(FROM THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 23.)

Latest Foreign News About Books.

London, September 22.

The chief book of the season devoted to art will be King's "Pictures of Buckingham Palace," published by Heinemann next month. The promise of Captain Scott's story of the British antarctic expedition and of Holman Hunt's "Pre-Raphaelitism" this autumn has also excited much interest. The memoir of George Macdonald, now coming out, it is announced, will not be supplemented by any family biography. Lady Lindsay's "Godfrey's Quest" is the best volume of new verse looked for immediately. Fisher Unwin is bringing out a book on the Riviera by Dr. Strasburger, of the University of Bonn, and a Yorkshire novel by J. S. Fletcher.

I. N. F.

Paris, September 22.

A sensational charge against Prince Talleyrand, Napoleon's Minister, is made in the volume, just issued here, entitled "Lettres et Papiers de Nesselrode," edited and selected by Count A. de Nesselrode. According to these documents, Prince Talleyrand, through complicity with Fouché, the Minister of Police, obtained nearly all of Napoleon's confidential reports and papers, and communicated them to Emperor Alexander I. One of the rewards reaped by Talleyrand, according to this book, was the marriage of his nephew, Edmond de Périgord, to the Duchesse Dorothée de Courland. This marriage was the means of creating, through the Duchesse de Courland, a convenient channel of secret communications with Napoleon's Minister.

C. I. B.

Books People Are Reading.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The most popular books of the week, as reported by the circulating department, were as follows:

Adult Fiction.—Caine's "Prodigal Son"; Ward's "Marriage of William Ashe"; Thurston's "The Masquerader"; Duncan's "Dr. Grenfell's Parish."

Juvenile Fiction.—Finley's "Elsie's Holidays"; Stratemeyer's "Campaign of the Jungle"; Henty's "Lion of the North."

Non-Fiction.—Pitman's "Shorthand Instructor"; McMurray's General Method.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Boston, Sept. 22.—Among the books most frequently in demand at the Boston Public Library during the week were the following:

Fiction.—Lynde's "A Fool for Love"; Bassett's "The Little Green Door"; Eggleston's "A Daughter of the South"; Goodwin's "Claims and Counterclaims"; Brooks's "Dorothy Dainty at the Seashore" and "Randy's Luck"; Fraser's "A Maid of Japan"; Sinclair's "The Divine Fire"; Carryl's "The Transgression of Andrew Vane"; Quick's "Aladdin & Co."; London's "The Game"; Vance's "Terence O'Rourke, Gentleman Adventurer"; Sheehan's "Glenaar."

Miscellaneous.—Hart's "The American Nation"; Washington's "Tuskegee and Its People"; Wells's "The Wheels of Chance"; Maquoid's "Pictures in Umbria"; Vardon's "The Complete Golfer"; Hagar's "The American Family"; Reid's "The Principles of Heredity"; Ular's "Russian from Within"; Lewis's "The Mormon Menace."

PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY.—Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The books most read this week are as follows:

History, Travel and Biography.—Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America"; Townsend's "Asia and Europe"; Thompson's "Diplomatic Mysteries"; Wallace's "Russia"; Hay's "Castilian Days"; Murray's "Sketches on the Old Road Through France"; Dixon's "Life Worth Living"; White's "Autobiography"; Wilde's "De Profundis"; Kildare's "My Mamie Rose."

Miscellaneous.—Ohley's "Commercial Value of Rare Metals"; Linscott's "Bright Ideas for Entertaining"; White's "School Management"; "Roses and How to Grow Them."

Fiction.—Heigh's "House of Cards"; Loomis's "Minerva's Manœuvres"; Shute's "Real Boys"; MacGrath's "Man on the Box"; Hutten's "Pam."

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—Washington, Sept. 22.—The following list of books called for at the Library of Congress indicates the tastes of readers here this week:

History.—Rambaud's "Russia"; Botsford's "Rome"; West's "Ancient Worlds"; Villari's "The Balkan Question."

Descriptive and Travel.—Libby and Hoskin's "The Jordan Valley and Petra"; Curtis's "Modern India"; Atkinson's "The Philippine Islands"; Griffis's "Corea, the Hermit Nation."

Biography.—Bain's "The First Romanovs"; D'Arbrante's "Memoirs of the Emperor Napoleon"; Elkind's "The German Emperor's Speeches"; Froude's "Life and Letters of Erasmus."

Fiction.—Thurston's "The Gambler"; Green's "The Millionaire's Baby"; Gorky's "Foma Gordyeiff"; "The Sign of the Fox," by the author of "The Commuter's Wife"; Duncan's "Dr. Grenfell's Parish"; Sinclair's "The Divine Fire."

What N. Y. Booksellers Say They Are Selling Most.

The six best selling books in New-York this week, as reported to The New-York Tribune Weekly Review, were taken in the following order:

1. "Pam"	Baroness von Hutten	(Dodd, Mead & Co.)	$1 50
2. "The Gambler"	Katherine Cecil Thurston	(Harper & Bros.)	1 50
3. "The Marriage of William Ashe"	Mrs. Humphry Ward	(Harper & Bros.)	1 50
4. "Constance Trescott"	S. Weir Mitchell	(The Century Company)	1 50
5. "The Garden of Allah"	Robert Hichens	(Frederick A. Stokes Company)	1 50
6. "The Masquerader"	Katherine Cecil Thurston	(Harper & Bros.)	1 50

LITERARY NOTES.

In his next book, "Back to Sunny Seas," it is said that Mr. F. T. Bullen will deal with the West Indies "and its problem." We are not particularly pleased with the latter part of the announcement, for Mr. Bullen writes too well on sea life and natural phenomena to waste his time on problems.

A Professor Wertheimer has written a biography of Napoleon's unfortunate son, the Duke of Reichstadt, and it will be published by the John Lane Company, with numerous portraits. Another figure in the history of that time is the heroine of a book on which Mrs. Catherine Bearne has recently been engaged. This is Désirée, the wife of Marshal Bernadotte, King of Sweden. This daughter of a Marseilles merchant, who married the son of a Gascon lawyer, spent her childhood in the shadow of the Revolution, lived at the Court of Napoleon, and died a Queen after about as romantic a career as European annals could show.

The Putnams have reprinted the compilation by Mr. Cuyler Reynolds, which was first called "The Banquet Book," under the title of "Classified Quotations." They have also reprinted Mr. Robert Christy's "Proverbs, Maxims and Phrases of All Ages," in this case compressing two volumes into one by using a very thin paper. Both books are useful for reference, whether the reader is a writer, a speaker, or, for the matter of that, a hostess preparing dainty cards for her dinner table. They are bound in flexible covers and are as convenient to handle as they are agreeable to look upon.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce a new book by the late Max Müller. It will be called "Life and Religion."

MacLehose & Co., of Glasgow, whose editions of Hakluyt, Purchas and Coryat have recently brought them honor, have now in hand a reprint of another rare old book. This is the "History of Japan," which was published in 1698 by Kaempfer, who served as physician to the embassy sent once a year to the Emperor of Japan by the Dutch East India Company. A translation of the work appeared in England in 1727, and this is the text which the Glasgow house will reprint.

Those who follow the gentle art of criticism are commonly supposed to find their adventures in the world of books and art alone, but an anecdote which has recently got into print points the fact that even your mild mannered critic occasionally figures in an exciting episode. The story is told of Mr. Gruneisen, who succeeded Chorley as the musical critic of "The Athenæum." It appears that during the civil war in Spain he was sentenced to death as a spy, was placed in position, blindfolded and heard the commander of the firing squad say, "Make ready, present." Just as he expected to hear the word "Fire!" he involuntarily made on his forehead a sign which Free Masons would understand. "Thereon," runs the tale, "the officer in command suspended the proceeding, and having asked Gruneisen why he had not said that he was a Free Mason before eventually saved his life."

Mr. Noel Williams, whose beautifully illustrated books on divers French courtesans are favorably remembered, will publish this winter a similar volume called "Queens of the French Stage." It will be made up of monographs of six famous actresses, the wife of Molière, Marie de Champmesle, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Mlle. de Camargo, Justine Favart and Mlle. Clairon.

The scene of Mr. Stanley Weyman's new novel, "Starvecrow Farm," is laid in the North Country in the year 1819, when the working classes, impoverished by the long struggle against Napoleon, were seething with discontent and latent rebellion. It treats of events which have hitherto been almost totally neglected by the novelist.

The severe handicap under which Herbert Spencer labored is recalled by Mr. Frederic Harrison in "The Herbert Spencer Lecture," which he delivered at Oxford last March, and which Henry Frowde has published in book form. Mr. Harrison says:

At thirty-five Spencer suffered from a breakdown which left him a permanent invalid, so far as continuous mental attention was concerned. Dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous irritability dogged him for the rest of his life. His labor was continually interrupted for weeks and even for months together. At no period after middle life was he ever capable of more than three hours of reading or dictation in each day. The effort of composition was seldom continued for more than half an hour, or even ten minutes, without a pause to rest. After a few hours of work he was unable during the rest of the day even to read a novel or to engage in general conversation. The slightest mental effort, or the most ordinary excitement, brought on that cerebral congestion which cut him off from books, from society, from sleep, and even artistic amusement. Fishing, sailing and strolling along the seaside were the only solace of these cerebral disorders. The extraordinarily scant time which Spencer could give to reading, to composition, or even to meditation, and yet the achievement of so vast a result—this remains a problem for psychologists and biologists to solve.

As the season advances there is more news of books on art to be expected before Christmas. In their "Library of Art" the Scribners will soon bring out a volume on Pisanello, by Mr. G. F. Hill, a work which will be received with special interest, for there is no good book on the subject in English. This will be followed in the same series by a volume on Constable, by Mr. Sturge Henderson. Dr. G. C. Williamson has in press an elaborately illustrated volume—which will probably be published by the Macmillans—on "English Portrait Drawings in Pencil and Pastel." It will treat of such men as Downman, Cotes, Gardner and Hoare. The same author has largely rewritten the book on Cosway, which went out of print soon after its appearance in 1896, and will reissue it with new matter and many illustrations.

An art book which, for some reasons, will be of livelier interest than anything else brought out in this field within the next few months, will be Holman Hunt's "Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," which the Macmillans will print in two richly illustrated volumes. There has been any amount of debate as to just how the celebrated brotherhood got itself formed, and Mr. Hunt, as one of the original members, is expected to make new, and perhaps surprising, contributions to the subject. Some hint of the thoroughness with which he will elaborate his narrative is given in these words:

I must rely simply upon the charm of my theme when treating of men who were searching out a new perfection in life and lovingly teaching it to others. The manner in which our particular views were conceived, and the order in which our coadjutors came together, the qualifications and character of each, our consultations and our resolves, will scarcely be intelligible until the conditions are understood in which young artists found themselves a few years before the middle of the nineteenth century, when the future members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement were boy students.

Science promises to surpass art in at least one of the autumn books, so far as the achievement of truth in pictures is concerned. A German traveller, who is also a devoted photographer, has recently been taking some remarkable negatives in Equatorial East Africa. By the skilful disposal of bait he has been able to make snapshots of all kinds of big game, not only by day, but by flashlight, as the animals left their lairs at night. The English "Bookman" says that Herr Schilling's work has achieved a sensation in Germany unequalled since the publication of Nansen's "Farthest North," and that an English translation is in preparation.

HOW AUTHORS ADVERTISE.

From The London Academy.

The favorite plan of authors seeking publicity has been to challenge attention by the individuality of their dress. Here once again the elder Dumas was to the front. He delighted to appear in the uniform of the National Guard, with medals pinned to his breast, though it is doubtful whether his motive was anything deeper than a vain, childish delight in gauds. "He was the sort of man," one of his enemies once said, "who was capable of riding behind his own carriage in order to prove that he kept a negro in his service."

A certain Irish æsthete once appeared in the stalls of a London theatre wearing a jewelled brooch in his long hair; but he was anticipated in this respect by Théophile Gautier, whose many colored waistcoat was always the most conspicuous object in any theatre which he entered, and even by Disraeli, with his rings outside his gloves and his green trousers. It is said that M. Paul Bourget also wore green trousers when he was a denizen of the Latin Quarter; but that was in the days of poverty and early struggles, and perhaps he had no others.

NOT AN UNRULY MEMBER.

From Pearson's Weekly.

An extraordinary case is reported of a girl, born at Wertheim-on-the-Main in 1890, who, as the result of illness, when six years old, lost the use of every member except her tongue. By dint of long practice she finally was able to eat, write, and even sew, by means of her tongue alone. She took up the end of cotton with her lips, and with a dexterous turn of the tongue made a knot in the end. She cut out dolls' clothes, manipulated an easy cutting pair of scissors with her lips, while to thread the needle she stuck it into the table with her lips, and with tongue and lips passed the thread through the eye with perfect ease. In the course of years the tongue lost its original shape, becoming thin and pointed and of unusual length.

ANOTHER PEACE CONGRESS

Doubling the Marine League—A Protectorate of Neutral Commerce.

London, September 16.

One of the most experienced Admiralty lawyers has been defining for me the objects for which another peace congress can be summoned by President Roosevelt next spring. These are: First, the doubling of the marine league of jurisdiction over the coast sea; second, an agreement among maritime powers respecting contraband of war, and, third, the exemption of all private property, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents. The first two points he considers entirely practicable and of the highest utility, while the third is the logical sequel to the humane and beneficent policy advocated by the American government since the Declaration of Paris and the agreement with Italy respecting the inviolability of private property in time of war. A programme of this nature will be, in my informant's opinion, the natural outcome of a war waged virtually for the command of the Pacific, the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door principle, and the President has the prestige and moral authority requisite for convoking an international assembly and securing the incorporation of these great policies in the permanent law of the civilized world.

The three-mile limit has become incongruous when the effective range of modern artillery exceeds seven miles. The natural limit of territorial jurisdiction on the border of a coast sea is the low water line, and if there has been an extension of local authority over a belt of water three miles in width it has been justified by the necessities of coast defence and the protection of fisheries and private and public property. By the comity of nations this exclusive jurisdiction is universally recognized, and immunity from acts of belligerency is guaranteed within this strip of coast sea; but with the increased range of modern artillery a broader zone is indispensable for shore defence and customs and fisheries regulation. The three-mile limit ceases to be an adequate safeguard when battleships can bombard coast fortifications at a distance of over seven miles. The doubling of the zone, within which acts of belligerency are contrary to the law of nations, is essential for the protection of coast inhabitants. Some maritime nations have already assumed a limited jurisdiction over six or seven miles of coast sea in their revenue and municipal laws, but these claims are not sanctioned by international practice. Another congress at The Hague can double the marine belt for defensive purposes, and it will be a genuine peace measure for the protection of every maritime nation.

The broadening of the marine belt of territorial jurisdiction will revive discussion respecting the method of measuring it, whether from lines between headlands or from the sinuosities of the coast; and a good many awkward questions of fishing rights would arise; but these difficulties are capable of adjustment in a representative international assembly. Practice is not uniform in determining local jurisdiction over territorial waters under the three-mile regulation; and the claims of nations are acquiesced in by their neighbors and rivals in a spirit of accommodation. With the doubling of the belt a closer approach to common standards of measurement and action might be made, and this would be a great gain. The chief argument for the removal of the anomaly of a three mile safeguard when the range of modern artillery requires a seven-mile limit is the defence of exposed ports, and especially the entrances of interoceanic waterways. Sea power may be the only effective agency for guarding the approaches of neutral waters in time of war; but the security of commerce will be materially increased, if the zone where belligerent operations are excluded be broadened. A waterway like the Panama Canal will be safe during a period of hostilities because its neutrality is guaranteed by the American government, whose fleets will be there to protect it; but the broader is the zone of secure approach and anchorage at each end, the fewer will be the risks of international complications. At Panama, as at Suez, a seven-mile limit will be a safeguard of increased efficiency for the unmolested passage of commerce.

Even more important than this extension of territorial jurisdiction is an authoritative classification of contraband of war. The Declaration of Paris exempted from capture neutral goods under any flag, and even the enemy's goods under a neutral flag; but this immunity from seizure and confiscation is nullified by the practice of having every government instruct its naval commanders and regulate its prize courts, and decide for itself what constitutes contraband of war and when a blockade is effective. Whenever there is a maritime war the marine underwriters act as though there were no protectorate over neutral commerce, and merchants and shippers are compelled to pay exorbitant premiums for the insurance of legal and innocent cargoes. So long as the definitions of contraband differ and every government is licensed to arrange its own scheme of classification commerce must remain paralyzed and helpless during every war between maritime powers. A peace congress can render the world a service of inestimable value by bringing about an agreement on the subject of contraband of war. Mr. Field's proposal was that private property of any person whatsoever, and public property of a neutral nation, should be regarded as contraband of war when consisting of articles manufactured for, and primarily used for, military purposes in time of war and actually destined for the use of the hostile nation, but not otherwise. This definition may be too comprehensive; but it illustrates, not perhaps the precise principle which may be established at The Hague, but at least the uniform practice which may be introduced by international agreement. If there were a definite understanding on the rule of contraband, to be interpreted and applied by the tribunals of a belligerent State, shipowners and merchants would know where they stand and not expose themselves blindly to the irresponsible operations of cruisers.

The world is not ready for either disarmament or compulsory arbitration; but it is eager and impatient to have the losses and damages sustained by peaceable neutral commerce reduced to the lowest possible points during every period of hostilities. This result can be accomplished by having the battle of sea power fought by the armed fleets and by exempting private property that is not contraband from seizure and confiscation. To naval martinets brought up in the traditions of the Napoleonic wars these limitations of belligerent rights may seem counsels of perfection timed for the millennium; but every practical student of modern diplomacy is convinced that the risks of international complications from the capture and confiscation of neutral commerce are far more serious than the temporary advantage gained by the seizure of supplies designed for the enemy. Certainly, neither the British government during the South African war nor Russia during the campaign with Japan profited by the capture of neutral cargoes. Each power has had high bills of costs to pay for operations of this kind. The time has passed when any neutral nation with a powerful fleet can allow its commerce to be harrassed and raided by belligerent cruisers. When there is an outbreak of war honest neutrals are entitled to have their commerce and trade go on without molestation and to have as little disturbance as possible while the navies are fighting. The exemption of private property from seizure is a wise and humane principle which will secure a comprehensive protectorate over neutral commerce. It is worthy of the best traditions of American diplomacy.

I. N. F.

SEEKING FOR A WHALE.

New-York Scientist Tells of Conditions in Newfoundland.

L. P. Gratacap, curator of the department of mineralogy and conchology at the American Museum of Natural History, has just returned from a scientific tour of Newfoundland. He left here alone in the early part of July. His objects were to procure specimens of insects for W. Beutenmuller, ants for Professor W. Wheeler, fossils for Professor R. P. Whitfield and, most important of all, a sulphur bottomed whale, the greatest creature that lives in the sea. He succeeded in all but the chief object, and he hopes that he will be able to make arrangements with Dr. Rissmuller, who is the chief proprietor in the whale industry of the island, for a whale this winter. He left the island at what is believed to be the beginning of trouble with the United States over the Gloucester fishermen and in the midst of an epidemic of mining fever.

The trouble with the United States is being brought on by a law of the island's Assembly, which has also caused internal commotion. The law forbids the people of the west coast from selling herrings as bait to the fishermen of the United States, who are in the habit of buying from them on the way to the fishing banks. The people of the west coast of the island owe practically all their prosperity to the money brought to them by the outside fishermen, and the law is a great hardship upon them. As yet it has not injured the fishermen, since the herrings have appeared in abundance outside the three mile limit. The difficulties that may be brought upon them in the near future threaten to be serious, and while Mr. Gratacap was in Newfoundland Elihu Root, who has recently been appointed Secretary of State, visited the island and investigated the conditions.

The interests of the east and west coasts of the island are entirely different, according to Mr. Gratacap. While the people on the west coast live largely upon the results of their trading with the fishermen from the United States, those on the east depend on fishing for cod, seals, salmon and whales, either coastwise or off "the Labrador," as the people call the coast of Labrador.

In discussing his trip yesterday Mr. Gratacap said:

The mining fever was at its height while I was in Newfoundland. The mineral wealth of the island was discovered a great many years ago, but the few mines put into operation were in most instances permitted to fall into disuse. Now the mineral wealth has again been recognized and every one is out attempting to establish mining claims.

The mines of the island are unusually rich, though not so rich as some of the mines they tell about in the west of the United States. Copper mines were opened at Tilt Cove, on Notre Dame Bay, in 1864, and have been yielding richly ever since, and bid fair to continue doing so. There are copper and zinc mines at York Harbor, on the Bay of Islands. I found a mining engineer from New-York City investigating an abandoned iron pyrites mine for a company of the United States. Sulphite and antimony are found in paying quantities, and a chromite mine has been discovered at Bluff Head, on Port-a-Port Bay. This metal is very rare. The only other mines that I can think of are in California and in Palestine.

Land in Newfoundland may be purchased from the government for 30 cents an acre, and mining rights are easily obtained. Really marvellous iron mines have been found on Bell Island, in Conception Bay. There is a vast quantity of granite in the interior.

Up to the present Newfoundland has continued to be uninhabited except along the coasts. In the interior of the island are vast forests of fir and other evergreens. Contrary to the laws of the country, which practically exclude the great corporations from the island, several great English paper manufacturers have lately been trying to get possession of some of these forests. I do not know what the outcome will be. The centre of the island is inhabited by two great herds of caribou, which attract many hunters there in the season. Outsiders with rifles must pay $25 each to get into the island. The lakes and streams, especially of the uninhabited interior, swarm with trout and salmon.

The passage of the law prohibiting the sale of herrings as bait to foreign fishermen is really a retaliatory move. The people of the eastern coast of the island are not interested in the sale of bait and are angry with the United States because of the exclusion of their cod. The Gloucester fishermen practically supply our market. The people of the island are consequently compelled to send their fish to the countries about the Mediterranean Sea, where vast quantities are required. They send their herrings mostly to the West Indies along with their timber.

Dr. Rissmuller, the man from whom I hope to get a whale for the museum, is a German chemist. He has developed a series of processes by which he turns the entire whale into commercial products. He makes leather of the skin, oils of the fats, fertilizer of the waste parts and is reported to have a herd of female whales from which he obtains milk daily. It is reported that whale milk is extremely rich and nutritious. It was through the kindness of Dr. Rissmuller that Palmer was able to make his cast of a whale that was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. The only part of the whale that we want is the skeleton. While he will probably let us have a skeleton for nothing it will cost about $1,000 to mount the bones and bring them here. The sulphur bottomed whale, the sort that we want, is the largest creature that dwells in the sea. It grows from 75 to 90 feet long.

"ROD TOO MUCH USED."

Dr. Hamlin Warns Against Cruelty to Children.

A vast amount of inhuman treatment of little children is directly chargeable to a mistaken interpretation of the old proverb "Spare the rod and spoil the child," the Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in Washington, D. C., told a congregation in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Dr. Hamlin spoke on "Jesus Christ and Little Children." He said:

Jesus took a very definite attitude toward childhood. The religion in which he was reared took an exalted view of childhood. The Jewish faith taught that God has special care for little children. Judaism did not quite produce the public school, but is it too much to charge that that institution, upon which we place so much dependence, is directly traceable back to the synagogue? The Jews held that "He that spareth the rod hateth his child," and from that it is our proverb came. Far, far too often is it misconstrued. There is frightful abuse of it to-day. We have driven corporal punishment from the school, and in a thousand and one ways have we safeguarded the minds and bodies of our little ones. Legislation and philanthropy have done much and are doing much to relieve the sufferings of children.

But neither legislation nor philanthropy can always reach into the home and end the cruelty that is often practised there. Thousands still think that the dull boy may be made bright and the bad boy or girl good by the use of the rod. If you remonstrate with these parents you get the most amazing replies.

Observe the children in our parks and squares on any fine day. Here a baby is held, carelessly, with face uncovered toward the blazing sun. Watch children twitched and jerked and slapped by nurses and maids. Watch the anger that is expressed in the children's faces at the vile language applied to them by these women. Remonstrate here and see how much worse you have made it for the child. The nurse or maid vents her anger at you on the child. Take your complaint to the parent, and you meet the surprising and terrible belief that the children get only what they deserve. They uphold the servants in their abuse of the children and finally, and usually with anger, quote the old proverb at you.

The Jewish law has been entirely misstated and wrongly interpreted. Rod means restraint, constraint and self-control. I do not say that all physical punishment of children is wrong. There is a beneficent ministry of pain, which at times serves to remind us of selfish indulgences. But such punishment cannot be too carefully applied.

SCHOOL CLEANING PLANS.

Movement on Foot to Improve Present Method of Janitors.

Plans are on foot to change what is called "the only system of 'grafting' in the Department of Education." This system is the one under which the janitors in the schools are paid. At present $1,100,000 a year is devoted to them. The committee on care of buildings has a scheme to increase this amount to about $1,600,000. The committee proposes to pay all janitors at the same rates per square foot of flooring as are paid them in Manhattan and The Bronx.

Except in the cases of a few schools in Queens and Richmond, the janitors of the schools are really quasi-contractors with the Board of Education. Each janitor is paid a given sum of money each year to keep his school clean. Out of this sum he hires helpers and puts the surplus into his own pocket. In some of the larger schools the janitors receive incomes larger than the principals.

At the new Morris High School the janitor is to get $12,000; at the new Public School No. 62, $10,897; at the De Witt Clinton High School he receives $12,419 50; at the Wadleigh High School, $10,645; at the new Public School No. 188, $10,897 50, and at No. 65, $9,264.

The new plan which has been suggested is to pay the janitors of the schools in accordance with their values to the School Department, and to contract out the cleaning as the erection of the schools is contracted out. It is believed that the scheme, if adopted, would not only save several times $100,000 a year to the department, but would result in better service being rendered.

At present the janitors find it to their interests to hire just as cheap labor as they can find to look after the schools. Under the proposed system the janitors would take general supervision of the schools, attend to the heating and ventilating apparatus, etc.; the department would look after the rents of the few buildings that it has been found necessary to hire and the contractors would see to the cleaning. Under this scheme the janitor could not draw more money than the pay of a good, all around mechanic.

The report that presents the plans to the Board of Education says, in part:

There can be no doubt that some janitors are overpaid, while others in the smaller schools are poorly paid. In Manhattan and The Bronx the prevailing system has lead to grave abuses. The janitors have instituted a sort of padrone system, employing the cheapest and most undesirable help. Some of the janitors employ men who are unable to speak English well enough to be understood. Some time ago the Board of Education passed a resolution forbidding the janitors from hiring persons unfamiliar with English.

It is suggested that an inspector be appointed for each of the forty-six school districts of the city, whose duty it would be to methodically and periodically examine into the sanitary condition of his schools, the condition of the heating and ventilating apparatus and the methods in which the small repairing is done. Such officers would closely link the Buildings Bureau with the schools.

No reason appears why the cleaning of the schools should not be let by public advertising, as other needs of the department are met. The work might be let by districts. Many contractors in the city make a specialty of this sort of work and would probably be glad to bid on school contracts. Such a method of disposing of the cleaning would eliminate many Civil Service complications.

BRINGS PRISONERS FROM PANAMA.

Lieutenant Long, of United States Marines, Arrives on the Havana.

Lieutenant Long, of the United States Marine Corps, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Havana from Colon, accompanied by three non-commissioned officers and six marines, the last named being under arrest—two for desertion and four for riotous conduct. Lieutenant Long is judge advocate of the case against the prisoners and would not discuss their arrest.

It was learned at the navy yard that the charge of riotous conduct against four of the marines is not of a serious character, but under the law enacted by Congress they cannot be reinstated. They lay their troubles to disorderly houses across the border from the canal zone. All were taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and later may be sent to the naval prison at Portsmouth, Va. Three members of the crew and two second cabin passengers of the Havana were taken off at Quarantine and sent to Hoffman Island. All had high temperatures.

Books and Publications. Books and Publications.

A Servant of the Public

SECOND LARGE EDITION of the clever, interesting new novel by **ANTHONY HOPE**

"One of his best, IF NOT HIS BEST NOVEL. Ora Pinsent is likely to remain in memory as a reality, a significant personality."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A Servant of the Public

"Strong, thoughtful, witty."—*San Francisco Call.*

"Filled with social philosophy of the acutest sort."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Imagine much that is best in Meredith or James, and all that is best in Anthony Hope, and you have a fair idea of 'A Servant of the Public.'"—*The Globe, New York.*

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FOR A PEACE SOUVENIR.

Artist Wants City to Raise Funds for Making of Memorial Vase.

Gustav Fuchs, a "delineator of works of art," wants the support of the public in preparing a peace souvenir for the President, which he calls a "Biography in Plastic." He wants the city to hold a festival to raise the necessary funds.

The "Biography in Plastic" is to consist of a vase and stand, surmounted by a group representing "Peace," the whole standing about eight feet six inches high. The vase is to bear a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt and various scenes from his life, as well as an inscription setting forth his efforts toward obtaining peace.

Things Odd and Interesting.

RUBIES FOR 10 CENTS.

Dr. Horace G. Byers, professor of chemistry at the University of Washington, says he has discovered the means of making rubies which can be sold at a profit for 10 cents each. His laboratory is in the basement of a saloon.

FINDS GORILLAS SEVEN FEET TALL.

M. Eugene Brusseaux, a French official and explorer, returned to Paris from Africa with a story of a race of giant gorillas in Algiers. They are seven feet six inches tall, four feet across the shoulders, and one of them, which the explorer killed after a thrilling encounter, weighed 720 pounds. One of its hands weighed six pounds. The explorer has many photographs of the animals in their wild state.

TABBY SWALLOWED HER GOLD TOOTH.

A cat in Concordia, Cal., swallowed the gold tooth which her careful mistress had had put in to replace one decayed from eating condensed milk. The cat is dead, and was buried in a coffin lined with mouse skins.

CO-EDS TO LEARN HOW TO EAT.

While all the other students of their sex are learning how to concoct more or less edible dishes to torture their young husbands' digestions, the women students of Northwestern University are learning how and what to eat. A chair of gastronomy has been established at the head of the table in the long dining hall.

LIGHTNING, BEARS, HONEY MONEY.

A dog tied to his kennel in the yard of Gottlieb Sahn, near Hillsgrove, Penn., became so noisy that his master was forced to let him loose. The dog took up the trail of two bears in the woods near by, and Gottlieb followed. The trail seemed to end at the foot of a tree split by lightning the day before. As Gottlieb was studying the tracks something sticky dropped on his hat. Investigating, he found that the tree was filled with honey, which, when collected and marketed, increased the good Gottlieb's income for the year by $135. The dog got a little of the honey.

COURTED 45 YEARS; 3,000 LOVE LETTERS.

After a courtship of forty-five years and the exchange of 3,000 love letters and four dozen photographs, a couple in Constance, Switzerland, got married. Herizfeld, the bridegroom, when a young man, told his sweetheart that he was going away and would return to marry her when he had £20,000. He kept his word to the letter, and both remained true to their vows.

EYES DROP OUT, BUT SIGHT REMAINS.

A man in Berlin awoke recently in terrible pain and found his left eye on the pillow. With the assistance of his family he put it back, but has to hold his head erect while on the street for fear it will drop out again. The right eye fell out soon after the first acquired the falling trick, and now the poor fellow fears that some time he will literally lose his eyes. His sight is as good as it ever was. The case has been brought before the Berlin Medical Association.

ELOPERS 96 AND 74 YEARS OLD.

Kyler Betts, ninety-six years old, a farmer, of Gonzales, Tex., eloped with Mrs. Elizabeth Mobley, seventy-four years old, of Austin, Tex. They were married at Lockhart, and returned to Austin at midnight. The attitude of their parents has not been made public.

EDITOR BUYS A PROTECTING LION.

When the timid correspondent goes to beard the editorial lion in his den in Evansville, Ind., hereafter he is likely to have more than a figurative experience in lion taming. Clarence P. Wolfe, Editor of "The Times," in that place, bought a beautiful $1,500 beast from a circus stranded in New-Harmony. He boldly announces that he is training the animal to recognize Pro Bono Publico at five hundred yards.

THEATRE HATS PRECIPITATE A RIOT.

The objections of some women in Berne, Switzerland, to removing their hats caused a riot in a theatre. The women paid no attention to the shouts of the crowd back of them, and finally one of the attendants forcibly removed some of the offending headgear. A riot ensued, and the management put out the lights. The place was soon emptied, but the fight continued for some time in the street.

STOPPED BOAT TO GRATIFY BABY.

A woman caused the big sidewheeler Holland to put back to her pier at Holland, Mich., so that, as she explained to the irritated captain, "baby could say goodby to auntie," who was on board.

BEARS HOLD UP TROLLEY CAR.

An electric car, loaded with early morning passengers bound from Woodland, a suburb, to Duluth, was held up half an hour by a big bear and her cubs. No one on the car was inclined at first to expostulate with Mrs. Bruin, but at last, as she evinced no dangerous tendencies, two or three of the bravest approached. The bear was annoyed by their attentions and moved majestically away.