MEN and MATTERS IN THE FORE as the WORLD MOVES

The Teaching of Music.

BY W. S. B. MATHEWS.

(Author of "The Great in Music," "A Popular History of Music," "How to Understand Music," etc.)

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The choice of an avocation in life is or ought to be determined by the character and tastes of the individual and the opportunity the proposed avocation offers, if successfully pursued, for personal satisfaction and financial independence. Any avocation not affording to the individual a variety of mental gratifications, of such character that a man can properly take an interest and a pride in it, is not a good one to select. Therefore the first point for the young man to decide concerning the profession of music teaching is whether it would afford him a pleasurable field for hard work—for hard work is the law of success in any profession. The second point is often overlooked by the young, and the man finds himself in a profession which is overcrowded, or a profession which in its actual daily administration is irritating, troublesome, exacting and unrewarding from a mental standpoint. Remember that the only satisfactions in life which you can be sure of are those you carry within yourself. Now in regard to the satisfaction to be gained from teaching music, one might take a short cut, not unlike Punch's in regard to marrying. His advice was, "Don't," but he meant, "Don't unless you have to." So with teaching music, unless music exerts over you a fascination which makes everything else look pale, it is very likely you might find some other business which would give a better reward. But the great proportion of those who teach music have been caught in the fascination of music and have drifted into teaching because they were not fit for anything else. Boys are called to this vocation sometimes, just as they used to be called to preach, before salaries got so low, relatively.

Financially considered the profession of teaching music has few very large prizes. Unlike the profession of medicine, which in a city like Chicago affords perhaps twenty prizes worth above $50,000 a year (several of them being for surgery, where rates are high because responsibilities are also great) the profession of music does not afford a single prize of so much as $10,000 to a teacher, and not more than one such amount to a teacher and player combined. There are several, however, of $8000 and several more of $5000 a year. Half this sum is, however, a rather handsome professional income to practitioners of good repute and valued experience. In the smaller cities the leading teachers of music are able to earn somewhere about $2000 a year, and any well-qualified young man of good business tact may expect to build for himself such a business in any city of 20,000 people or so. The average prizes, of course, are very much smaller. A lady music teacher in a seminary rarely has a larger salary than about $700 or $800 and a home. The same woman working independently for a series of years would build herself a larger business which would be all her own in place of being subject to the chances of re-engagement from year to year.

It is unfortunate that very few teachers of music are thoroughly qualified for their work. In this respect the musical profession is far below the other so-called "learned" ("instructed") professions. The trouble is that the whole subject of musical education needs to be reconstructed from the ground up—none of our schools, or the foreign either, for that matter, covering the ground at all adequately. Of course if one proposes to teach "music" one should know music, and this means that one should be able to hear music in a musical manner, just as one who knows the French language thoroughly hears French, i. e., takes the ideas into his mind as they pass, as the autocrat used to say, "without stopping to taste them." Now all our schools take the musical ear for granted and do nothing to educate it, whereas the musical ear is an expert ear, an ear educated to grasp tone—combinations and successions in a musical manner. This is the first mistake. Then all of the so-called "theory" of music is acquired in a purely abstract way, the pupil in harmony after a year of study not being able to tell by ear a tonic from a dominant, a major from a minor chord, or a nominative case from a verb. The most serious break our so-called musical educators make is in not educating the students in what we might call the "literature" of music—meaning thereby the general body of musical masterworks, as the expression of composers' personalities, certain characteristic musical ideals, typical beauties and contrasts of style. No school anywhere, in Europe or here, has classes or courses in tone-poetry systematized in any rational way—in fact, no such classes of any kind. The pupils take for lessons a piece by Haydn, a piece by Mozart, a piece by Beethoven and a piece by Chaminade or Liebling, and have no idea that there is any essential difference in the musical idea illustrated. This is a fine thing, perhaps, for Kimball Hall and Paris, but it is a trifle hard on Vienna and Salzsburg.

There is quite a flourishing circle of teachers at the present time who think that music is more successfully taught to children for the first few years upon tables and toneless instruments. Perhaps? No! The art of music consists of tonal forms, succession, tonal beauties and tonal moods. It is a question of hearing them sympathetically and clearly, of playing them in the same way and of feeling them in their meaning and strength. You can raise a crop of tones and a growth of tone power only by planting seed of like character. No music, no music-think.

Thus it happens that young teachers who draw a diploma or certificate as an incident of a year's tuition find themselves less instructed than they supposed, and, above all and most fatal for ease in business, they have never so much as heard of the principles of musical pedagogy. They do not have an idea of what it is they wish to accomplish in the pupils beyond simply to "make them play." The what and the how of the playing, the two essential things, are as yet beyond them. The school ought to have seen to that. It is like turning out doctors who have never given attention to materia medica or the symptoms of disease.

It is not the part of this discussion to supplement the omissions of the certificating schools, but at least we may say something. The first and main thing in music teaching, toward which every lesson has to work, is music. Now, music consists of two somethings, although many persons have but one of them. There is first something actually sounding and to be heard. Even in hearing we hear much beyond what sounds. Every chord or melody tone is heard as it actually sounds, and is felt according to what we imagine to be its place in key. That is, we expect it to lead to something else, and when this expectation takes on a truly musical form (as the result of heredity and training) we call it musical feeling. Then by insensible shades this nimbus of expectation appertaining to the actual hearing of tone combinations passes over into something else. Our mood changes with the music. As Walt Whitman says, the music is what "awakens within us when we are reminded by the instruments." The music in fact is both—that which sounds, and that which awakens by reason of the sounding.

From this point of view music is another of those marvels we find so numerous in modern science. Just as when the thousand miles of iron wire thrills throughout its whole length by a current of electricity so delicate that it can be taken upon the tongue without harm; and the sheet-iron diaphragm of the telephone transmits the vibration waves to the wire, while a similar diaphragm at the other end takes up those vibrations and recreates them again into speech; just so in music the tone combinations of Beethoven, awakened, it may be by nervous irritations or ecstacies, when taken properly into our century later ears, have the power to awaken in us again the mood and the spirit of Beethoven in the moment of composing. And in this enjoyment of the music there are always two equal factors—the pleasure in the sounds and the successions of sounds, and the change of state in the hearer as a result of sound-waves which have gone straight inward to the soul of the man and there effected changes and inspirations of mood. It is a legitimate pleasure, for music is the great and universal art form of our times. It contains a body of strength and beauty surpassing that of painting—surpassing even that of literature. The real motive in those forms of composition we dignify by the term literature is elevation of soul and spirit, and music accomplishes these things more easily and directly, and also in vastly more manifold manners.

Hence the foundation of music teaching is to lay a foundation for musical hearing (ear training), for musical feeling (sympathetically hearing) and for musical intelligence (to recognize strength and beauty of design). To these three we add, as a part of the same, the musical hand, the automatic hand to reproduce upon the keyboard every shade of the musical thought. Then we have musical education, and if the hand is good enough and the spirit high enough, and the ear strong enough, we may have an artist.

There are certain business aspects of the profession which need to be considered. The first of these is the proper standard of qualification, which ought to be relatively the same for a young man as when to college education he adds the technical school. This means first-class teaching, good talent and hard study, at the end of which the young man should be a good player, a fine musician, a man of musical taste and of cultivated personality.

For carrying on the profession satisfactorily a young man should have a studio and give all his lessons there; it need not be downtown, but preferably in a residence district. What one loses by the distance of some possible patrons is made up by the nearness of a sufficiently large public. This enables him to give school children lessons after school.

A French Heroine.

The French Grace Darling—otherwise Rose Here, fisherwoman—becomes not less heroic as later and fuller accounts of her exploits at Ushant reveal the extent and daring of her bravery.

She was gathering shellfish on the rocks near the Pyramide de Runion, when out of the fog she heard despairing cries, and, looking seaward, perceived a boat containing fourteen men which was drifting wildly at the mercy of the strong currents among a mass of dangerous reefs.

The occupants of the boat, afraid to throw themselves into the sea on account of the swift tide, plied their oars with the courage of despair and shouted at the top of their voices for assistance.

Rose ran down to the foot of the cliffs, and, without losing a moment, plunged into the boiling surf, dressed as she was, and swam to the boat.

Climbing on board she reassured the sailors as best she could, and, then taking her place at the rudder, steered the boat with marvelous adroitness past dangerous reefs to Pen-ar-Rock, distant about two hours by rowing from the Pyramide de Runion.

Rose Here is so poor that the British Consul at Brest has started a subscription for her. But she is obviously rich in something more valuable than money.

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THE CARMEN'S VOTE.

THE street carmen have nearly unanimously rejected the offers made by the company and the public await the next act in the drama. It is to be regretted that propositions voted on were bunched so that propositions essentially dissimilar in their nature had to stand or fall together. As the rate of compensation per hour was impinged upon the issue of responsibility of the corporation for the acts of its employes and both had to be decided together, it is impossible to do more than guess which was the more instrumental in the result.

In such a business as railroading a corporation is held to such strict responsibility for any damage that may occur to others in the prosecution of its business, and such damage depends so entirely upon its control and discipline of its employes, that it is difficult to see how it can utterly abdicate the right to employ and discharge them, inasmuch as its possession of that right is its sole means of protecting itself and the public. If it abdicate this right in favor of the union, then, in law and logic, responsibility should follow control, and the union should respond in damages for such injuries as the courts now compel the corporation to repair.

It is unthinkable that the law will separate responsibility from control. No court will attempt to do so. In the event of a suit for damages against the United Railroads for the act of an employe the corporation will not be permitted to plead that it had no control of its employe, having entered into an agreement that it should neither employ nor discharge him. The court would hold at once that such agreement is ultra vires and cannot be pleaded in avoidance of damages.

The doctrine that the corporation is the principal and the employe is its agent and that the principal is responsible for the act of the agent is as deeply embedded in the law as any doctrine known to that science. Corporations will not be permitted to evade it by giving up control of the employment and discharge of their agents. This is the point that is important to the public, which is quick to penetrate to the logic and justice of any proposition which affects its welfare.

The law provides a remedy for every wrong. To be a remedy it must be efficient. If a man sustain an injury in person or property the law must right him. For an injury inflicted by the United Railroads, by the act of an employe, the law will not entertain an action against the carmen's union on the ground that it and not the corporation has control of the employes, because the carmen's union is not a corporation, it has no legal existence in the sense in which the corporation has whose property it will control if it control the employes. A verdict against it would be no remedy to the person injured. To pursue redress in that direction would be a vain thing and the law compels no man to do a vain thing in pursuit of redress.

It will be seen then that this issue goes farther and deeper than any question of hours and wages. It is a fundamental issue. If the United Railroads abdicate control the law must be rewritten before it can also abdicate responsibility. On the other hand, if the union take control it takes it without responsibility until the law is rewritten.

As a proposition of law and reason it seems clear that control and responsibility are indissolubly united. To carry it further and into other activities where labor is largely employed the same principle of responsibility goes wherever there is risk and hazard. If one employe be injured by the act of a fellow workman, by his omission in the ordinary processes of their vocation, the one injured does not seek redress of his fellow agent. He goes to their common principal, their employer. That principal is not allowed to plead that he has abdicated the right to employ and discharge and therefore to control his agents. He is held to rigid responsibility.

These principles rest upon such a sound foundation of reason and are so necessary for the security of rights that it seems strange that anywhere in the United States they should require restatement. The proposition to divorce responsibility from control has no basis in reason, and is so distinctly revolutionary that it would seem only to require statement to be immediately rejected by men reared under and accustomed to the orderly operation of our system of law.

Official reports indicate that in 1902 the mineral products of the United States aggregated in value more than one billion dollars. It is always gratifying to know that the general American public are getting rich. While it may not mean community property, it always involves community of interest.

REPORT OF THE MOSELY COMMISSION.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Alfred Mosely The Call is in receipt of a copy of the report made by the commission bearing his name, which recently returned to England to acquaint British educators upon the methods of common school and college education in force in this country. During the last three months of the past year the Mosely Commission, consisting of Mr. Mosely himself, the originator and financial supporter of the project, and twenty odd representatives of educational institutions in England, made a searching study into the fundamentals of our school system with a view to bringing benefit to the institution of the new education act in Great Britain. Certainly the minute investigation into the operation of every grade and order of school that is contained in this thorough report of the Mosely Commission should fulfill the purpose for which the philanthropist conceived the project.

Far less technical than the rest of the report and valuable as a simple expression of his own conception of American educational methods is Mr. Mosely's preface to the extended reports of the several members of the commission. "My observations lead me to believe," says Mosely, "that the average American boy when he leaves school is infinitely better fitted for his vocation and struggle in life than the English boy, and in consequence there are in the United States a smaller proportion of 'failures' and fewer who slide down hill and eventually join the pauper, criminal or 'submerged tenth' class. The aim of education in America is to make every boy fit for some definite calling in life."

That is the strongest impression of the value of American education that Mosely bore away with him. The contrast between the practical, formative schooling which the American boy receives and the antiquated drill in the classics and poesy which is the heritage of the young Britisher leads the writer to assert that, for the English, "the regime of the past, however successful it may have been, is obsolete."

Another surprise in our educational methods awaited Mosely. While we taught the regulation old three "r's" with the same steadfastness as any Eton or Harrow master, the promoter of the Mosely Commission had not long to investigate before he discovered that another "r" enters into our curriculum and that is reasoning power. Improving upon the teaching of our English cousins, the American educator trains his charges into the spontaneous manifestation of the initiative, both in thought and action. That is why it is possible that American trained engineers are at present in complete control of the operations of the Rand mines—a fact which first aroused Mosely's curiosity concerning the methods of instruction in force throughout our common schools and led him into making the recent investigations.

No more blind to our failings and shortcomings than are we ourselves, the writer thinks that the great thing lacking in our educational system is a scale of remuneration commensurate with the labor that is performed by our teachers. This and the corollary necessarily following—the scarcity of male teachers, Mosely considers as the only flaws in a scheme for the training of youth that is far in advance of any Old World system.

Our health authorities are urging the immediate public necessity of antiseptic contrivances on telephone transmitters. While the suggestion may protect us from death-dealing germs, "central" will see to it that we continue to suffer from serious nervous diseases because of our need of this modern convenience.

COSSACK IGNORANCE.

MUCH complaint has been made in Russia about Americans being unfriendly to the Russians in Eastern Asia. They do not stop to consider that Russia was the aggressor in unfriendly acts and did all she could to provoke American feeling against her. This began in the repeated and defiant violations of her promise to us to evacuate Manchuria. Her stay there is the cause of the present war, in which American commercial interests are likely to suffer. After the war began Russia slandered our navy by widely publishing that the officers of the Vicksburg refused or neglected to come to the rescue of the crew of the Variag when she was sinking. Captain Marshall of the Vicksburg reports that he sent his two cutters and a whaleboat to rescue the Russians and that two Russian officers of the Variag were saved and given quarters aboard his ship. In St. Petersburg it may seem a light thing to charge inhumanity under such circumstances, but in this country it is taken to be rank ingratitude, and is resented by our navy and our people.

A late report further illustrates the Cossack determination to create an excuse for the maltreatment of such Americans as may be caught in the war zone. In the Cossack centers of Manchuria the story is told and believed that our warships aided the Japanese in the bombardment of Port Arthur. The sodden Cossacks could not invent such a story, even in the frenzy of too much vodka. It must have been told by their officers, who knew better, in order to incite them to outrages upon such Americans as might be within reach. Any man with sense enough to pull a trigger would know that such a story was false. But those ignorant creatures believe it, and if we had interests enough within their reach they would no doubt strike them such a blow as would be a cause of war between the two countries. The Russian officers who must be responsible either for the origin of the falsehood or of failing to make such a denial of it as would cause its propagation to cease must be held directly responsible for it.

While this policy of provocation is pursued by Russia Americans are not unmindful of the correct attitude of Japan in diplomatic and international matters. If she were the oldest member of the international family instead of being among the youngest she could not more scrupulously keep faith and observe her international obligations. There is no boasting, no swashbuckling, no misrepresentation or complaint about the attitude of other countries, no snarling and snapping, but a steady devotion to the hard duty the patriotic islanders have set for themselves. The contrast impresses Americans as it does the thinking people of the other Western nations. Russia has done nothing but whimper over her reverses and tattle about her neighbors and is likely to end in having no sympathy anywhere.

THE MORMON DEFENSE.

THE Smoot inquiry has lagged for lack of witnesses. Numerous apostles and bishops had business and religious calls outside the jurisdiction of the United States for whom Senatorial subpenas were out, and the investigation mill in consequence is without grist. The matter is not ended, however, and the inquiry will be continued in the hope that these inspired persons will get a revelation that they are needed in Washington.

It is undoubtedly the opinion in Mormon circles in Utah that so far the church has the best of it. The hearty welcome given to President Smith in the recent conference put at rest all question of the approval of his testimony by his people. The old gentleman was looked upon as having been led out to martyrdom for the faith, but who pulled up the stake at which he was to have been burned and with it brained his tormentors. When he went on to Washington there was great uneasiness, which subsided when by reference to his memorandums he was able to fix the census of his wives and children, thereafter getting back safely to Zion. But others of the hierarchy who were summoned as witnesses conclude that the president has told enough and so they go elsewhere where subpenas cannot follow.

The Deseret News, the church organ, deals naively with the subject in excusing these absentees, saying: "John W. Taylor and M. F. Cowley have each declined to go voluntarily to Washington in response to ministerial interference, as they view it, with political affairs in the case of Senator Smoot, and with their personal affairs as the proceedings disclose to other witnesses. They do not propose to have their family relations proclaimed throughout the land, through their own act, unless under compulsion."

This means that enough proclamation of relations of that kind has been made in the testimony of President Smith, and others who are in the same fix don't intend to say "me too" under oath if they can help it.

Mormons complain that instead of looking into the election and qualifications of Senator Smoot the Senate has put the church on trial. But they seem to forget that Smoot in his answer put the church in issue. As we said at the time, this would necessarily compel revelations proving the continuance of practices by the bishops and other clergy which violate the law and the pledge by which Utah got into the Union. If they are compelled to make painful proclamation of their abundant family affairs Brother Smoot is responsible

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Yankee Ingenuity.

Beating the Mexican customs service along the border is as popular with the representatives of northern manufacturing concerns as "boosting the internal revenue" in Tombstone saloons is with the Arizona cowboys. Recently a commercial traveler for a big Boston shoe factory gathered in a large order for his wares in the City of Mexico and hurried home to fill them. Three months later a consignment of shoes marked "Jose Smith, City of Mexico," fell into the hands of the Mexican officials at Nogales, and after passing through the formality of confiscation they were publicly auctioned off.

There was a large crowd on hand to bid for the shoes, but an examination of the consignment revealed the fact that they were not mates, but all "rights." In consequence the bidding was light and the entire lot was finally knocked down at a ridiculously low figure to a stranger in the town. About three weeks later the Mexican officials in the customs office seized at Juarez another consignment of shoes, and in due time they were put up for auction. Intending bidders, however, were startled by the discovery that all the shoes, about 4000 in number, were "lefts." Naturally the sale was a failure from a financial standpoint, and the goods went to an unknown bidder, who bought them in for a handful of Mexican dollars.

Eventually these two consignments found their way into the City of Mexico and to the shelves of some of the leading retail shops; but before they had reached their destination they had been carefully assorted into pairs and reboxed by the shrewd Yankee drummer, whose ingenuity had been responsible for their novel method of transit through the customs channels into the southern republic's capital.

What She Would Do.

One of the most fun loving members of the Native Daughters of the Golden West is Miss Johanna Myer, the outside sentinel of Golden State Parlor of this city. In that office she has charge of the anteroom and must remain outside of the meeting room while the others are within discussing the business of the parlor. Some time ago one of the grand presidents of the order officially visited the parlor and in her official capacity questioned each officer to ascertain how well she understood the duties of her station. After Miss Myer had answered the questions asked she wanted to know if it was in order to ask the grand president a question.

"Certainly," was the reply; "that is what I am here for—to answer any question in relation to the work of the parlor."

"Well, then," continued Miss Myer, "if you were in my place, that of outside sentinel, sitting in the anteroom all by your lonely, and there was a rap at the door and you discovered that the alarm was given by a gentleman, what would you do?"

"Why," said the dignified grand president, "in that case I would ascertain if he wanted to see any member of the parlor, and would, if such were the case, politely request him to wait until I could summon the member."

"That is not what I would do," said Miss Myer.

"What would you do?" asked the visiting official.

"Worthy grand president," slowly said the outside sentinel, "I would look through the wicket, and if the man was a good looking one I would make sure that the inner door was locked, then admit him into the anteroom and have a nice chat with him until it was time to close the parlor."

The Night Gang.

De night gang wuk on de railroad track—
  Heah dem hammehs ringin'!
De tin lamps flahe en de wicks buhn black,
  En de derrick chains am swingin'.
De leadeh he staht det chantin' song,
En he know each man will pass it 'long.
Mah neighboh he pass et 'long to me;
  "Ho-he!
    Ho-Hi!
      Ho-he!"

When de white man rams dem rivets in
  Each bone ache in de socket;
But Sam he wuk wid a happy grin
  En a brown flask in his pocket.
Now de section boss he mak his trip,
En while he's away Ah take ma nip.
En den Ah'm busy es Ah kin be:
  "Ho-he!
    Ho-Hi!
      Ho-he!"

De night gang wuk till de red sun rise
  En den drop pick en hammeh;
En de flat-cah roll across de ties
  En all abohd we clammeh.
Den stop at de grog-house on de way
En spen' six bits ob mah hahd wuk's pay.
En de day gang dey pick up de key:
  "Ho-he!
    Ho-Hi!
      Ho-he!"
  —Puck.

A Humane Shell.

"War is hell," said Sherman. We may all agree, but it is so interesting that it will be as immortal as Dante's Inferno.

A Hungarian benefactor of the species, we learn on good authority, has invented a means for making it truly humane—without its guilt, and with only five-and-twenty per cent of its danger, as Mr. Jorrocks observed of hunting.

This amiable genius, whose experience of war dates back to the Austrian campaigns against France in 1859 and against Prussia in 1866, has hit, he declares, on a solution of the problem of making military omelettes without breaking eggs.

He has invented a new kind of shell, which on bursting liberates a gas warranted to incapacitate all who breathe it without producing any permanently serious effects. A single shell of this kind bursting between the decks of a warship would convert it into the Palace of the Sleeping Beauty; only when the crew recovered they would find themselves laid up in a hostile port.

A regiment thus put out of action would be none the worse in a few days, but they would need to give parole not to fight again, or wars would never end.

This sounds like a fairy tale, but it is by no means scientifically impossible. —London Daily Mail.

Turn of the Wheel.

That men are the playthings of fate the poets say. Sometimes fate plays strange games. One hundred years ago Napoleon Bonaparte was the enemy of Russia, as of all Europe; to-day Prince Louis Napoleon, who has been appointed to command the Russian cavalry in the Far East, is a lieutenant general in the Czar's army, and probably at the present time the most dangerous aspirant to the throne of France. He is dangerous because he does not intrigue for that throne and make himself ridiculous, but simply sticks to his military duties and builds up a fine reputation as a soldier. If he distinguishes himself in this war he may become a source of considerable worry to the French Government.

Prince Louis has had no experience of warfare, but has handled large bodies of cavalry with great skill and success in maneuvers. General Miles, United States army, watched him when he visited Russia, and praised him highly. The American veteran was present at a review of Russian troops by the Czar and President Felix Faure. Prince Louis galloped at the head of his cavalry division and saluted the head of the French republic, whom he naturally regards as the usurper of his own place. President Faure gravely returned the salute, and afterward they met and became great friends.

One Stella.

A $4 gold coin, probably the only one of its kind in existence, is on exhibition at the Germania National Bank in Milwaukee. It belongs to Dr. Charles J. Lange and is valued by the bank officials at $200, although this is only approximate. The piece of gold is of the same diameter as a $5 gold piece, but thinner. On its face is the well-known "Liberty head," without the cap, however. Around this are thirteen stars interspersed with the letters "6 G 3 S 7 C 7 Grams." The exact meaning of these letters none of the bank officials has ascertained. On the reverse of the coin is a five-pointed star, into which is cut the inscription, "One stella—400 cents." Around it are the words "E Pluribus Unum. Deo Est Gloria," and around these, forming the rim of this side of the coin, are the words, "United States of America. Four Dol." About fifteen years ago this coin was sent to Washington by the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, according to the Sentinel of that city, but the only information obtained was that the coin is genuine. It is believed that the coin was minted as a design, but that the design was rejected because of its similarity to the $5 gold piece.

Royal Road to Golf.

A story regarding King Edward's first game of golf is told in The Court Circular and News. His Majesty (then Prince of Wales) was attending classes at Edinburgh University when, escorted by Sir James G. Baird, he visited the links at Musselburgh. "Tom" Brown, a famous caddie of the older school, carried the royal clubs, and on one of the greens his Majesty gave the ball a push, instead of a legitimate stroke. This was too much for the caddie, and Brown reproved his royal employer in the free language of his school. Sir J. G. Baird thereupon informed the caddie that he must be more guarded in his language, to which "Tom," to the King's intense amusement, at once retorted, "His Royal Highness maun learn, for if he had done that in a match he would have lost the hole."

Answers to Queries.

CARTOONS—Y. C., City. If you have drawn cartoons that possess any merit offer them to some daily paper or periodical. If they are desirable they will be accepted and paid for.

REPRESENTATIVES—M. H., Tiburon, Cal. There are at present 390 representatives in the Congress of the United States. California has eight. The salary of a representative is $5000 a year. He is allowed mileage of 20 cents per mile each way.

CORBETT-MITCHELL—O. A. S., City. James J. Corbett and Charley Mitchell fought a match for $20,000 aro $5000 a side, for the championship, in the rooms of the Duval Athletic Club, Jacksonville, Fla., January 25, 1894. Corbett won in three rounds. It was a knockout.

PHILIPPINES—Enq., City. Very little is known of the mineral wealth of the Philippine Islands. It is stated that there are deposits of coal, petroleum, iron, lead, sulphur, copper and gold in the various islands, but little or nothing has been done to develop the mining industry. The gold is reported on Luzon Island, coal and petroleum on Cebu and Iloilo and sulphur on Leyte Island.

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