

HE TELLS 'EM WHY

Thayer at Last Breaks the News to the World

THAT HE WANTS TO GO SLOW

In Surrendering the Office He Holds, that No Mistakes May be Made by Precipitate Action.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—Governor Thayer tonight called together the correspondents and made public his intentions. He said in part: "My attorneys are waiting for a full text of the decision of the supreme court in Washington, as they don't know what it really contains because of conflicting reports. If any one supposes I'm holding office for the sake of office or that I have the slightest desire to do so, that person is woefully mistaken. I am ready to comply with the requirements but I won't act precipitately or without full knowledge of the decision."

Thayer by his obduracy has provoked the disgust of republicans generally and his public declaration was made to quiet the clamor that he get out of office. He has not strengthened himself by his declaration as the general opinion is that the very reason he holds the office is the one he declares not to be the reason.

FARM MORTGAGE CO. FAILS.

Another Fallen Financial Institution Goes to the Wall.

DENVER, Feb. 5.—The Western Farm Mortgage Trust company has been attached, and an application for a receiver will be made tomorrow. The attachments are small, the largest being \$1000. But the company is unable to pay. It is capitalized ostensibly for three million, and it is said has been doing a business of ten million a year, principally with other people's money. Losses to eastern purchasers will aggregate hundreds of thousands, as the securities attachable are very poor. The arrest of the directors will probably follow.

WANTS TO GO TO CHINA.

The Baltimore's Commander Requests to Be Sent to a New Station.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Capt. Schley has asked Secretary Tracy to allow him to remain in command of the cruiser Baltimore, and has intimated that he would like to go to the China station with her. His wishes will probably be gratified, as there is need for more ships on that station, where they may be wanted at any moment on account of the anti-missionary riots that are liable to break out. It is understood that one or two more vessels besides the Baltimore will be sent to China soon, and it is probable that the Yorktown and Bennington will be selected for this duty, as most of the trouble there is in the river towns, where vessels of the Baltimore's size cannot go, and where the smaller vessels have to be depended upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Captain Schley of the Baltimore will leave tomorrow for San Francisco to rejoin his ship. It is stated at the navy department that there is no probability at this time of the Baltimore being sent to a China station.

GUARDING THE LEGATION.

The Officials Are Inclined to Doubt a Chilean Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the absence of definite information respecting the reason for placing a police guard around the United States legation at Santiago as reported by a correspondent for the London Times today, the officials of the state department are inclined to doubt the correctness of the report. If true, however, they look upon it as a friendly intervention in behalf of Egan against the probable assaults of unruly characters in the city disposed still to hold an unfriendly sentiment toward the representative of this government.

Ashore on the Jersey Coast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—An unknown steamer is ashore on Brigantine Shoal, N. J. The Point Pleasant life-saving crew has gone to the spot. The vessel is supposed to be a Reading collier. A heavy snow storm prevails along the coast, and it is impossible to see the vessel from the shore. Her signals of distress were heard by the life-saving crew and the ship can be plainly heard pounding on the shoals. Fortunately the sea is comparatively smooth, so there is no immediate danger of the ship going to pieces.

Garza Not Sleeping.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 5.—Colonel Martin has just arrived in this city from San Antonio, Texas. He says: "Those who think that there will not be a revolution will be much surprised. Garza's organization is so complete that he can concentrate his strength at very short notice, and that strength is more than is known." Colonel Martin says Garza's intention is to do all his fighting in Mexico.

New York Board Withdraws.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The New York chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution to withdraw from the national board of trade on the ground that it was not lawful for the chamber to become a member of any other institution.

Crash in Flour.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The E. Goddard & Sons Flour Mill Company has made an assignment. The liabilities are placed \$100,000, the assets at \$90,000. The failure is believed to have been caused by poor business.

Arrival of an Overdue Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The steamer Napier, from the Mediterranean with fruit for New York, arrived at Bermuda yesterday, having put in for coal. Anxiety had been felt on account of her being overdue.

Custom House Discharges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Six weighers have been discharged from the surveyor's department of the custom

house and thirty more dismissals will be made as soon as the office-holders can receive the envelopes addressed to them. The specific cause of the discharge of these six weighers is "inefficiency." This really does not mean inefficiency in the public service, but, it is said, in ability or want of desire to promote the re-nomination and re-election of Benjamin Harrison. Harrison, it is reported, has become alarmed at the spread of the sentiment in favor of Blaine, and has decided to draw the lines tighter than he has ever done before. The New York leaders, including Platt, are decidedly opposed to President Harrison's nomination and they are directing their henchmen to act accordingly. The president is going to punish the latter, it is said, by removing them from office.

ARRIVED IN 'FRISCO.

The Injured Whaleback Goes Into Port Badly Used Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The whaleback steamer Wetmore, Capt. Hastings, recently in collision near Seattle with the steamer City of Seattle, arrived here today. She is seriously injured by the collision. She had to discharge a part of her cargo and lay up for repairs before she could proceed to this city. The City of Seattle was not damaged.

Anxious to be Hanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—Miss Alice Mitchell, the slayer of Freda Ward, when informed by her lawyers that she would escape the gallows, became frantic and said that she looked forward to the day when she should be hanged as the happiest of all, as beyond the gallows she would once more meet Freda Ward. She became wildly despondent, and fears are entertained that she will commit suicide. Last night she was watched in her cell by one of her relatives.

They Object to De Young.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Press club of San Francisco has decided—by a vote of 43 to 3—to withdraw from the International League of Press Clubs. The withdrawal is a result of an irregularly called meeting of the club at which M. H. de Young was endorsed for president of the league, the majority being opposed to him as representative of the local club.

Invited by the President.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 5.—It is now definitely known that upon the invitation of the President of the United States, Sir John Thompson, Hon. MacKenzie Bowell and Hon. George E. Foster will visit Washington next week to discuss with the executive proposals for the opening of negotiations looking to the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Ashore on the Shoals.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 5.—The steamship ashore on Brigantine shoals is the Venezuelan Laguarda for New York, with coffee and hides. There is a crew of forty-five and eleven passengers on board. It is thought she may get off by high tide.

Won by the Winnipeg.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—The curling contest in progress here this week between American and Canadian teams closed this afternoon, and the grand challenge trophy goes across the border. It was won by the Winnipeg team by a narrow margin after a close and exciting contest.

Paris Financier Arrested.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The papers here today reassert that a financier has been arrested. The alleged thief has stolen an amount of 1,500,000 francs. His relative, they add, found bail for his release.

Made the Mistake Itself.

The Harriman Portrait company has a personal estate of \$3500 instead of \$1500, as it reported to the county clerk. A slip of the pen made the "3" read "1" in the duplicate filed.

Ice Yacht Championship.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The ice yacht race for the championship of America today, twenty miles, was won by the leader of the Hudson river club, in 46 minutes and 19 seconds.

Killed by Falling Rock.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 5.—Two men were killed and two badly injured by falling in of earth and rock in a mine today.

BACK HOME AGAIN.

The Herald Representatives Return from the Sunny South.

The Michigan editorial excursion party returned home early Friday morning. The members of THE HERALD staff, Professor C. G. Swensberg, George B. Catlin, Mrs. E. H. Wilson and Mrs. L. N. Catlin, have made the sanctum joyous and glad by their return, and the stories they tell of southern hospitality. Each one brought home mementoes of the trip, and the editors and reporters are happy in the proud ownership of quaint, curiously carved canes and unique conceits in scarf pins. Added to these, boxes of fragrant cigars were passed around, and the reporter of THE HERALD who is not smoking a 25-cent weed today is saving it for Sunday consumption or to envelop a rival reporter in its delicious fumes when he shall meet him.

Riparian Owners' Meeting.

A meeting of a few riparian property owners was held last evening in the council chamber to consider the dock line question and the matter of signing a deed conveying their interests to the city. City Attorney Taylor was present and explained the act of the legislature under which the property could be acquired and the manner in which the conveyance should be made.

A Neighboring Mistake.

Amateur soprano—It's just too mean for anything! That dog of yours howls every time I sing.

Neighbor—I'm very sorry, mum.

—Why don't you stop him?

—You see, mum, we didn't know it was that way?

—What way?

—We thought, mum, that you was trying to spite us by singing every time he howled.—New York Weekly.

Of Course It Was.

Tom—Did you ever hear Smith tell about that trout he caught last summer?

Jack—No, but it must have been a big one.

Tom—A big fish?

Jack—No, a big lie.—Yankee Blade.

READY FOR THE GAG

The House Has Adopted Randall's Rules.

ADDING TO MAJORITY'S POWER

They Will, it is Said, Retard Rather Than Advance Legislation—Gossip About the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The house has adopted a system of rules by which the democratic majority can be suppressed. The rules which have been adopted are, with slight modifications, those which were framed by Samuel J. Randall to prevent legislation. Mr. Randall was a patriotic democrat, who had a patriotic regard for the patriotism of the people and a profound distrust of the ability of a democratic majority of his own party in the house to legislate wisely. The democrats in the present house have adopted his rules and his policy. They are afraid to trust themselves. They are not willing to give the rank and file any discretion, and have acknowledged the fact that their only safety is to bind themselves by hard and fast rules so that they can escape the strongest possible guarantee against blunders. The old principle about riders on appropriation bills has been adopted. And by this means the house has bound itself hand and foot and announced the policy in effect that it does not intend to do anything except to pass the necessary appropriation bills, and even these are to be subjected to an arbitrary cut of ten per cent.

First One to Attack.

Already there is a revolution upon this point. Mr. Holman has given notice to the chairman of the other committee which have charge of appropriation bills that unless there shall be a cut of at least 20 per cent in all the bills reported they may expect his opposition in the house. In some bills he proposes to endeavor to make a much larger reduction than that. The first bill to be attacked by the appropriation committee will be the West Point or Military Academy bill, which is in charge of the committee on military affairs. General Wheeler of Alabama, of that committee, will make a vigorous opposition to any interference of Chairman Holman with his appropriation. He denies in advance that it will be possible to cut the bill to any lower figure than that at which it will be reported. It will be brought into the house with an increase of appropriation of the bill of last year. This increase, General Wheeler says is absolutely necessary for the health of the cadets and the prosperity of West Point. General Wheeler was himself a student at West Point many years ago and he has always kept himself well informed as to the needs of that institution. He does not think the place for democratic economy to begin is by cutting down the appropriation of the military academy.

Out the Appropriations.

On this subject he says: "We have cut the appropriations for that institution as much as they can possibly be cut, but notwithstanding this the total amount is greater than last year. This is due to an improvement that is imperatively demanded. The gas plant in use is the same that was in operation when I was a cadet there. The pressure was poor and the capacity totally inadequate, so that the miserable gas has resulted in ill effects upon the cadets. Among those who graduated, seventeen were unfit for duty by reason of injured eyesight brought about by this poor gas. A new plant is needed and we have provided for it. The military men of Europe when they come to this country go to West Point to see what we are doing and what kind of a showing we make. We have reduced the expenses of that institution to the lowest possible amount and propose to maintain it by the bill regardless of the opposition of anybody. We will resist not only the attempt of Mr. Holman to effect a twenty per cent reduction but any further reduction in any quarter; it can not be made." It appears that the Behring sea negotiations have not progressed as far as had been supposed. The work accomplished by the four experts representing the United States and Great Britain does not encourage the hope. It may therefore be necessary for the commissioners to continue their inquiries as to certain points even after the board of arbitration shall have entered upon its duties. It is not true that the arbitrators have been agreed upon. A number of powers have been suggested as likely to prove agreeable to both parties, notably Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, but with the exception of Sweden none seems yet to have been met without some objection or other on the part either of the United States or Great Britain.

Most Difficult a Halt.

Another difficulty is that there is a disposition on the part of Great Britain to have more arbitrators than is desired by the United States. The desire of the president, it is understood, is for restricting the number as much as possible in order to simplify matters, and to the Great Britain would readily enough consent were it not for Canada, which insists upon having a representation of its own upon the board; and as Lord Salisbury is equally desirous of having Great Britain properly represented by a commissioner of his own choosing, it is evident that under such circumstances the commission will not be composed of less than five and possibly even seven members.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed here at the report that it has been deemed necessary to build a building in Chicago for the national democratic convention, when a hall so available, eligible, and well adapted to the purpose as the Auditorium can be secured. It is ascertained, however, that the national democratic committee has directed that a hall be secured that will hold 15,000 persons, and as the Auditorium will hold but about 8,000 the latter is deemed unavailable. The national democratic committee has done a great many things which are pronounced absurd by eminent democrats here and the order for a signpost to hold 15,000 persons is regarded as another blunder. This demand, it is understood, has been made largely in the interests of Tammany Hall, which expects to send in its own following some two or three thousand persons as full boomers. The ordinary

convention hall is not adequate to the boundless ambition of the Tammany men, who assert that they will surely secure the democratic nomination.

WAS A CHARMING AFFAIR.

The Teacher's Reception was a Dazzling Social and Numerical Success.

The reception tendered the city teachers last evening by the board of education and Superintendent Chalmers in the board rooms, was a pleasing and happy event. The scheme was devised for the purpose of drawing the teachers and the members of the board of education together, that they might become acquainted and that the members of the board might see whom they are employing to mold the destiny of the rising generation. The rooms were nicely decorated with ferns, wreaths of evergreens, palms and bouquets. Prof. Wellenstein and his orchestra furnished music for the occasion, and Mrs. Carl Nichol sang several solos. Nearly 250 teachers were there and they were a happy, pleasant and social collection of intelligent educators.

Between the numbers on the programme the time was spent in introducing friends. Members of the board were circulating freely among the crowd, shaking the hands of the pretty school ma'ms with the utmost cordially. The reception was conducted on a plan that made all present feel like friends and as if they were all members of the same family. Probably so large a number of the city teachers never before met on such a sociable occasion as the one afforded last evening.

Trustee Hagy, in speaking of the affair said that the members of the board would soon be called upon to employ teachers for another year and they thought it would be a benefit to meet those from whom they would probably receive applications for positions. The number is so great that it is seldom a trustee sees half the teachers in the city schools, and the plan adopted by the board for bringing about a closer relation, socially, will no doubt be continued each year.

SENSATION IN LISBON.

Community All Stirred Up Over the Strange Actions of a German.

People living in the vicinity of Lisbon were stirred up by a small sized sensation yesterday. A German named David Fifer had a seventeen-year-old daughter who disappeared. When the neighbors made inquiries about her, they were informed that the girl was dead and buried. Nobody knew of her sickness, and her father said he hadn't thought it necessary to say anything about it. The girl was dead and had been buried in the orchard. That was all there was of it.

The neighbors were suspicious and sent for the sheriff of Oitawa county, who brought a deputy sheriff and a physician with him. The body of the girl was exhumed, and it was found that she had died of black erysipelas. The two hundred people who had proposed lynching the old man demanded an explanation of his strange conduct, and he said that girl wanted to be buried in the orchard; that he had made her a coffin of cherry because he thought that would last longer than pine; and lastly, that he had kept quiet because he was afraid of body matches. The body was re-buried and the community breathes easier again.

Cure for Obesity.

A certain fat man in New York who wished to reduce his weight began by collecting pamphlets offered by firms that advertise cures for obesity. He was much struck by the fact that all agreed in one particular. While each firm advised the regular taking of its particular cure and several said, "Others are useless or worse," all insisted that a great deal of exercise and a peculiar diet must be taken with the medicine.

About six months afterward the pamphlet collector, now no longer a fat man, entered a New York drug store.

"I'm eternally obliged to you," he said to the proprietor.

"How's that, sir?"

"Six months ago I weighed 227 pounds. Now I weigh only 180."

"Would you kindly give me your name and address, sir?" said the fat-cure vender in great delight.

"Certainly," and he gave it.

"Now, sir, if you'd allow us to refer to your case we should be greatly obliged."

"Certainly. That's what I came in for. I've written out a certificate."

He handed it to the delighted proprietor, repeated "I'm eternally obliged to you," and departed.

Then the druggist read the following certificate:

"I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. —'s pamphlet on the cure of obesity. In consequence of reading it, I have reduced my weight in six months from 227 to 180 pounds, with great benefit to my general health. I rigidly followed the pamphlet's advice to take regular exercise and eschew fatty, starchy and sweet foods. This saved me a good deal of money, for I never took one particle of Mr. —'s medicine."—Youth's Companion.

An Editor Pro Tem.

A drummer for a certain paper will not be sentimental young woman on a Grand Trunk train going up to Port Huron, and it was not long before his modest diffidence so impressed her that she let him sit beside her and divide the charming landscape with her through the same window. After a delightful talk of half an hour he began to refer to himself and his labor.

"What business are you in?" she inquired naively.

"The newspaper business," he said.

"Oh," she twittered, "how lovely it must be to be an editor. So much intelligence is required. Such intellect. Such a comprehensive breadth of knowledge. So much of all that develops a man's brain and makes him equal a scientist, teacher, poet, artist, politician and statesman. I am sure"—and oh, how softly sweet her eyes turned upon him—"I am sure I could love an editor."

Then the modest, diffident drummer kicked his sample case under his seat and didn't tell her any better.—Detroit Free Press.

An Appropriate Background.

Miss Elsieby (at furniture store)—Would I look well in this chair, Penelope?

Penelope—I should think so. It is an antique, you know.—Brooklyn Life.

HE USED TO TEACH

A Chicago Man Tells About the Old Ways

COMPARING THEM WITH NEW

How the Children are Forced Into Studies Far Beyond Their Capabilities. Other Hotel Gleanings.

"I used to teach school once," remarked H. G. Seaman, a Chicago attorney at Sweet's yesterday. "That was long before the days of the 'new education,' as some its devotees are pleased to term it, and so I would probably be considered an educational back number; but there are two classes of people that, from an educational standpoint, fatigue me exceedingly. One class is those who are always claiming our school system to be the best ever known, and the other is composed of those pessimistic old grumblers who think it is a rank failure, that modern children don't learn anything and that we are all going to the demitition bow-wow. Both are entirely and completely wrong. Our school system isn't very good and it isn't very bad. Like Jack Spratt's pig, it is just a fair average. To say that the children of today aren't learning anything is to state a falsehood. I ever learned more in the same length of time than they do today. To question the practicality of many of the things they learn is perfectly legitimate. From the standpoint of practical utility, much that modern education teaches is utterly useless and some of it is absolutely harmful. Our educational system isn't balanced. We waver between the condemnation of the cranks and the dazzling theories of the enthusiasts. The cranks have an infinite series of grievances and the panaceas of the enthusiasts are as numerous as the sands of the sea shore. We try to establish an educational system that will unfold and cover these countless divergent theories, and as a result we make a mess of it. The children learn because they can't help learning."

Teach a University Course.

They are taught so many things that it would be strange indeed if some of them didn't remain in their minds. We establish a high school and in less than five years are teaching the rudiments of everything that is taught in a university. That doesn't satisfy us and so we extend the curricula to cover the freshman and sophomore years of an ordinary college.

In our primary schools we teach everything from reading to botany and from mud pie making to zoology. We "study the child," you know, and reduce him to a thumb rule. When we have thoroughly analyzed him and understand him, we teach him in a systematic manner. A teacher who isn't thoroughly and progressively systematic has no business in a modern school room. The superintendent is the regular fountain head of all educational wisdom and every teacher must follow in the rut he makes. If he says the children must learn 300 words in a certain length of time, they must be taught that number whether they are able to learn twenty or not. I think these are the two real defects of our educational system—we teach too much and we try to follow cast iron rules too much. When these two vices are eliminated, I think we shall have an ideal system. I'm not prophesying when the elimination will take place.

One thing now is certain. Our system isn't practical enough to meet the requirements of every day life. I don't mean practical in a business sense, but in the broad general sense of fitness. Despite the theories of Comenius and the principles of Pestalozzi, the Athenian boy who learned only the songs of the Grecian bards and chanted "the tale of Troy divine," was better fitted for his life's work than our high school graduate, unless this high school graduate knows a mighty sight more of practical life than my boys know."

Edmund Russell on Man's Dress.

"Although I am lecturing on the subject of reform in woman's dress, I don't think man's dress has reached the perfection of art yet," remarked Edmund Russell at the Morton yesterday. "If it were only inelastic, it might be endured; but it is positively unhealthful and is injurious to the healthy development of the body. Whenever a tailor shall make you a coat, he draws it across your chest just as tightly as he can and that compresses your lungs. The next tailor draws it a little tighter and that continues ad infinitum. The constant pressure of that coat is almost as injurious as a corset would be. When I have a coat made I insist that the tailor shall make it large enough so that it will be loose when my lungs are expanded to their fullest capacity. In that way my lungs are never compressed. "And the high collars that men wear. Of the ugly, atrocious implements of fashionable torture, they are the worst. They press against the jugular vein and impede the circulation; they cramp the vocal organs and compel the wearer to talk in a cramped, unnatural tone. He can't turn his head, nor lower his chin, so he looks straight ahead and tries to be happy in the blissful consciousness that he is wearing the latest thing out."

"Then look at the dress suit. It is a fitting climax to the rest of his wearing apparel. It is ugly and uncomfortable and has no legitimate right to exist. It is here, however, and no man thinks he can go out in society unless he wears one. There is little that is artistic in masculine dress. These cut-away and sack coats look nasty and catchy on a young man; but we haven't any dress suitable for a middle aged or old man. So far as jewelry is concerned, modern jewelry is so effeminate that it is considered almost exclusively to women, and I don't wonder. The jewelry of today isn't fit for a man to wear, but look at this"—pointing to a magnificent turquoise ring set in handsome silver, massive, majestic and beautiful. "That ring once belonged to a Persian monarch. One can feel its strength. He knows intuitively that it must have been the property of a man; and a man who could take his sword and shield and throw himself into the thickest of a fight. Compare that ring with this"—pointing to a man's gold ring of modern design. "See how weak and pitiable that seems in comparison with this masterpiece of

ancient art. There has been jewelry made that was worthy of a man; but it hasn't been made in our time."

Lobby and Register.

Harry Whigham of Eaton, West Virginia, a furniture buyer; H. G. Seage a Lansing insurance man; C. H. White, a prominent Reed City physician arrived at the Morton yesterday. J. O. Nesson of Manistee, D. O. Tiliouso, a prominent Muskegon attorney, and W. W. Cummer, a leading Cadillac lumberman are guests at the Morton.

A. T. Hughes of Detroit, L. J. Doy, a Ludington cigar manufacturer, and William H. Hughes of Detroit, editor of the Michigan Catholic, are guests at Sweet's.

J. H. Carson of Benton Harbor, H. G. Laseell of Big Rapids and C. E. Warren of Traverse City dined at the New Livingston yesterday.

C. Davis of Jackson, S. B. Tibbets of Benton Harbor and Chas. Spangier of St. Louis registered at the New Livingston yesterday.

C. F. Barnard of Stanton, S. H. Hurdley of Lake City, and Major E. C. Watkins of Rockford, dined at the Eagle yesterday.

L. W. Earl of Burr Oak, C. O. Skinner of Howard City, and G. A. Beardsley of Stanton, arrived at the Eagle yesterday.

M. B. Puleigher of Ann Arbor, M. R. Stevens of Muskegon, and S. Stone of Flint, registered at the Eagle yesterday.

F. H. Squier, a Big Rapids jeweler, M. H. Benson of Kalamazoo, and N. Friedman of Muskegon, are at the Morton today.

G. VanWert and wife and J. A. Roberts and wife of Chicago, are the guests at the New Livingston.

L. V. Davis, a Fremont lumberman, Ed N. Bush of Detroit and J. Gorton of Flint, are guests at Sweet's.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Archie never cut fish. Inspirations are few and far between. The first cooek was made in England in 1294.

A clock made in 1671 is still in going order. To purify water hang a small bag of charcoal in it.

No man is as tragic in his troubles as he thought he would be. It is over fifty-seven years since there was a bank failure in Baltimore.

Miscrow is competing with Kansas for the honor of producing the largest crop. F. Nicholls Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," has been four times married.

Cejas studied most satisfactorily while lying at full length, face downward, on the floor. The total expenditure for the new apartment in New York up to Dec. 31, was \$24,309,900.

Make but few explanations; the tempter that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating. There are in Europe at this moment some 27,000,000 of men ready to take the field in a fortnight.

The consumption of water in New York city is very large, averaging 160 gallons a day for each person. There are nearly 10,000 steamships in the world and their aggregate burden amounts to about 10,000,000 tons.

A billion dollars would buy 300,000 young men enough capital to start in a profitable business for the remainder. The color of oak is deepened by a solution of asphaltum in spirits of turpentine. Varnish afterward with boiled oil.

A New York clergyman has, according to a New York paper, married 13,000 couples and received over \$60,000 wedding fees. The first Colonial coins issued in this country were struck in Massachusetts in 1652. They were three, six and twelve pence pieces.

The constitution of the United States has been published in New York in the Hebrew language, with explanatory notes in Hebrew. A Holiday for the Housewife.

Does any one, except, perhaps, the housewife herself, reflect how the holidays are multiplying for teachers, preachers, merchants and workmen—all sorts and conditions of men, and how we may look in vain the calendar through for a single holiday for women? New Year's day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, election day and Christmas. On each of these days of rest for men, as well as on Sunday, the great day when even the ox and the ass are to do no work, the woman of the house is expected to prepare a better and more elaborate dinner for her lord and master, to keep the baby more quiet, and to see that the children are not noisy that the husband be not disturbed.

Besides this, there is a demand already conceded in some cities for a Saturday half holiday and a very general demand for eight hours work instead of ten, all of which releases not the wife and mother from the ceaseless round of care that makes her older at forty than her husband is at sixty. Why do not the housewives combine, form a union, and strike to be taken out to dinner on every holiday when the man does not labor? Suppose she let the fire go out in her range when he locked his office, and they both went to a meal, perhaps more simple and less perfectly cooked than she might prepare it. Suppose she loosed the leash of worry and smoothed the care lines out of her face once a week, would he not be the