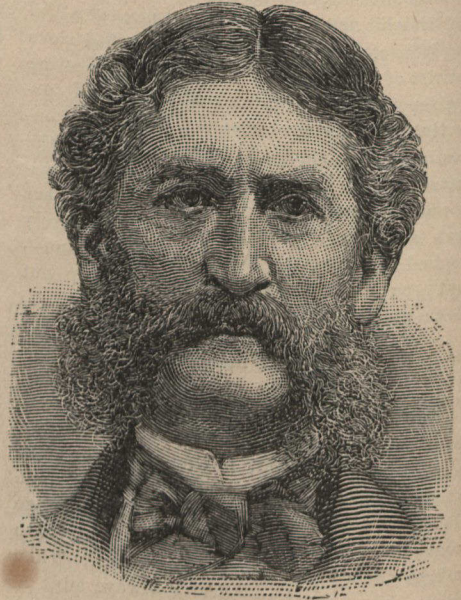
HOW MISS BRADDON WRITES HER NOVELS.

"I AM not as systematic as Mrs. Wood, nor can I write exactly to measure as Trollope did," said Miss Braddon in an interview with Mr. Hatton. "Sometimes when I get a special order, as I do now and then from the newspapers or a magazine, I find myself literally without an idea in my head. My mind is a blank, quite empty as one may say. Then all of a sudden and unexpectedly an idea comes—the germ of a story. For example, 'Henry Dunbar.' I thought of that story as I was driving into the city one day to meet my husband, thought of it in the street in a cab; but the germ of it had been probably already in my mind, suggested by a police case I had read in the memoirs of a French detective. Have you read Carpenter's physiology? Well, he explains how the brain works on its own account; how it has a sort of double action, and will, as it were, debate and work out a theme while we are unconscious, so to speak, of its operations. I am sure I have had many experiences of the truth of this theory. When I have got my germ, and it has developed into anything like shape, I make a skeleton plot, describe the characters, note the incidents, and sketch out the general idea. That done, I begin my copy for the printer, and work at it straight to the finish. Of course, new developments occur as I go along, changes sometimes of incident and motives, but so long as I adhere to the general plan I accept these changes, and find that the whole scheme works out correctly."

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE died in New York city last April. His death has left a blank in American letters which it will be difficult to fill. He was recognized as our foremost Shakespearean scholar by all competent judges. His severe criticisms in the direction of literature, music and the drama brought him many assail-

ants, most of whom, however, were his inferiors. He was like Iago—"nothing if not critical." His prose is described as "frank, lucid, direct and manly." At the time of his death he had been thirty years before the public as a



RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

magazine and newspaper writer, but his talents were literary rather than journalistic. His "Shakespeare's Scholar," "Words and their Uses," and "Every-day English," have had a large sale.

LITERARY SCRAP BOOK.

THE poet N. P. Willis thus delightfully describes the pleasures of reading:—"The finest pleasures of reading come unbidden. In the twilight alcove of a library, with a time-mellowed chair yielding luxuriously to your pressure, a June wind floating in at the windows, and in your hand some rambling old author, good-humored and quaint, one would think the spirit could scarce fail to be conjured. Yet often, after spending a morning hour restlessly there, I have strolled off with a book in my pocket to the woods; and, as I live, the mood has descended upon me under some chance tree, with a crooked root under my head, and I have lain there reading and sleeping by turns till the letters were blurred in the dimness of twilight."

RICHARD LESCLIDE, in his recently published book, "Victor Hugo's Table Talk," relates an anecdote of the poet in order to show his religious ideas. Hugo was once interrogated by a zealous atheist to define his position. Hugo at first attempted to evade the question, but the atheist, refusing to admit that a man could occupy a middle ground, pressed upon him to say whether he was with the atheists or with those who believed in God. Hugo replied to the effect that: "I am with my conscience." This was not satisfactory, and on being further urged, Hugo declared: "I choose God!"

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, writing recently of his friend, the poet Longfellow, says:—"It is a great delight to recall the beautiful genius and character of Longfellow, and refresh the memory of his pure and sweet life. If he seemed sometimes to be the favorite of fortune, it must be remembered that good fortune was never more nobly and modestly borne, and, also, that no life knew more cruel sorrow than his. It was my greatest happiness to see much of him in his happiest time. But in the saddest hour and in the last years of his life, the manly sweetness and dignity of his nature were untouched, and then, as always, to know him was to be ennobled."

JOHN B. GOUGH, the temperance orator, bears a close resemblance to Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, in his blue eyes, long flowing beard and an abundant head of silvery white hair. Mr. Gough is now sixty-three years of age, and has appeared before the public as a lecturer for nearly forty-two years, having addressed during that time more than twenty-eight thousand assemblages in all parts of America and Great Britain. His recollections and fund of anecdotes of distinguished persons is inexhaustible, as all can testify who have listened to his lectures. His complete mastery of audiences is marvelous. From the first word to his last utterance he holds his hearers by the closest attention, moving them to tears or convulsing them with laughter at his will. He has accumulated a large fortune by his lectures or talks, and his home at Worcester, Mass., is stocked with relics and souvenirs picked up during his extensive travels.

A WRITER thus speaks of Ben Jonson:—"He was fully equipped with an inexhaustible store of classic lore, for he was a close and thorough student. He read and seemed to retain everything. He burdened his mind with more than

ordinary men could by great effort, and yet he was at all times prepared to use his knowledge with telling effect. Slow moving but certain, he only was the equal of his more mentally agile, but lesser-uditerival, Shakespeare. Their intellectual tournaments were like those of a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war. Jonson (like the former) was built higher in learning, solid, but slow in his performances. Shakespeare, like the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about and take advantage of all winds by the quickness of his wit and invention. Jonson's was truly a classic mind. He took the ancients for his models and the work of his life was based upon them. He was severely methodical in his habits and in his thinking. He arranged and classified ideas as they were related to each other, and to the whole which they formed. His style resulted necessarily from this."

It is related of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes that during his visit to the Centennial at Philadelphia, he called at Girard College and was shown all through the building by an intelligent boy-usher who had not been informed of the name of the visitor whom he was conducting through the college. Upon arriving at the room where Stephen Girard's old carriage is exhibited, the boy explained that the old vehicle was commonly called "Dr. Holmes' One-Horse-Shay." "Indeed," replied the genial poet. "I presume, of course," asked the boy, "that you have read the poem?" "Oh, yes," replied Dr. Holmes, "have you?" The boy answered in the affirmative, and assured his visitor that it was the only poem he had ever read from which he had derived genuine enjoyment. "I intend going to Boston in a week or two," said the boy, "and have wondered if it would be proper for me to call upon Dr. Holmes, because I have often wished I could see him. They say he's at the Centennial now, and I went there yesterday to see if by chance I might see him, but was disappointed." The Doctor, now thoroughly amused, advised his young admirer by all means to call on his favorite poet when in Boston, assuring him that he had not the least doubt that Dr. Holmes would be glad to see him. Some three weeks afterwards the boy called at the residence of the poet, and was astonished to find in him the same gentleman he had conducted through Girard College. Dr. Holmes kept the lad at his home for several days, and sustains at the present day a regular correspondence with the boy, who is now employed in a large mercantile house in New York City.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

To do as much as you can healthily and happily do each day, in a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work, is the only proper, the only essentially profitable way.—*John Ruskin.*

THE present tendency is toward a higher grade of teaching ability which involves better pay, and has less need of the old kind of oversight.—*Joseph C. Hendrix, in the Brooklyn Magazine.*

HERE is the prime condition of success, the great secret: Concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line—to lead in it; adopt every improvement, have the best machinery, and know the most about it.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

THE classic studies seem to be doomed, despite the zealous efforts and strong arguments for their retention.—*The Current.*

THE kindergarten should be made a part of the regular school system, whenever public sentiment can be brought up to that point. It will never be developed as it should be, will never accomplish the good it ought, until it is officially engrafted upon the general system of education.—*The American Teacher.*

THE moral teaching in school is by far the most difficult part of a conscientious teacher's work.—*J. H. Farmer, M. A.*

THERE is a world of truth in Josh Billings' homely statement, that "Tu sta is tu win." Opportunity after opportunity is frittered away by lack of persistence. Instability is the shoal upon which more lives have stranded than upon any other, excepting, perhaps, intemperance, and the two are very close neighbors.—*Rochester Commercial Review.*

CHILDREN need to be taught obedience, not merely for the disciplinary advantage to the school, but also for the lifelong benefit it will be to them to have attained the power of obedience to authority.—*The American Teacher.*

THE business of health, for a literary man, seems to me to depend largely upon sleep. He should have enough sleep, and sleep well. He should avoid whatever injures sleep. This means that the brain should not be excited or even worked hard for six hours before bed-time. Remember that, because the work of life is finite, you cannot do the whole of it in any limited period of time, and that, therefore, you may just as well leave off in one place as another.—*E. E. Hale.*

THE boys of to-day that are going to rule in the next generation are those who get to the bottom of things, those who don't take things for granted, and keep their answers inside the truth. The boy who steals his examination papers will steal his employer's money some day. The man is generally certain to end where the boy begins.—*The School Journal.*

WHAT is spelling? Not the art of naming the letters that go to the formation of a large number of difficult words which, in all probability, will never be used, but the art of writing those common words which everybody knows and is expected to use. This is what ought to be taught in our primary schools: the art of writing the common words of the English language; and there is only one way of learning it, namely, by writing these words. I am convinced that the entire disuse of oral spelling in primary and intermediate schools, and an exclusive reliance on the eye and the hand for training, would remove nine-tenths of the difficulty that is found in learning to spell.—*Dr. M. A. Newell.*

WHATEVER happens, women's view of public affairs is undoubtedly destined to be a far more important factor in the future than it has been in the past; and therefore, amongst the many good and ardent women who will gravely affect the future course of affairs, we are bound to attach the most importance to those who speak not only with the noble motive of the best of their sex, but with that steadiness and gravity, that evidence of deliberate judgment and anxious forecast, which may assure us that they combine the purer sentiments of the best women with the sedate judgments of the best men.—*The Spectator.*

WE are in danger of falling back too complacently upon our school system. Because our common schools teach so much, we are apt to think we can dispense with the education of the household—this training of the actual life, this teaching people that without hard work there is no reward in life.—*James Russell Lowell.*

It is high time that every vestige of the Lindley Murray system, parsing, analysis of sentences, and the like, as well as grammatical rules and exceptions, was swept out of the schools. Even the names of the parts of speech might be left to take care of themselves, as the names of the letters of the alphabet are left in the case of children who learn to read by words instead of letters. The main point is, not that a child should know that a given word in a sentence is a noun, but that he should understand the meaning of a sentence as a whole.—*Prof. A. S. Hill.*

WE, all of us, live in the midst of men who are doomed to oblivion, or are basking in celebrity, or are devoted to eternal fame. No one shall be famous on account of his celebrity; rather shall he be inglorious, like many of the poets laureate of England. Who shall have eternal fame we know not—ah! that we could know. But this we may everyone of us divine, without the celestial fire: For the lazy man, for the shrinker-back, there must be nothing but oblivion.—*John McGovern, in The Current.*

THE only radical cure for the evils that now threaten the foundations of society is that which makes the house the temple of pure and undefiled religion.—*Washington Gladden.*

If the helpless and wretched people of the cities, white and black, the class from which most of our criminals and paupers come, could by any means be attracted to the country, assisted in obtaining a footing on the land, taught the simpler methods of agriculture, and trained in self-help, would not this be a fruitful sort of missionary work?—*The Century.*

Love, not fear, should be the attracting principle in school work. Without lowering the standard of discipline, we would heighten the attractiveness of the school-room by every gentle art and device, remembering always that a caustic word is worse than the sting of the birch.—*American Teacher.*

TEACHING is arousing and using the pupil's mind to form in it a desired conception or thought. Learning is thinking into one's own understanding a new idea or truth.—*Dr. John M. Gregory.*

WEALTH is only an evil when its uses are perverted or contrary to moral principles. When the rights of the people are disregarded and their claims ignored, when the idea of possession becomes more prominent than the idea of right, accumulation is a wrong and riches an oppression.—*H. R. Lowrie.*

THERE is much weight in the suggestion of an American Pantheon, or Westminster Abbey. A fitting shrine should be provided for the mortal remains of those whose names should always be remembered and honored. Moreover, an American Westminster might become a wholesome stimulant to honorable ambition.—*E. P. Roe.*

MORE accuracy and thoroughness are demanded in school training now than ever before. No matter what the profession or trade which a boy means to follow, he must be thorough in it—a specialist, if he means to succeed. Marked success awaits only exceptional ability, strengthened by hard study and skilful training in a special direction.—*Philadelphia Press.*

AN American Westminster Abbey would be a good thing if we could be sure that the right men would be put into it. But under the conditions of our society, and the rage for publicity which prevails so largely, it is certain that intrigue and wire-pulling would have a large influence in securing a posthumous berth there, and that the tenants of our Westminster would not always be those of whom we have most reason to be proud.—*Francis Parkman.*

WE believe in the study of things first, their symbols second. Names, words and phrases must rely, for the ideas which they shall arouse, upon the child's actual personal experience and knowledge of the material and spiritual universe. If the symbols outrun that experience and knowledge, they become either misleading or meaningless—in either case, mischievous. When a child gets a wrong idea from a word or a combination of words, or gets no idea at all, he is deceived and defrauded.—*C. M. Woodward, Ph.D.*

THE HOME SUPPLEMENT.

IN SORROW.

Is it rainy, little flower?
Be glad of rain;
Too much sun would wither thee,
'Twill shine again.
The clouds are very black, 'tis true,
But just behind them shines the blue.

Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow,
As flowers in rain;
God watches, and thou wilt have the sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.
—Anon.

THE ANCIENT FEATHER-BED.

WILL the day ever come when the ancient feather-beds of our grandmothers will be utterly banished from our homes, when it will be counted no prize for the little granddaughter to have handed down to her "grandma's best feather-bed," and all its belongings? I know a house that holds a baker's dozen of these valuable relics of the dark ages, and I am confident that some of the geese from whose breasts those feathers were plucked lived at the close of the last century. It is a most remarkable house for funerals. A thousand times healthier and sweeter is a good straw bed, which you can change often and wash clean every spring. A comfortable mattress over it is luxurious enough for a king.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.
—Theodore O'Hara.

LABOR IS HONORABLE.

THE following from the pen of the late J. G. Holland possesses the essential elements of pathos and truth, although at variance with the practice of capitalists and monopolists:—
Labor is the honorable thing among men. There is not a neatly-graded lawn, a pretty garden, or a well-trained tree that does not tell

of it. It builds magnificent cities, and creates navies, and bridges rivers, and lays railroad tracks, and infuses every part of the flying locomotive. Wherever a steamer plows the waves, or the long canal bears the nation's inland wealth; wherever the wheat fields wave and the mill wheels turn, there labor is the conqueror and the king. The newspaper, wherever it spreads its wings, bears the impress of toilers' hands. Should not the laborer be well housed? Should he not have the best wife, and the prettiest children in the world? Should not the man who produces all that he can eat and wear be honored? To us there is more true poetry about the laborer's life and lot than any other man's under heaven. It matters not in what calling a man toils, if he toils manfully, honestly, and contentedly. The little tin pail should be a badge of nobility everywhere, and in the "good time coming, boys," it will be.—*Working World.*

FROM HEINE.

O LIKE a flower, so sweet
And fair and pure, thou art;
I gaze at thee, and tears
Steal into my full heart.

I cannot choose but lay
My hand on thy soft hair,
And pray that God may keep
Thee pure and sweet and fair.

—W. A. Shortt.

BIG NAMES.

SOME people like long, big names for their maladies. A woman came to me with a pain. I examined her and told her that back-ache was her disease. She was dissatisfied. It was common-place and vulgar. The lowest kind of people have back-ache. She went to another doctor. He said her case required the most careful investigation, and was very rare; that he had seen but one other case like it, and he would tell her confidentially it was that of a wealthy and highly cultivated lady in a neighboring city. In brief, it was a case of decided tendency to "cerebro-spinal meningitis." She took his prescription, which was in elaborate Latin, paid \$5, and went home delighted. A

dear friend of hers had consulted a distinguished French physician, then in this country, and urged her to seek his advice. This was done, and after a careful examination the French doctor told her it was clearly a case of "polarization of the cerebro-spinal axis," and accompanied his advice by a written prescription done up in ornate technicalities, and charged \$30. The lady was excited beyond measure, and regarded herself as nothing less than a heroine. Meeting her casually, I asked after her health. She told me, with an evident chuckle, of the distinguished French physician. I asked to see his opinion and prescription, which she showed me with a funny display of pride, and then asked me: "What do you think of my having 'back-ache' now?"—*Dio Lewis' Nuggets.*

LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.

LEAD, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou me on;
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will: remember not past years.
So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
'O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

—*Cardinal Newman.*

INVENTOR EDISON'S WEALTH.

How much is Edison worth? I do not know. But he is what most people would call a rich man, even in these modern days. He has a regular annual income from the Western Union Telegraph Company of \$20,000 on old patents. He is the principal stockholder in five manufacturing companies that bear his name, with an aggregate of \$900,000 capital, and all of them paying large dividends every six months. He has put \$80,000 in cash into the Downtown Electrical Illuminating Company, which has earned a dividend, notwithstanding the large expenditures such experiments required. Since

the death of Mrs. Edison he has moved with the three children into a flat on Eighteenth street, near Broadway, where the inquisitive could probably ascertain that he pays his rent with scrupulous regularity. In fact, Edison has a very practical side, and probably receives an income of from \$75,000 to \$100,000.—*New York World.*

IN THE TWILIGHT.

SOMETIMES a breath floats by me,
An odor from Dreamland sent,
That makes the ghost seem nigh me
Of a splendor that came and went,
Of a life lived somewhere, I know not
In what diviner sphere,
Of memories that stay not and go not
Like music once heard by an ear
That cannot forget or reclaim it—
A something so shy, it would shame it
To make it a show,
A something too vague, could I name it,
For others to know,
As if I had lived it or dreamed it,
As if I had acted or schemed it,
Long ago!

—*James Russell Lowell.*

AGES OF NOTED WOMEN.

A CAREFUL list made from an authoritative source shows the ages of our most prominent women of the present day to be as follows:—
Louisa May Alcott is now 52 years old; Susan B. Anthony, 65; Mary L. Booth, 54; Etelka Gerster, 28; Frances Hodgson Burnett, 36; Helena Modjeska, 41; Anna E. Dickinson, 43; "Gail Hamilton" (Mary Abigail Dodge), 47; Mary Mapes Dodge, 45; Alice E. Freeman, president of Wellesley College, 30; Sarah Bernhardt, 41; "Marion Harland" (Mrs Edward Payson Terhune), 49; Lucy H. Hooper, 50; Julia Ward Howe, 66; Sarah Orne Jewett, 36; Clara Louise Kellogg, 43; Lucy Larcom, 59; "Grace Greenwood" (Sarah Jane Lippincott), 62; Minnie Palmer, 20; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, 64; Belva A. Lockwood, 55; Fanny Kemble, 74; Maria Mitchell, 67; Louise Chandler Moulton, 51; Pauline Lucca, 45; Elizabeth Peabody, 73; Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, 64; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 41; Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, 49; Ellen Terry, 37; Mary Anderson, 26; Harriet Prescott Spofford, 50; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 73; Minnie Hauk, 32; Adeline D. T. Whitney, 61; Frances E. Willard, 46; Adelina Patti, 42.

FATE.

A SUNBEAM kissed a river-ripple—"Nay,
Naught shall dissever thee and me!"
In night's deep darkness passed the beam away,
The ripple mingled with the sea.

—*John Vance Cheney.*

DESSERT.

MRS. LANGTRY is an enthusiastic tennis-player.

It is understood that the Bartholdi statue is still off its base.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have the ball with which Admiral Nelson was shot.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT is a novel-writer, singer, actress, reader, and elocutionist.

THE population of London has almost exactly doubled itself in the course of forty-one years.

MISS CLEVELAND is having a very elegant copy of her book made to send to Queen Victoria.

CHARLES DICKENS used to say that he judged the quality of housekeeping by the condition of the casters on the table.

IRREGULAR eating at restaurants is becoming a fruitful source of dyspepsia in our cities, according to an eminent writer on hygiene.

HERAT is a dirty city 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. One of its most striking features is a bazaar 3,000 feet in length, and roofed with arched brickwork.

THE colored people of the South publish eighty newspapers and furnish sixteen thousand teachers for the schools. The impression one gets of the educational condition of the South depends largely upon the standpoint from which the view is taken.

MARRIAGE laws are at a peculiar crisis in Chili. The State declares all marriages not under the civil law illegal, and the Church excommunicates all those who obey the law. Those who desire to enter matrimony have to choose between arrest and excommunication.

LETTERS bearing several stamps are most easily robbed of valuables. The stamps are removed, a slit made, and the hole covered again by the stamps. For letters containing money and bearing more than one stamp the French Government advises that the stamps be placed an eighth of an inch apart.

LEARN TO LAUGH.

BLESSINGS on the laughers; no matter of what style. Of course we all like the ha-ha-ha and we don't like the he-he-he, or ho-ho-ho, or haw-haw-haw; but give them all a welcome. The worst of them are a thousand times better than the whiners. Hearty laughter is better than pills for dyspepsia, better than chloral for neuralgia, and better than balsams for consumption. Come on, brothers and sisters, with your ha-ha-ha and your he-he-he and your ho-ho-ho and your haw-haw-haw and all the variations: you are welcome. But you long-faced, whining, groaning wretches, avault! I would rather have the cholera come this way than you. Why don't you cut your throats? I will sit on your case as a juror, and fetch in a verdict of justifiable suicide.—*Dio Lewis.*

INDIAN SUMMER.

ALONG the line of smoky hills
The crimson forest stands,
And all the day the blue-jay calls
Throughout the autumn lands.

Now by the brook the maple leans
With all his glory spread,
And all the sunachs on the hills
Have turned their green to red.

Now by great marshes wrapt in mist
Or past some river's mouth,
Throughout the long, still autumn day
Wild birds are flying south.
—*W. W. Campbell, in Varsity Prose and Poetry.*

CONVERSATION AT THE TABLE.

A CHEERFUL temper charms the stomach. Pleasant, social companions will help us to digest what might otherwise prove unmanageable. An Englishman, without observing the laws of exercise or sleep, will digest an enormous dinner and preserve his stomach because of his two hours of chat and good-fellowship. Let him eat the same quantity in the rapid restaurant fashion, sitting alone, and he would soon be a wretched dyspeptic. The influence of a quiet, social temper upon the stomach is one of the curious facts about digestion.

Blessed are the story-tellers, for they help us to digest our dinners. A good story-teller, if his stories are clean, is a godsend. His best services are rendered at the table. Those of us who cannot tell a good story can bring to the table the funny papers.

The Humorist.

BLASTIN' IN THE GUNNISON COUNTRY.

"TALK about blastin'! The boy's yarn about blowin' up a mountain 's nothin' but a squib to what we did when we blasted the Ryo Grand railroad through the Royal Gorge.

"One day the boss sez to me, sez he, 'Hyar, you, do you know how to handle gunpowder?'

"Sez I, 'You bet!'

"Sez he, 'Do you see that ere ledge a thousand feet above us, stickin' out like a hat-brim?' Sez I, 'You bet I do.'

"'Wall,' says he, 'that'll smash a train into a grease-spot some day ef we don't blast it off.'

"'Jess so,' sez I.

"Wall, we went up a gulch, and clum the mountain an' come to the prisipass, and got down on all fours, an' looked down straight three thousand feet. The river down there looked like a lariat a-runnin' after a broncho. I began to feel like a kite a-sailin' in the air like. Forty church steeples in one war'n't nowhar to that ere pinnacle in the clouds. An' after a while it begun rainin' an' snowin' an' hailin' an' thundrin' an' doin' a reglar tornado biznis down thar, an' a reglar summer day whar we wuz on top. Wall, there wuz a crevice from where we wuz, an' we sorter slid down into it, to within fifty feet o' the ledge, an' then they let me down on the ledge with a rope an' drill. When I got down thar, I looked up an' sez to the boss, 'Boss, how are ye goin' to get that 'cussion powder down?' Yer see, we used this ere powder as 'll burn like a pine knot 'thout explodin', but if yer happen to drop it, it'll blow yer into next week 'fore ye kin wink yer eye.

"'Wall,' sez the boss, sez he, 'hyar's fifty pound, an' yer must ketch it.'

"'Ketch it,' sez I. 'Hain't ye gettin' a little keerless - s'pose I miss it?' I sez.

"'But ye musn't miss it,' sez he. 'T seems to me yer gettin' mighty keerful of yourself all to wunst.'

"Sez I, 'Boss, haul me up. I'm a fool, but not an idgit. Haul me up. I'm not so much afeard of the blowin' up ez of the comin' down. If I should miss comin' onto this ledge, thar's nobody a thousan' feet below thar to ketch me, an' I might get drowned in the Arkasaw, for I kain't swim.'

"So they hauled me up, an' let three other fellers down, an' the boss discharged me, an' I sot down sorter behind a rock, an' tole 'em they'd soon have a fust class funeral, and might need me for pall-bearer.

"Wall, them fellers ketched the dynamate all right, and put 'er in, an' lit their fuse, but afore they could haul 'em up she went off. (Great guns! 'Twas wuss'n forty thousan' Fourth o' Julys. A million coyotes an' tin pans an' horns an' gongs ain't a sarcumstance. Th' hull gorge fur ten mile bellered an' bellered, an' kep' on bellerin' wuss'n a corral o' Texas bulls. I foun' myself on my back a-lookin' up, an' th' las' thing I seed wuz two o' them fellers a-whirlin' clean over the mountain, two thousan' feet above. One of 'em had my jack-knife an' tobacker, but 'twas no use cryin'. 'Twas a good jack-knife, though; I don't keer so much fur the tobacker. He slung suthin' at me as he went over, but it didn't come nowhar near, n' I don't know yet what it waz. When we all kinder come to, the boss looked at his watch, 'n' tole us all to witness that the fellers was blown up just at noon, an' was only entitled to half a day's wages, an' quit 'thout notice. When we got courage to peep over an' look down we found that the hat-brim wasn't busted off at all; the hull thing was only a squib. But we noticed that a rock ez big ez a good-sized cabin hed loosened, an' hed rolled down on top of it. While we sat lookin' at it, boss sez, sez he,

"'Did you fellers see mor'n two go up?'

"'No,' sez we, an' pretty soon we heern t'other feller a-hollerin', 'Come down 'n' git me out!'

"(Gents, you may have what's left of my old shoe, if the ledge hadn't split open a leetle, 'n' that chap fell into the crack, 'n' the big rock rolled onto the ledge an' sorter gently held him thar. He warn't hurt a har. We wer'n't slow about gettin' down. We jist tied a rope to a pint o' rock an' slid. But you may hang me for a chipmuck ef we could git anywhere near him, an' it was skeery business a-foolin' roun' on that 'ere verandy. 'Twarn't much bigger 'n a hay-rack, an' a thousan' foot up. We hed some crowbars, but boss got a leetle excited, an' perty soon bent every one on 'em tryin' to prize off that boulder that 'd weigh a hundred ton like. Then agin we wuz all on it, fur it kivered

th' hull ledge, 'n' whar'd we ben ef he'd prized it off? All the while the chap kep' a-hollerin', 'Hurry up; pass me some tobacker!' Oh, it was the pitterfulest cry you ever heern, an' we did't know what to do till he yelled, 'I'm a losin' time; hain't you goin' to git me out?' Sez boss, 'I've bent all the crowbars, an' we can't git you out.'

"'Got any dynamite powder?' sez the feller.

"'Yes.'

"'Wall, then, why 'n the name of the Denver 'n' Ryo Grand don't you blast me out,' sez he.

"'We can't blast you out,' sez boss, 'fer dynamite busts down, an' it'll blow you down the canyon.'

"'Wall, then,' sez he, 'one o' ye swing down under the ledge an' put a shot in whar it's cracked below.'

"'You're wiser 'n a woman,' sez boss. 'I'd never thought o' that.'

"'So the boss took a rope, 'n' we swung him down, 'n' he put in a shot, 'n' was goin' to light the fuse, when the feller inside smelt the match.

"'Have ye tumbled to my racket?' sez he.

"'You bet we have, feller priz'ner!' sez the boss.

"'Touch 'er off!' sez the feller.

"'All right,' sez the boss.

"'Hold on!' yells the feller as wuz inside.

"'What's the racket now!' sez the boss.

"'You hain't got the sense of a blind mule,' sez he. 'Do you s'pose I want to drop down the canyon when the shot busts? Pass in a rope through the crack, 'n' I'll tie it 'roun' me, 'n' then you can touch her off kind o' easy like.'

"'Wall, that struck us all as a pious idea. That feller knowed more'n a dozen blind mules—sed mules weren't fer off, neither. Wall, we passed in the rope, 'n' when we pulled boss up he guv me 'tother end 'n' tole me to hole on tighter 'n' a puppy to a root. I tuck the rope, wrapped it 'roun' me 'n' climb up fifty feet to a pint of rock right under 'nuther pint 'bout a hundred feet higher, that kinder hung over the pint whar I wuz. Boss 'n' t'other fellers skeddaddled up the crevice 'n' hid.

"'Purty soon suthin' happened. I can't describe it, gents. The hull canyon wuz full o' blue blazes, flyin' rocks 'n' loose volcanoes. Both sides o' the gorge, two thousan' feet straight up, seemed to touch tops 'n' then swing open. I wuz sort o' dazed 'n' blinded, 'n' felt ez if the prispasses 'n' the mountains wuz all on a tangle-foot drunk, staggerin' like. The rope tightened 'roun' my stummick, 'n' I seized onto it tight, 'n' yelled :

"'Hole on, pard, I'll draw you up! Cheer up, my hearty,' sez I, 'cheer up! Jes az soon 'z I git my footin' I'll bring ye to terry firmy?'

"'Ye see, I wuz sort of confused 'n' blinded by the smoke 'n' dust, 'n' hed a queer feelin', like a spider a-swingin' an' a-whirlin' on a har. At last I got so'z I could see, 'n' looked down to see if the feller wuz a-swingin' clar of the rocks, but I couldn't see him. The ledge wuz blown clean off, 'n' the canyon seemed 'bout three thousan' feet deep. My stummick began to hurt me dreadful, 'n' I squirmed 'roun' 'n' looked, 'n' durn my breeches, gents, ef I wasn't within ten foot of the top of the gorge, 'n' the feller ez wuz blasted out wuz a haulin' on me up.

"'Sez I, when he got me to the top, sez I, 'Which end of this rope wuz *you* on, my friend?'

"'I dunno,' sez he. 'Which end wuz *you* on?'

"'I dunno,' sez I.

"'An', gents, to this day we can't tell ef it wuz which or t'other ez wuz blasted out.'—

Ernest Ingersoll.

YE PEDAGOGUE!

A BALLAD.

RIGHT learned is ye Pedagogue,
Fulle apt to reade and spelle,
And eke to teach ye parts of speech,
And strap ye urchins welle.

For as 'tis meete to soake ye feete,
Ye ailinge heade to mende,
Ye younker's pate to stimulate,
He beats ye other ende!

Fulle solemn is ye Pedagogue,
Among ye noisy churls,
Yet other while he hath a smile
To give ye handsome girls.

And one—ye fayrest mayde of all—
To cheere his wayninge life,
Shall be when Springe ye flowers shall bringe
Ye Pedagogue his wife!

—*John Godfrey Saxe.*

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

THE following racy examination of a candidate for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal*. The examination commences with—

"Do you smoke, sir?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"
 "Yes, sir." (Extending a short six.)
 "Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"
 "To collect fees."
 "Right. What is the second?"
 "To increase the number of his clients."
 "When does your position toward your client change?"
 "When making a bill of costs."
 "Explain."
 "We then occupy the antagonistic position. I assume the character of plaintiff, and he becomes the defendant."
 "A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?"
 "Cheek by jowl."
 "Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now, are you aware of the duty you owe me?"
 "Perfectly."
 "Describe it."
 "It is to invite you to drink."
 "But suppose I decline?"
 (Candidate scratches his head.)
 "There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer that question."
 "You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows you have read the law attentively. Let's take the drink, and I will sign your certificate."

WHAT HE "TOWARD."

"ALEXANDER," said the school-mistress to a nine-year-old pupil, whose trousers were not complete at the knees, "please form a sentence with the word 'toward' in it, and write the sentence on the board."

Alexander went to the board, and, after much tribulation within him, printed a string of letters that looked like a lot of half-feathered young roosters running after a piece of dough. The sentence read—

"I toward my pants."—*The Beacon.*

NOT A SUCCESS.

"WAR's yer been fur so long?" asked old Isom of Black Ned.

"I'se had the remitten fever," Ned replied.

"It wasn't a success, I see."

"What yer mean?"

"Yer's had the remitten fever, yer say?"

"Dat was de full text of my proclamation."

"Wall, yersef owes me ten dollars, an' I notices dat yer didn't remit. Dat's what makes me say it wasn't a success."

BACK TO GRIGGSBY'S.

PAP's got his patent-right, and rich as all creation;
 But where's the peace and comfort that we all had before?
 Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
 Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!

The likes of us a-livin' here! It's jest a mortal pity
 To see us in this great big house, with carpets on the stairs,
 And the pump right in the kitchen! And the city! city! city!
 And nothin' but the city all around us everywhere!

Climb clean above the roof and look from the steeple,
 And never see a robin nor a beech or ellum tree!
 And right here in earshot of at least a thousand people,
 And none that neighbors with us, or we want to go and see.

Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
 Back where the latch-string's a-hangin' from the door,
 And every neighbor 'round the place is dear as a relation—
 Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!

What's in all this grand life and high situation,
 And nary pink or hollyhawk bloomin' at the door?

Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
 Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!

—J. W. Riley.

AT last we know why "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." A newly arrived chiropodist, fresh from the old country, announces himself as late corn doctor to the Court of Germany, and tells us he has removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe—*Life.*

INSTRUCTOR: "Where was Homer born?"
 Student: "He was claimed to have been born in twenty places, but was only known to have been born in eight." Instructor: "That will do," as he inscribed the half of the figure eight in his little book.

The Children's Hour.

PRIZE OFFER.

To every *boy* reader of the SUPPLEMENT (not necessarily subscriber) who sends us the correct answers to any three of the questions in "Some Puzzling Questions," we will mail a copy of "Our Business Boys," a book the publisher's price of which is 60 cents. To every *girl* reader who sends correct answers we will mail a book of over 400 pages, entitled "Not Like Other Girls." Two ten-cent pieces must be enclosed with answers to cover the expense of examining them and of mailing the books.

SOME PUZZLING QUESTIONS.

1. NAME an English word containing all the vowels.
2. What word is that composed of five letters, from which, if two letters are taken, one remains?
3. There are two words only in our language wherein the five vowels follow in successive order. Which are they?
4. What word of six letters contains six words besides itself, without transposing a letter?
5. What word of six letters admits of five successive elisions, leaving at each abbreviation a well-known word?
6. What is that which everyone can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided?
7. What is perfect with a head, perfect without a head, perfect with a tail, perfect without a tail, perfect with either, neither, or both?

M. VOLTAIRE'S RIDDLE.

WHAT is the longest and yet the shortest thing in the world, the swiftest and the most slow; the most divisible, and most extended; the least valued, and the most regretted; without which nothing can be done; which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirit to all things, however great?

TO STAND AN EGG UPRIGHT.

THE unceremonious manner in which the Great Navigator performed this feat, by breaking one end, is familiar to all who have read the anecdote of "Columbus and the Egg."

MAGICAL INCREASE.

TAKE a large drinking glass of conical form—that is, small at bottom and large at top—and, having put into it a quarter, fill it about half way up with water; then place a plate upon the top of the glass and turn it quickly over, that the water may not escape. A piece of silver as large as a half-a-dollar will immediately appear on the plate, and somewhat higher up another piece of the size of a quarter.

THE RING SUSPENDED BY A BURNT THREAD.

PUT a teaspoonful of salt in a wineglassful of water; stir it up and place in it some coarse sewing thread. In about an hour take out the thread and dry it. Tie a piece of this prepared thread to a finger ring; hold it up and set fire to the thread. When it has burnt out the ring will not fall, but remain suspended, to the astonishment of all beholders.

A MAGICAL ARRANGEMENT.

ARRANGE the following twelve counters so that, instead of counting four counters in a row, they will count five in a row.

○ ○ ○ ○
○ ○
○ ○
○ ○ ○ ○

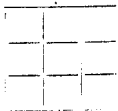
FIRESIDE MESMERISM.

TAKE a gold ring—the larger the better. Attach the ring to a silk thread about twelve inches long. Fasten the other end of the thread round the nail joint of your right forefinger, and let the ring hang about half an inch above the surface of the table, on which you rest your elbow to steady your hand. Hold your finger horizontally, with the thumb thrown back as far as possible from the rest of the hand. If there be nothing on the table, the ring will soon become stationary. Place some silver, say three half-dollars, immediately below it, and the ring will begin to move backwards and forwards, to you and from you. Now bring your thumb in contact with your forefinger, and the move-

ments of the ring will become transverse to their former swing. Or this may be effected by making a lady take hold of your disengaged hand. When the transverse motion is fairly established, let a gentleman take hold of the lady's disengaged hand, and the ring will change back to its former course. Instead of silver you can suspend the ring over your left forefinger with similar results.

THE NINE DIGITS.

PLACE the nine digits in the accompanying square, one digit to each division, in such a way that when added vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, the sum shall always be the same.



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
45

Take the nine digits and arrange them in a sum that (instead of making 45) will add up exactly one hundred.

A CHARADE.

In every hedge my *second* is,
As well as every tree;
And when poor school-boys act amiss,
It often is their fee.

My *first*, likewise, is always *wicked*,
Yet ne'er committed sin:
My *total* for my first is fitted,
Composed of brass or tin.

ANAGRAMS.

THE making of ANAGRAMS has been the pastime of not a few of the profoundest minds. To take one word and by transposing all the letters to bring out one or more complete words is an exercise requiring no little ingenuity. For example, take the word ASTRONOMERS. By transposing the letters we get NO MORE STARS. Spend a few minutes over the following words and see what you can make of them:—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| IMPATIENT. | LAWYERS. |
| MONARCH. | OLD ENGLAND. |
| PUNISHMENT. | PRESBYTERIAN. |

TRICKS WITH A GLASS OF WATER.

FILL a glass with water, and having laid over it a piece of paper which covers the water and the edges of the glass, place the palm of the hand on the paper, and taking up the glass with the other hand, turn it upside down very

quickly, and place it on a perfectly flat part of the table. Gently withdraw the paper; the water in the glass will remain in it, since the air cannot enter.

Fill a glass half full of water, place it on a table, dip the tips of two of your-fingers in the water so as to wet them, then move them round slowly, rubbing on the edge of the glass. After a few rounds the glass will give out quite a musical sound, which can be varied by the size of the glass and the amount of water in it.

PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF THE NUMBER 37.

THE number 37 is one which, being multiplied by each of the figures of arithmetical progression—3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27—all the products which result from it are composed of three repetitions of the same figure; and the sum of these figures is equal to that by which you multiplied the 37.

37	37	37	37	37
3	6	9	18	27
111	222	444	666	999

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

THIS is one of the curious things floating about: Take a piece of paper, and upon it put in figures your age in years, dropping months, weeks and days. Multiply it by two; then add to the result obtained the figures 3,768; add two, and then divide by two. Subtract from the result obtained the number of your years on earth, and see if you do not obtain figures that you will not be likely to forget.

GOOD QUESTIONS.

1. WHERE is the Golden Gate?
2. Where is the Golden Horn?
3. Where is the Natural Bridge?
4. Where is the Giant's Causeway?
5. Name three noted men whose names begin with N.
6. Name three noted men whose names begin with G.

THE IMMOVABLE CARD.

TAKE an ordinary visiting card and bend down the ends; then ask any person to blow it over. This seems easy enough, but it may be tried for hours without succeeding. It is, however, to be done by blowing sharply on the table at some distance from the card.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

THE MONTHLY PRIZE OFFER.

The prize—a set of THACKERAY, valued at \$17.50—which we offered last month for the best contribution to this department has been sent to W. H. Huston, M.A., Toronto. This month we offer a set of MORLEY'S ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS, three large volumes bound in half Russia, containing nineteen biographies. All worthy contributions will be published in this department from time to time. Part of Mr. Huston's contribution is held over till next month. These monthly competitions are open to all readers of this magazine, and the contributions may be either original or selected.

ANSWERS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

W. L. G., PA.—Some of your questions are good. Several of them, however, have appeared in recent numbers of the SUPPLEMENT. Send us another contribution.

S. S., ONT.—Your contribution is not suited to our Educational Department. We prefer telling what to teach to how to teach. A good teacher's best methods are his own.

C. H. H., N.S.—Thanks for your kind words. Your contribution will appear in the "Home" department next month.

E. J. H., ILL.—Your pamphlet received. Shall notice next month.

I. V., N.B.—Your contribution has been placed among those for November. Let us hear from you on some other subject.

G. F. A. S., TENN.—Send us a few more exercises. Your contribution is too brief. It is held over.

W. A. B., PA.—Your contribution will appear next month.

H. L. F., MASS.—Many of your questions are good, and several of them appear in this number.

R. N., ONT.—Your contribution is too simple. This work is taught in model and normal schools, and can be better learned through the eye or ear, or by actual practice, than through the medium of an educational paper.

J. W. H., ONT.—Your contribution was received.

A. A. B., MASS.—Some of your exercises will appear in a future number.

For the SUPPLEMENT.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH.

BY W. H. HUSTON, M.A., TORONTO, ONT.

1. DISTINGUISH—

- (a) I do not see John or James.
I do not see John and James.
I do not see John nor James.
- (b) The man who was here will call again.
The man that was here will call again.
- (c) The boys who are here are talking.
The boys that are here are talking.
- (d) He thinks more of him than I.
He thinks more of him than me.

2. Point out any ambiguity in—

- (a) I do not like him because he is a member of my church.
- (b) All men are not good.
- (c) I know him better than my friend in Chicago.

3. Correct any mistakes in—

- Come and let us reason together—thou and I.
He looked very badly.
Try and see if you cannot succeed.
The man that was in the sleigh was on the ground.
Go and fetch the money.
Walking along the street a sound came from the garden.
From whence has he discovered the mistake of James and myself.
I prefer to write my composition at home than doing it in the class.
This is the easiest paper on Practical English I have ever seen before.

For the SUPPLEMENT.

GEOGRAPHY.

BY W. H. HUSTON, M.A., TORONTO, ONT.

1. EXPLAIN *Tides* and *Eclipses*.
2. What is there about the physical features of northern Africa that would lead us to expect a great desert like the Sahara?
3. What is the origin of twilight?
4. Describe as to climate, situation and natural resources, Egypt, the Congo Free State, or Roumelia.

5. Where are (1) *Woollens*, (2) *Cottons*, (3) *Carpets*, (4) *Gloves*, (5) *Watches*, (6) *Porcelain*, (7) *Silk*, and (8) *Jewelry*, principally manufactured?

6. How would you telegraph from Auckland to Melbourne? Calcutta to London? Rio Janeiro to Berlin? Adelaide to San Francisco?

7. Through what waters, and with what cargoes (going and returning), would a ship probably travel from Auckland to Honolulu? Yokohama to San Francisco? Southampton to Aspinwall? Plymouth to Cape Town? Leith to Reykjavik? New York to Porto Rico? Halifax to Jamaica?

8. Describe the climate and physical features of North America in such a way as to show the probable future relative importance of British Columbia, Texas, Ontario, Florida, and Michigan.

For the SUPPLEMENT.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR (HISTORICAL).

BY W. H. HUSTON, M.A., TORONTO, ONT.

1. Show the exact place our language holds amongst the Indo-European tongues.

2. Give examples of Celtic words still found in our language, and account for the fact that they nearly all are names of household utensils.

3. Account for the existence of such expressions as *aid and abet*; *assemble and meet together*; *watch and ward*; *ways and means*.

4. What does the existence of such couplets as *poison and poison, fact and feat*, show? Name others, and, if possible, those derived from other languages than the Latin.

5. What is peculiar in the spelling of *could*, *apron*, *newt*, *well-a-day*, *kitten*, *rhyme*?

6. Account for the prevalence in English of the method of forming the plural by adding the "s" sound.

6. Write notes on the form of *bridegroom*, *crayfish*, *utmost*, *kine*, *did*, *eftsoons*, *once*, *how*, *other*, *best*, and *mine*.

8. Are there any etymological reasons for considering such expressions as "It is me" correct?

For the SUPPLEMENT.

QUESTIONS IN PHYSIOLOGY.

BY J. W. H., URBANA, ILL.

1. WHY is the chest bounded by ribs and not by a bony box such as the skull?

2. What is dandruff and whence comes it?

3. Why do we have two sets of teeth?
4. What is the bridge of the nose?
5. Name the fingers, and state which has the freest movement.

6. In what fluid is the life of the flesh?
7. Why have we eyebrows?
8. What kind of food would you eat to grow strong? to grow wise? to increase your weight?

9. Why are there hairs in the nose?
10. Which is larger, the heart or the liver?
11. What causes chapped hands?
12. Name the digestive juices, and that one which has the properties of all.

13. In which cavity are "the lights?" the liver?

14. What part of the body is always dead, and what part is constantly dying?

15. Why do you tan or freckle?
16. Describe the tongue as an organ of digestion.

17. Why are some persons red-headed while others have black hair?

18. What is blushing? What causes it?

19. Why does a physician feel one's pulse when attending him?

For the SUPPLEMENT.

EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC.

BY C. A. CHANT, MAXWELL, ONT.

1. How many square yards of carpet, 27 inches wide, will it take to cover a floor 15 by 18 feet? Ans. 30 square yards.

2. If a sum of money, at simple interest, will double itself in $12\frac{1}{2}$ years, in how many years will it treble itself? Ans. 25 years.

3. I pay \$2 for cutting a cord of 4-foot wood into three pieces; how much should I pay, at the same rate, for cutting a similar cord into 4 pieces? Ans. \$3.

4. From A to B in a direct horizontal line it is 125 yards; but a hill intervenes, and the distance over the hill is 140 yards. I build a picket fence from A to B, pickets 5 inches, spaces 4 inches: how many will be required? Ans. 500 pickets.

5. If two men reap a square field, whose side is 50 yards, in 6 days, what is the length of the side of a square field that 3 men can reap in 16 days? Ans. 100 yards.

6. A snail crawls up a 25-foot pole, 5 feet each night, and slips down 3 feet the next day. How long will it take it to reach the top? Ans. Will finish in 11th night.

7. A brick chimney is built so that in rising,

perpendicularly, 12 feet, it leans to the left 5 feet. Each brick is 2 inches thick, and the mortar is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, while 10 bricks are required for a round. How many bricks are required? *Ans.* 580 bricks.

8. There are 11 trees, a rod apart, along the end of a field, and 17 trees along the side; how many acres in the field? *Ans.* 1 acre.

For the SUPPLEMENT.

LONGITUDE AND TIME.

BY SUPT. D. E. COWGILL, RICHWOOD, O.

ALL problems in Longitude and Time admit two solutions, as will appear from the following:—

New York being in longitude 74° W., and New Orleans in 90° W., when it is 2 p.m. at New York, what time is it at New Orleans?

FIRST SOLUTION.

$90^{\circ} - 74^{\circ} = 16^{\circ}$ 1 hr. 4 min. difference in time.

Since New Orleans is west of New York its time will be earlier; and since the difference in time is 1 hr. 4 min., when it is 2 p.m. at New York it will be 12 hr. 56 min. p.m. at New Orleans.

SECOND SOLUTION.

Let us now consider New Orleans as being east of New York. $360^{\circ} - 16^{\circ} = 344^{\circ} = 22$ hr. 56 min. difference in time.

Since New Orleans is east of New York its time will be later; and since the difference in time is 22 hr. 56 min., when it is 2 p.m. at New York it will be 12 hr. 56 min. p.m. on the following day at New Orleans.

But since we have crossed the Date Line in going east from New York to New Orleans we have gained a day in our reckoning, and should therefore subtract 24 hr. from the above result, when the answer will agree with that in the first solution, as it should.

For the SUPPLEMENT.

SUGGESTIONS ON TEACHING HISTORY.

BY HENRY G. WILLIAMS, NEW VIENNA, O.

HISTORY is moral philosophy of the truest type, because its principles are exemplified by the lives and actions of men. Its constituent elements are all molded by certain processes in the school of actual life in the world. Not only the Cæsars, the Napoleons, the Washingtons and the Lincolns have been the acting spirits in building our great historical structure, but hundreds of thousands of men and women whose

names are unknown to the world, and whose deeds are unchronicled by the historian—*these* have been the main architects.

Few other studies are better adapted to preparing one for the duties of life, and successful and honorable citizenship, than the study of the history of his own nation. A correct and practical knowledge of history adds to our own experience an immense treasure of the experience of others. Having gained such a knowledge we can enter upon the business of life acquainted with many of its details.

History makes us better acquainted with *human nature*; enables us to judge how men will act in certain circumstances, and to trace the chain of connection which runs through all transactions of men, and unites, sometimes by many links, the *cause* and *effect* in human affairs. It serves to free the mind from those narrow, hurtful prejudices which rivet themselves upon the minds of the illiterate. As an educator, the study of history has few equals.

Teachers should encourage their pupils to strive to gain *practical knowledge* of history, and to abhor the idea of memorizing a compilation of what thus becomes *stolid facts*. But he should be taught to study the philosophy of history, and learn to connect true glory, not with riches and power, but with the disinterested employment of great intellects in the promotion of the good of mankind. Such a knowledge strengthens the sentiments of virtue, and makes every vice appear odious and detestable. Such a knowledge *elevates* the learner and inspires him to greater activity and to a freer, nobler exercise of all his faculties.

It is necessary that the teacher should always keep this thought in mind, this aim in view.

In teaching history it may be well to observe the following tersely stated *directions* and hints:—

1. Secure the undivided attention of your class.
2. Let the class do the reciting. Your work is to draw out, to lead.
3. Mere telling is not teaching.
4. Seldom require your pupil in history to recite anything in the language of the book.
5. Make the recitation a pleasant conversation. Convert the recitation into a debate when possible. In this direct, guide, infuse, *enthuse*.
6. Do not make *parrots* of your pupils, but make them *thinkers*. To make them thinkers they must be required to express thoughts in their own language. When they have done this they have *created a thought*.

7. Do everything in your power to cause your pupil to *think*. "He who can think, and think, and THINK is great," as someone has aptly spoken.

8. An event is the ultimate effect of some cause. Teach your pupil to trace the subject back and find the chain of causes: from the effect itself back to its *immediate* cause: from the immediate to the *material*; and from the material to the remote or *original* cause.

9. Study history through biography. No other source of history proves more interesting and instructive.

10. Frequently resort to the story-telling method of teaching history.

11. Use judicious questioning. Proper questioning involves the practice of a true art.

12. Use frequent reviews. Have no "set day" for reviews, but let them occur whenever they naturally suggest themselves.

13. Introduce much extraneous matter. *Be interested*, and your pupils will become so.

For the SUPPLEMENT.

GEOGRAPHICAL RECREATIONS.

BY ABBIE BARKER, PAW PAW, MICH.

1. WHEN and for what cause was the last change made in the capital of West Virginia?
2. Name the oldest city in the world.
3. What is the *Circle of Illumination*?
4. What city has been called "Queen of the Southern Seas?"
5. In what continent has England the smallest colonies?
6. Locate the tropical rain belt.
7. Name in order and locate the ten largest cities in the United States.
8. Name the Ports of Entry to the United States.

GRAMMAR.—PECULIAR CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. JOHN hit Tom a rap.
2. I asked him his name.
3. He was near falling.
4. He made the stick straight.
5. We called him a coward.
6. You must keep the water hot.
7. I sang my throat hoarse.
8. The lightning struck him dead.
9. They ran off laughing.
10. A result far beyond his hopes.
11. A nail driven deep into the wood.
12. He sat an hour or two.
13. The river is a mile broad.
14. They watched all night long.

15. All looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.
16. Some are born great.
17. Perseverance keeps honor bright.
18. His father left him well off.
19. Tarry till his return home.
20. We take no note of time, but from its loss.
21. He is precisely what he seems.
22. Tom's being here was a lucky thing.
23. They seemed to tremble.
24. I had rather go than stay.
25. Pardon me blushing.

GRADED EXERCISES IN FALSE SYNTAX.

NUMBER.

1. THE chimnies are built of stone.
2. We played three games of dominoes.
3. These storys are very well written.
4. The lilys were just in bloom.
5. They roasted three turkies for dinner.
6. The monkies amused the children.
7. His theorys are not well founded.
8. Have the donkies been fed?
9. He is preaching to the heathens.
10. We saw three deers in the field.
11. Dr. Good and Jones were present.
12. Mr. Watt and King have a large store.
13. The ashes was put in the box.
14. Isn't the fireworks beautiful?
15. Was the shears in the storeroom?
16. The measles has spread over the section.
17. Is the nippers broken?
18. There were three couples in our sleigh.
19. He bought two dozens for one dollar.
20. I sold three pairs of boots this morning.
21. Their morals is not improving.
22. Ages has rolled by since then.
23. The benches is very uncomfortable.
24. Our goods hasn't arrived yet.
25. The eaves of our house was painted blue.
26. There comes the boys.
27. There is several reasons for this.
28. My brothers in Erie writes for the papers.
29. The banns was proclaimed on Sunday.
30. Is the clothes dry?
31. Uncle William has two son-in-laws.
32. The goods is being sold by auction.
33. Is the scissors in your drawer.
34. My father's wages is not high enough.
35. No, no, says I.
36. There were a crowd of boys in the room.
37. Has the children come home yet?
38. One of you are mistaken.
39. The oxen goes too fast.
40. What does the horses eat?

41. Where was you last night?
42. The children comes home early.
43. Slow and sure out-travel haste.
44. The condition of the serfs are wretched.
45. Was you anxious about me?
46. The nobility rides in splendid carriages.
47. I says, "Come here, quickly."
48. Our friends expects us to-day.
49. We was well satisfied with him.
50. The boys has recited their lesson.
93. Those apples were ate last night.
94. I seen him this evening.
95. We have saw it before.
96. The wicked man has slew his brother.
97. Have you shook the carpet?
98. You have spoke rather quick.
99. I have rang several times.
100. They seen the boys in the garden.

TENSE FORMS.

51. William has did his work well.
52. Have the parcels came yet?
53. Carrie come home last night.
54. He was drove about a mile.
55. The boys have blew out the light.
56. They have arose early this morning.
57. The wind blowed a perfect gale.
58. They have broke their bargain.
59. Is your brother's arm broke?
60. The papers was blow off the table.
101. Has Frank sawn his wood?
102. The man was smote with palsy.
103. The eggs have sank in the water.
104. The girls said that they had saw it.
105. We have ran all the way.
106. Willie has strove hard for the prize.
107. I have shook with cold all evening.
108. Annie has wrote three letters.
109. They were took from the table.
110. Maxwell and I winned the game.
61. Edwin was chose first.
62. Fannie has drew a very good picture.
63. I have chose my seat.
64. The horse has drank enough.
65. The doctor has not yet came.
66. They have just arose from the table.
67. The boys have broke a window.
68. Father blowed out the light at 10 o'clock.
69. The insect creeped up the wall.
70. He always elinged to his own opinion.
111. Are all the pieces weaved?
112. Is the boy's coat tore?
113. Has he wove the cloth yet?
114. A thief has stole my watch.
115. You have trod on my toes.
116. Please, teacher, George has took my slate.
117. The ship has sprang a leak.
118. They have forgot to call.
119. I have mistook the street.
120. John has holes wore in his shoes.
71. He done his exercise.
72. I done three examples.
73. Willie has beat at last.
74. Mother come home yesterday.
75. The pupils have did their work well.
76. He drawed this from the swamp.
77. You have broke your promise.
78. I have knew him for a year.
79. He give me my wages yesterday.
80. I have always gave you good advice.
81. He knowed me at once.
82. The dinner was all eat.
83. I eat a hearty breakfast this morning.
84. John had his ears froze.
85. Father has went with me several times.
86. The bread is froze.
87. It growed a little last month.
88. Has your friend went yet?
89. I think that he meened well.
90. Have you payed your accounts?
91. Them's not my mits.
92. The children have went home.

(Continued next month.)

EASY EXERCISES IN ALGEBRA.

1. WHAT must be added to x to make y ?
2. By what must 3 be multiplied to make a ?
3. By how much does $3k$ exceed k ?
4. If a be one factor of b , what is the other?
5. What number is less than 20 by c ?
6. What is the price of a oranges at 15 cents a dozen?
7. What is the excess of 90 over x ?
8. By how much does x exceed 30?
9. What value of x will make $5x$ equal to 20?
10. By how much does $2x - 5$ exceed $x + 1$?
11. In x years a man will be 36 years old, what is his present age?
12. How far can I walk in x hours at the rate of y miles an hour?
13. A man has a crowns and b guineas, how many shillings has he?
14. In how many weeks will x horses eat 100 bushels of oats, if one horse eats y bushels a week?

15. Write down four consecutive numbers of which x is the least.

16. Write down five consecutive numbers of which x is the middle one.

17. What is the next even number after $2n$?

18. What is the odd number next before $2r + 1$?

19. Find the sum of three consecutive odd numbers of which the middle one is $2n + 1$?

20. If a man was x years old 5 years ago, how old will he be y years hence?

21. Find a number such that its excess over 50 may be greater by 11 than its defect from 89.

22. The difference between two numbers is 8; if 2 be added to the greater the result will be three times the smaller: find the number.

23. If 288 be added to a certain number the result will be equal to three times the excess of the number over 12: find the number.

24. Twenty-three times a certain number is as much above 14 as 16 is above seven times the number: find it.

25. Divide 105 into two parts, one of which diminished by 20 shall be equal to the other diminished by 15.

26. Find three consecutive numbers whose sum shall equal 84.

27. The sum of two numbers is 8, and one of them with 22 added to it is five times the other: find the numbers.

28. Find two numbers differing by 10 whose sum is equal to twice their difference.

29. The difference between the squares of two consecutive numbers is 121: find the numbers.

30. Find a number such that if 5, 15 and 35 are added to it the product of the first and third results may be equal to the square of the second.

31. Find a number such that the sum of its sixth and ninth parts may be equal to 15.

32. There is a number whose fifth part is less than its fourth part by 3: find it.

33. Find a number such that six-sevenths of it shall exceed four-fifths of it by 2.

34. The fifth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth parts of a number together make up 23: find the number.

35. Two consecutive numbers are such that one-fourth of the less exceeds one-fifth of the greater by 1: find the numbers.

36. Two numbers differ by 28, and one is eight-ninths of the other: find them.

37. Find three consecutive numbers such that, if they be divided by 10, 17 and 26 respectively, the sum of the quotients will be 10.

38. From a certain number 3 is taken and the remainder is divided by 4; the quotient is then increased by 4 and divided by 5, and the result is 2: find the number.

39. Two-fifths of A's money is equal to B's, and seven-ninths of B's is equal to C's; in all they have \$770: what have they each?

40. The width of a room is two-thirds of its length; if the width had been 3 feet more and the length 3 feet less the room would have been square: find its dimensions.

PROBLEMS.

1. FIND the sum of all the terms, the extremes being 0 and 300, and the number of terms 1,200.

2. Divide 126 into two such parts that one shall be a multiple of 7 and the other a multiple of 11.

3. Resolve the first member of the equation $2x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ into three factors.

4. What is the side of a square equal in area to a rectangular field 32 rods long and 18 rods wide?

5. Given $\sqrt{b^2 + \sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{b^2 + \sqrt{\frac{d+3}{x}}}$, to find x .

6. What is the sum of n terms of the series 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, etc.?

7. Find two numbers whose difference is equal to two-ninths of the greater, and the difference of whose squares is 128.

8. Five cents per day is the interest on what sum at 7 per cent. per annum?

9. If a certain number be divided by the product of its two digits the quotient is $2\frac{1}{2}$, and if 9 be added to the number the digits will be inverted: what is the number?

10. Two quantities are to each other as m to n , and the difference of their squares is d^2 : what are the quantities?

11. Find the fourth root of $336a^8 + 81a^6 - 216a^4 - 56a^2 + 16 - 224a^3 + 64a$.

12. Find the side of a cube which shall contain as many solid units as there are linear units in the distance between its two opposite corners.

13. Divide 100 into two such parts that the sum of their square roots shall be 14.

14. Required the size of a cubical vat which

shall contain $\frac{1}{2}$ part as much as one whose side is 12 feet.

15. Find four geometrical means between 2 and 486.

16. In a plane triangle the base is 50 feet, the area 600 feet, and the difference of the sides 10: required the sides and perpendicular.

17. A park 53 rods long and 39 rods wide has a straight walk running from its diagonal corners: what is the length of the walk?

18. The length of a rectangular field containing 80 acres is twice its breadth: what are its length and breadth?

19. Required the cost of a watch which, being sold for \$171, the per cent. gained was equal to the number of dollars the watch cost.

20. What factor can be removed from

$$\sqrt{153x}?$$

14. The weekly wages of 202 girls is \$484.80. How much a day does each girl receive?

15. If the divisor were 5 times as large, the quotient would be 32701. What is the quotient?

16. What number must be taken from 1002045 that it may be exactly divisible by 27?

17. The dividend is 74198, the quotient is 2005, and the remainder is 24 less than the divisor. What is the divisor?

18. What is the cost of rails for a railroad 1840 miles long, if 126 tons, at \$58 a ton, are required for a mile?

19. If the product of the divisor and quotient is 19782, and the remainder 31, what is the dividend?

20. A number increased by one-fourth of itself, multiplied by 209, gives as product 3417495. What is the number?

21. The sum of two numbers is 10370, and the second is 4 times the first. What are the numbers?

22. What number must be subtracted from 216321 to make it exactly divisible by 394?

23. The divisor is 21632, the quotient is 31252, and the largest whole number possible. Find the dividend.

24. It is found that if 593 be subtracted 347 times from a certain number the remainder is 287. Find the certain number.

25. A farmer has 942 sheep in two fields; he has 136 more in one than in the other. How many has he in each?

26. What is the smallest number divisible by 7 which, added to 3234, makes the sum divisible by 12?

27. A certain number increased by 1764, and the sum multiplied by 209, gives the product 7913576. What is the number?

28. Two children receive a legacy of \$48,465. Of this one receives \$20,891 more than the other. What is the amount received by each?

29. What number divided by 7 is equal to 264231 divided by 11?

30. The less of two numbers is contained 14 times in 252, and the greater number is 49 times the less. What are the numbers?

31. What is the smallest number that will contain 7, 11, 13 and 29, leaving 2 as remainder in each case?

32. What is the least number which, taken from 292463, leaves a remainder of which 90 is an exact divisor?

GRADED PROBLEMS IN ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the sum of the fifteen numbers that can be expressed by the figures 2, 5 and 9.

2. A man who was born in 1783 died when he was 79 years old. How long since he died?

3. Find the difference between the two largest numbers ending with 342 between 73468 and 21379.

4. How many days from 9 o'clock a.m., January 15, until 9 o'clock a.m., September 25?

5. Find the sum of the six largest numbers that can be expressed by the figures 9, 7, 5, 2 and 1.

6. Find the sum of the ages in 1887 of three men who were born in 1821, 1805, and 1843 respectively.

7. A man bought four city lots for \$1295, and sold them so as to gain \$174.50 on each lot. How much did he receive for them?

8. What number is that to which, if 63402 be added, the sum will be one million?

9. A man was 21 years old in 1841. In what year will he be 87 years old?

10. The sum of two numbers is 82035, and one of the numbers is the difference between 21621 and 42032. What is the other number?

11. What is the wages due 923 men, for 3 years at \$27 a month?

12. How many hills of corn in 19 fields, each containing 37 rows of 221 hills each?

13. A bookseller buys eleven dozen slates for \$3.96. How much does he pay for each slate?

33. What is the least number which, added to 292463, gives a number exactly divisible by 75?

34. What is the smallest prime number that can be expressed by five figures?

35. The sum of two numbers is 686; their common factor is 7; the difference between the other two factors is 16. What are the numbers?

36. What number is that to which, if $\frac{2}{3}$ of itself be added, the sum will be 192?

37. A certain coin is made of 22 parts copper and 4 parts alloy. What fractional unit does the copper represent?

38. Take away \$20 more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of my money, and \$30 less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of it will remain. How much money have I?

39. Find three numbers less than 125 which are multiples of both 12 and 18.

40. A boy can dig 18 bushels of potatoes in a day; and he can pick 45 bushels in a day. How many bushels can he dig and pick in 3 days?

COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES.

It is extremely useful for a class to be practised in taking apart compound and complex sentences into the separate simple statements of which they are made up, and in putting together simple statements into combined forms—and this, not with any reference to defining the grammatical character of the sentences, but simply to show the different shape which may be given in expression to what is substantially the same thing, and to impart a sense of the variety of style in composition.

Separate statement :

The boy had been called. He came at once.

Combined statement :

1. The boy had been called, and came at once.

2. The boy, when he had been called, came at once.

3. The boy who had been called came at once.

Separate statement :

A frog had seen an ox. She wanted to make herself as big as he. She attempted it. She burst asunder.

Combined statement :

1. A frog had seen an ox, and wanted to make herself as big as he; but when she attempted it she burst asunder.

2. A frog that had seen an ox, and wanted

to make herself as big as he, burst asunder when she attempted it

3. When this frog burst asunder, she was wishing and attempting to make herself as big as an ox which she had seen.

4. Because a frog, when she had seen an ox, wanted to make herself as big as he, and attempted it, she burst asunder.

5. It is said that a frog, having seen an ox, wanted to make herself as big as he, and burst asunder in the attempt.

Separate statement, for various combination :

A crow stole a piece of cheese. It had lain in a cottage window. She had discovered it there. She flew into a tree. The cheese was in her beak. A fox observed this. He came near. He sat under the tree. He began to praise the crow. He said this: "Your feathers are of a lovely color. I never saw any so beautiful. This is true. You have a fine shape. Your air is quite elegant. I never heard your voice. It must be sweet. I am sure of it. A melodious voice always goes along with such beauty. In that case no other bird can compare with you." The crow was delighted. She wriggled about on the branch. She put on graceful airs. She thought: "My voice is as fine as my feathers. I will show this to the fox." She opened her mouth. She was going to sing. The cheese dropped. The fox was watching for this. He caught the cheese. It had not yet touched the ground. He ran off with it to his hole. His family were there. They all ate it together. He told them the story. They laughed at the crow's silly vanity.

LESSON ON PUNCTUATION MARKS.

1. THE Comma [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. The Semicolon [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

3. The Colon [:] separates parts of a sentence less closely connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and represents a longer pause.

4. The Period [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word; as, Geo Stevens, Esq.

5. The Interrogation Point [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love wild roses?

6. The Exclamation Point [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my son! that thou shouldst die!"

7. The Dash [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. Marks of Parenthesis are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. Brackets [] are used to inclose words that explain one or more words of a sentence, or point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] read the Bible account of the creation. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. Marks of Quotation [“ ”] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author or speaker are quoted; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." These marks should be omitted when the matter taken is not given in the exact words of the author; as, Socrates said that he believed in the immortality of the soul.

11. The Index, or Hand [✎], points out a passage for special attention; as, "✎ Money loaned here."

12. An Apostrophe ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. The Caret [^] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted.

14. Marks of Ellipsis [. . . . * * * *] are formed by means of a long dash, or a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences.

15. The Hyphen [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent; as, Incense-breathing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, when a word is divided.

16. The Section [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. The Paragraph [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. Marks of Reference.—The Asterisk, or

Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [||], and the Paragraph [¶] are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures are now more generally used for marks of reference.

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. WHEN was the Inquisition abolished in Spain?

2. Name a brewer of Ghent distinguished in history.

3. What was the most famous siege of modern times?

4. Who was the Unhappy Favorite of Queen Elizabeth?

5. The burning of what city decided the fortunes of a great conqueror?

6. How were the French wars advantageous to the English-speaking people?

7. Name in order the powers to which Columbus applied for aid to prosecute his voyage.

8. What minion ruler of Russia banished nearly 20,000 persons to Siberia through pique, malice, and revenge?

9. John is generally considered as a weak and stupid king. Give any reasons for entertaining a different opinion of him.

A GOOD PROBLEM.

In a certain race A can beat B by 80 yards; but the day of the race proving foggy, A rows at $\frac{2}{3}$ of his usual rate and B at $\frac{1}{4}$ of his, when A beats B by only 26 yards. Find the length of the course.—*No. 75, 8th Dept., The New Arithmetic.*

TO OUR READERS.

Much valuable practical matter has been crowded out of this number. We shall endeavor in future to leave twelve pages for the Educational Department.

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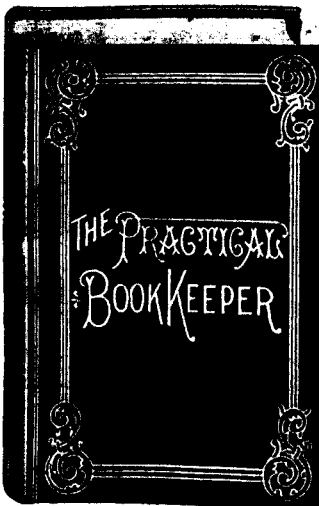
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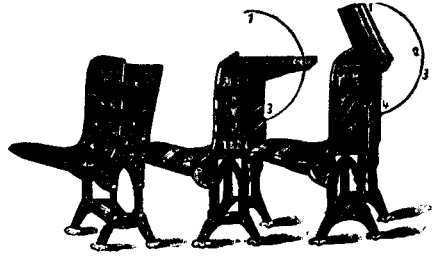
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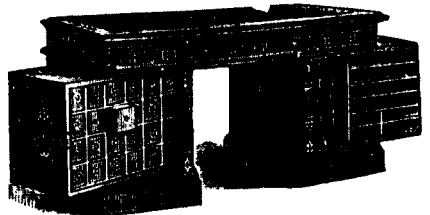
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