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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—For Wisconsin and Illinois: Light showers, followed by clearing weather; warmer in western portion; slight change in temperature in eastern portion; variable winds. For Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska: Slightly warmer; generally fair weather; southerly to westerly winds. For Minnesota and Dakota: Light showers, except in southwestern portion fair; slightly warmer; southerly to westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer ....
St. Paul....	29.92	54	Helena.....	30.06	56
Duluth....	29.98	44	Ft. Totten.	....	....
La Crosse.	29.96	54	Ft. Sully. .	29.92	68
Huron.....	29.96	64	Minnedosa	29.08	60
Moorhead.	29.92	60	Calgary.....	....	....
St. Vincent	29.94	62	Edmonton.	29.74	48
Bismarck.	29.98	64	Q'Appelle.	29.82	64
Ft. Buford.	29.94	66	Medic'e H.	29.82	70
Ft. Custer..	30.06	60	Winnipeg..	29.84	58

REV. JASPER, who holds that "the sun do move," is a success as an evangelist among his race, if not as an astronomer, as he had 300 converts to put under the water last Sunday.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is to take his summer vacation at Deer Park, where President CLEVELAND spent his honeymoon. Probably he expects to find still special aroma and sweetness in the atmosphere.

DR. HAMMOND, who stands among the first in the medical profession, evidently has a distaste for the popular narcotic, as he claims that tobacco is more harmful than whisky, and that cigarettes are nearly always drugged and particularly baneful.

A POSTAL publication advises persons hunting for a federal office to keep right on trying to make a living till the commission comes, as such things are very apt to get lost by the way, and the most able-bodied promises often fail to materialize. That is easy to indorse.

SOME of the carpers insist that as an agency in capital punishment electricity is not reliable, that it is freakish and does not always kill. Others allege that it will mutilate the body in a repulsive way. In place of its being more humane, the objection is urged that the suspense will drive the victim insane, all of which renders it desirable that the facts in trials should be known.

A RECENT case of two Italians in this country, charged with murder and escaping to their native country, involves a matter of considerable interest. As they were not naturalized, the Italian government refused to give them up. Is this is the policy of Italy, or any foreign government, it might be necessary to exclude the subjects of that government. Visitors to this country must be held amenable to criminal laws.

THE Y. M. C. A. has an organ at Chicago which affords a good deal of information as to the work and growth of this organization, which seems to be greatly extending and enlarging its activities. It is stated that its property has increased nearly $3,000,000 the past two years, almost 50 per cent. In the cities generally it is securing a commodious building adapted to its varied features. In the main, its efforts seem judiciously directed and worthy of generous encouragement.

THERE is soon to be a grand naval review at Spithead, England, in honor of the visit of the German emperor. All the leading European countries are to be represented, and there will be an exhibition of the improved and most formidable war ships of the world. It is not stated that any preparation has been made by the United States government to have this country represented, and the prevalent impression is that it would not make a creditable showing with the naval powers of the world, but there has been a great improvement in this respect of late. This country could send a half-dozen vessels, recently constructed, that would give the country a better standing in the eyes of the maritime world. Others are being constructed that combine the best features of the navies of the world, and will give the United States prestige on the water. The opportunity at Spithead should not go unimproved.

THE patient waiting of the public to see how the new scheme in New York to kill by electricity in place of the rope will operate, is to have very unsatisfactory recompense. A man at Buffalo has been found qualified for the ordeal, having killed a woman, but the new law has aggravating features. The party is sentenced to be killed by electricity some time in the week commencing June 24. The day and hour are apparently not to be made known, probably not even to the doomed man. The rapid spark will do its fatal work before he knows that it is about. The public and newspaper men, especially, are to be excluded. There will be a good deal of interest to know what the individual thinks about that time, and what sensations are felt, but how this is is to be known involves a problem apparently more difficult than any of those the alert press has yet solved.

THE French nation seems to be a success at raising everything but Frenchmen. A century ago the population exceeded 25,000,000, while at the census in 1886 the count was only about 38,000,000. No other considerable nation has added so small a per cent. Emigration has been less than from most others of the old world, and still the human crop has little more than kept up its numbers. In 1789 the income of the government was $135,000,000. It now exceeds $600,000,000, and is raised with little more effort than the small amount a hundred years ago, showing that the resources and productions of the country have kept pace. The figures show this to be the fact. The savings banks now have $500,000,000, all a growth of the century. There is a chance for the arithmetic man to figure out when France will, by virtue of its relative numbers, be pushed a good ways down the list of great powers over the water. When a nation grows rich in other things and poor in men, it is on the down grade.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Distinctly disclaiming all responsibility for the views expressed by the writer, the GLOBE admits to its columns to-day a communication, to be followed by a series of articles, in which the public schools system is severely criticised and an effort made to point out the weaknesses of the American system of popular education. It will be observed that the writer does not attack the principle of popular education; but he does, in rather caustic style, picture some of the defects and fallacies of the system we have adopted; and while the GLOBE does not concur with the writer in all his opinions and conclusions, we indulge the hope that a discussion of this character will result in good. The public school system is almost as dear to the hearts of the masses as if it were a part of their religion, and there are those who consider it a sacrilege to speak evil of it. Yet it must be remembered that popular education is still in an experimental stage, and in consequence is still the legitimate subject of free, fair and open criticism. The best friends to popular education are those who search out the defective operations of the public school system and suggest the proper remedies.

Recently our own community has been disturbed by the discussion of a proposition to extend the high schools so as to give the people residing in various parts of the city equal opportunity to enjoy high school facilities. This, in turn, has revived a discussion of the question whether or not a high school is a legitimate part of the public school system, and whether it is not more disadvantageous than otherwise to the cause of popular education. There are those who object to public schools on religious principles, because of the secularizing tendencies they must ever have when under the supervision of a state whose constitution forbids anything like church establishment. There are others who hold that the only correct system of education is that established by MOSES, which makes the training of the child peculiarly a part of the duties of the family. The great mass of our population, however, is a firm believer in both the right and duty of the state to provide a system of common education at public expense, and that its benefits shall be made equally available to all classes and conditions of youth.

The only question of serious difference, then, between the bulk of the population is as to the advisability of engrafting the high school upon the common school system. It did not belong there originally, for the first attempt at popular education did not extend beyond the idea of providing a common or primary education for the youth of the country. The theory was to give each child just as much learning as would be absolutely essential and useful in every-day life, and to furnish the basis of a higher education in case the child was ambitious to attain higher conditions. There are those who reason, and with good logic, that the establishment of high schools is entirely beyond the scope of the correct theory of popular education; and as it entails a heavy additional expense, it is but natural that the taxpayers should readily coincide with this view of it.

And yet those who have stopped long enough during these centennial times to give attention to the progress the nation has made in scientific matters within the last century cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that introduction of a higher education into the public schools has had much to do with the wonderful growth of the country in conquering the forces of nature. The flood of useful inventions and discoveries which has poured its blessings over these later years of the century comes largely from the stimulating impulse of the high schools, where the youth are taught the principles of physiology and hygiene, natural philosophy and chemistry, and where they learn the practical application of scientific principles. As a result, the children of the workingman are now familiar with scientific facts that a century ago were only known to a few professional scholars. The general diffusion of scientific knowledge and its beneficial influences are the direct result of the general encouragement of scientific study in the public schools. It is due to the scientific teaching which is furnished now in every well-regulated high school that the latter half of this century has witnessed those wonderful revelations of the mysteries of nature and the subjugation of her forces.

When we stop to reflect upon the achievements of the past and to consider the possibilities of the future we may well ask ourselves if we are willing through a spirit of parsimony to put a check upon the progressive conditions of the age in which we live. Suppose that it is an extra expense to maintain high schools. Do not the boys and girls who are educated in them not only learn something about the practical application of scientific principles, but have they not also developed there a spirit of inquiry and investigation that carries them along in the pursuit of knowledge long after they have left school? Is not money expended in this direction wisely expended?

The GLOBE has said this much in favor of the extension of high school privileges without yet being satisfied that the time has come for such a general extension in this city as has been advocated by some. We are not sure but that we ought to feel our way cautiously and be sure of a firm footing, lest we get beyond our depth. We are inclined to think that Prof. GILBERT made a wise suggestion when he proposed to set apart one room in each of the district schools for high school purposes. There will be the extension without much additional cost, and if the experiment proves a success, then in due time other high school buildings can be erected.

RELIGIOUS BOURBONISM.

The general assemblies of the Presbyterian church have been in session the past week at New York and Chattanooga. They are still sectional, as the heritage of the period when the slavery question was convulsing the country and drawing the line of separation between the embittered elements. Since that azure cloud has been blown away there have been several attempts at reconciliation and reunion, but they have all failed. It is a singular fact that the religious bodies are the slowest to press palms across the chasms. These are all now filled to the surface, and only the memories of their dark and repulsive cavities remain, and still those who genuflect with the same theological angle and claim a common fruition refuse to exhibit the fraternal spirit of the soldier, the politician and the man of the world. The churches are the only home of the ghosts of the crimson passages. As it is understood, the difficulty in resuming is due entirely to unfortunately vivid memories. The hot speech of hot times has still traces of the early print, and there are phonographs in the old heads that recall unchristlike tones. The example is a bad one for the exemplars of forbearance, meekness and divine fellowship to set before the world. But fractures in sacred wares have always been slow to heal. The centennial year would have been an easy time, apparently, for renewal of the union, but it will come as a new generation crowds out the religious Bourbons. Among the leading topics to come before the Northern assembly will be a proposition to revise the portion of the confession of faith that embodies the doctrine of predestination. This asserts that God has set aside certain elect men and angels for everlasting life. No others can be admitted to the number, and the rest of mankind is "ordained to dishonor and wrath, to the praise of His glorious justice." This has come to be recognized pretty generally in the denomination as dead-letter legislation, like the old blue laws and generally the statutes in regard to profanity and Sunday observance. The spirit of the age has swept past it, and very rarely will even a clergyman be found to assert its old-time and harsh interpretation. Still, a hot controversy is likely to take place over the effort to expunge. The conservative spirit is always strong among theologians, and fears to let down any of the ancient lines. It is very doubtful that any modification will be had, although its retention involves the inconsistency of professing adherence to what is generally disbelieved. There will also, it is stated, be an attempt to secure a more positive stand in favor of legal prohibition. The attitude has been too moderate and conservative to suit the radical element, and it will press its hobby.

NEURALGIA CURES.

Some of the most important discoveries are made by accident. This is particularly the case in the remedial relation. Probably even in this salubrious climate there are those who know a little about neuralgia from personal experience. It is a quickstep nature plays upon the nerves. When lively, it will make even the truly good dance and interlard their devotions with irrelevant matter. A man who was gyrating on the verge of insanity from this cause kicked over a bee hive and was stung in a hundred places. It cured his neuralgia permanently. Another man, who was tortured with rheumatism, and for years had been almost unable to move, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and promptly filled up with the usual neutralizer, whisky, and he has never had a twinge of his old tormentor since. It is not certain that the whisky alone would do the work, but it must be at hand in sufficient volume as soon as the snake gets in his work. The medical fraternity will be slow to prescribe these remedies, as they are simple, but not convenient to administer.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

An Eastern paper presumes that Bishop POTTER had his eye upon the Italians when he descanted upon the political influence of an increasing mass of foreign voters. They are a considerable element in New York, and show great alacrity in the exercise of the suffrage, but recent investigations among them bring out some hopeful features. It is found that they are honest and prompt-paying tenants, industrious, temperate, and try to get on like natives. They do not live in a way to induce dyspepsia, and don't return to their native land when they get the means. As their capital accumulates they open peanut and fruit stands and become merchants. The chief objection to their coming is that they are so numerously shipped in gangs to work at small wages to take the place of those displaced for wanting living rewards for their labor. The old impression that an Italian likes to take cheap contracts to stick unobtrusive cutlery into people is found to be largely the fancy of romancers.

TOPICAL TALK.

"My name is 'I am that I am,'" was the reply of SCHWEINFURTH, the Rockford impostor, to a newspaper reporter who recently asked his correct title. A member of the "Church Triumphant" at St. Charles, in the southern part of the state, when asked about this new religion, said: "Christ lives. He has come to earth the second time. SCHWEINFURTH is the Savior. He is the pure one, the perfect one. He has no guile. He is God become man." It is a remarkable fact that the SCHWEINFURTH community is rapidly growing, and the singular part of it is he is gaining converts among the educated orthodox Christians. Among his recent converts are Rev. Dr. TUTTLE and wife, formerly of the Congregational church. Dr. TUTTLE is a graduate of Yale and of Andover theological seminary, but is now the pastor of the SCHWEINFURTH church in Chicago. A Baptist minister in Pennsylvania is also numbered among the recent converts, and a Congregationalist clergyman in Maine has written to SCHWEINFURTH in the last few days confessing him as the Christ. Less than six years ago GEORGE J. SCHWEINFURTH, then a traveling Methodist circuit rider in Michigan, renounced Methodism and joined the Beekmanites. When Mother BEEKMAN died he proclaimed her as the modern MARY who had given spiritual birth to him, the modern Messiah, and then set himself up as the head of "The Church Triumphant." He established the sect of the New Jerusalem at Rockford, Ill., and from that point directs the movements of his disciples and evangelists, who are being sent into all parts of the country to gain accessions to the new church. The growth of membership has been astonishingly rapid within the last five years, and organized churches of the sect have been established in Chicago, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Louisville, Minneapolis, Paw Paw, St. Charles, and other Western and Southwestern towns. The members set apart a tenth of their earnings as tithes for Lord SCHWEINFURTH, but he always takes good care to put these offerings to his private account, which now shows a balance in his favor of over $500,000.

¶ ¶ ¶

There is one thing remarked upon by all who have seen SCHWEINFURTH, and that is his close resemblance to the popular pictures of the Savior. His eyes, beard and hair are of the same color, and the contour of his face follows the lines of the paintings of the real Christ with great accuracy. There is also a sweetness in his manner and a winsome light in his eye that attracts every one who comes in contact with him. The Rev. Dr. CONDE, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rockford, when asked his opinion of the impostor, said: "SCHWEINFURTH is a dangerous man. He hardly ever fails to convert those who go there to listen to his teachings. His sophistries are hard for any one to meet unless thoroughly familiar with the teachings of Scripture on the second coming of Christ. There is not a particle of insanity about him, and I am convinced that he is perfectly free from any lust of the flesh, for I know of the most thorough tests. I have been told by women whom he has had under his sway that there is some magnetic power in his eyes which forces them to do his bidding, and speak of a belief in him when their whole nature was antagonistic to it. Outwardly no meeker, more patient, perfect man has ever come under my notice. I honestly believe that he is possessed of the devil, coming to the world in the garb of an angel of life." SCHWEINFURTH is entirely unlike the original Christ in the style of his living. In fact, he lives in the style expected of a prince of the house of DAVID. His temple at Rockford is a grand establishment, with most expensive furnishings. The modern Messiah dresses in tailor-made clothes of the finest material, and on a recent visit the representative of the New York Herald found his feet encased in silk velvet slippers embroidered with gold, instead of sandals like the Savior used to wear. A heavy gold fob chain hung from the watch pocket, and a brilliant blue and gold tie surrounded his neck. The newspaper representative was received in a commodious and elegantly furnished parlor. His feet sank into velvet carpets, and leopard and wolf skins were spread about, adding to the beauty and richness of the surroundings. The house is furnished in antique oak, and light comes in through large plate-glass windows surrounded by many hued colored glass. Everything was different from the time when the Son of Man had not where to lay his head. SCHWEINFURTH's professions are given in his own words: "I am more than Christ. I possess the attributes of JESUS the Sinless, and, more than that, I am the Almighty. In form and substance I possess the identical body which was crucified on Calvary. The time is not far off when I shall make such manifestations of my divinity and power as will startle the world and bring believers to me by thousands and tens of thousands. I expect to live on earth forever. I have unlimited power to perform miracles. I can raise the dead, cure disease, and do all the miraculous things I performed when on earth before. But I do not practice them often, because I wish to convict the world to the truth without depending on supernatural powers, but by the truth itself. There are many things in the Gospels that are inaccurate about my crucifixion and my former life on earth. I am now writing a true version of the New Testament, which will create a revolution among those who consider themselves orthodox believers. The so-called orthodox churches are the beasts of DANIEL and must be destroyed. They are filled with spiritual wickedness in high places. The abomination that maketh desolate is found where it ought not—in all the churches." The Herald representative says that during the interview SCHWEINFURTH "talked calmly, quietly, respectfully, without the shadow of anger. To all outward appearances his life is not only blameless, but he is marvelous in his power of restraint and the deliberate and collected way in which he asserts his godhead and replies to aspersions. There is no question but that he has a most unaccountable influence over the minds of those with whom he comes in contact. He numbers among his followers people of learning and culture, and his 'kingdom,' as he calls it, is growing beyond all conception."

¶ ¶ ¶

At this season, when storms are so common, and everybody is studying the relation of chemical force to electrical energy, without any very distinct or intelligent ideas on the subject, it is rather gratifying to have it explained to us that "electricity is the mechanical expression of chemical affinity." That is the doctrine laid down by a writer in a recent number of the Electrical Review, and, fortunately for him, there is nobody in position to controvert it. He says that 400 cubic feet of air, at a temperature of 100 deg. Fahrenheit, will contain one pound of water vapor, the force in which is equal to the work of lifting 1,282 tons through a distance of one foot. This accounts for the tremendous display of energy witnessed in a thunder storm, and gives a basis for calculating the capacity of a well-developed cyclone.

¶ ¶ ¶

There is something pitiable in that story which comes from Washington of the aged historian, GEORGE BANCROFT, being the victim of the misguided zeal of those whose duty it is to take care of him in his old age. He is virtually a prisoner in his home, and wholly excluded from social enjoyments. Mr BANCROFT is now in his eighty-ninth year, but his physician says that he is in good bodily health, and stands a good chance to see the century out. His mind is as sound as his body, but neither, of course, has the vigor of years gone by. The members of his household imagine, however, that it is their duty to stand between him and all callers. He is not permitted to go out of doors, and visitors are not allowed to see him. And to make his condition still more miserable, he is daily reminded of his advanced age by his manservant, who puts a tablet before him each morning, showing the number of his years, his months and his days.

¶ ¶ ¶

The spirit of prophecy has fallen upon our people, and in to-day's issue of the GLOBE a number of our leading citizens tell what St. Paul will be fifty years hence. The GLOBE artist is infected with the spirit, too, and tells our local prophets what they will be a half century from now. "Time," says the eloquent TULLY, "will prove all things."

¶ ¶ ¶

If the long-distance telephone is to involve an expense very much greater than the telegraph, it will not be a matter of much advantage to the general public. Rarely would an average citizen care to pay $7 or $8 for as arduous effort to exchange a few sentences as is common on the short distance lines, one in St. Paul and the other in New York, for instance. The present activity in establishing the long lines is presumed by some to be with a view to new patents, as the present ones will soon run out. A cheap telephone will afford more satisfaction to the people who want to use it than an extension of range. The last statement of the Bell company shows that there are wires enough in the country now in use to reach seven times around the globe; and the messages sent every day, allowing two minutes for each, would take ten years for one phone, which shows that the owners of the patents ought to have made enough out of them to reach the philanthropic era and open competition to all.

ATCHISONIAN PHILOSOPHY.

The worm that turns is only trodden on more heavily than before.

The average man never looks up without seeing something he hates.

An enemy can always do you harm, but a friend can not always do you good.

You might hear many strange things were it not for the fear that you will tell.

Do not offend. Every offense a man commits makes one more defense for his enemy.

There is some excuse for the man who has no conscience; it is said that conscience only makes a man cowardly.

The worst passions are occasionally of use to society; jealousy has caused thieves to fall out and tell on each other.

Death to a man does not seem saddest in extreme youth or in extreme age, but at the age that is nearest to his own.

The Bible says that the Lord made man in his own image; we can therefore believe the statement that the Lord is jealous. Men are.

Man thinks that if he ever gets out of one trouble he will never get into another, but a week of good luck makes him as foolish as ever.

We all dislike the dentist who insists that we look cheerful while having a tooth pulled, but it is a fair sample of the good advice going around.

Doing your best all the time is like wearing your Sunday clothes on a week-day; people soon forget that they are your best clothes, and expect you to wear something better.

Success brings in its train a great number of additional cares. The president is the busiest man in the United States, and his troubles are so numerous that he tosses about at night and moans in his sleep.

The same instinct that causes all dogs to chase a stray cur from the country causes the men to say mean things to amiable people. When a big bulldog walks down the street none of the dogs long to attack him; men are the same way.—Atchison Globe.

OLD-FASHIONED ROSES.

They ain't no style about 'em,
And they're sort o' pale and faded,
Yet the doorway here without 'em
Would be lonesomer, and shaded
With a good 'eal placker shadder
Than the mornin' glories make,
And the sunshine would look sadder
For their good old-fashion' sake.

I like 'em, 'cause they kind o'
Sort o' make a feller like 'em;
And I tell you, when I find a
Bunch out whar de sun kin strike 'em
It allus sets me thinkin'
O' the ones 'at used to grow
And peek in through the chinkin'
O' the cabin, don't you know.

And then I think o' mother,
And how she used to love 'em
When there wuzn't any other
'Less she found 'em up above 'em.
And her eyes, afore she shut 'em,
Whispered with a smile and said,
We must pick a bunch and put 'em
In her hand when she is dead.

But, as I wuz-a sayin',
They ain't no style about 'em
Very gaudy or displayin',
But I wouldn't be without 'em,
'Cause I'm happier in these posies
And the hollyhawks and sich,
Than the hummin' birds 'at noses
In the roses of the rich.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SUNDAY CHATTER.

JOE COOK, the theological expert of the Hub of thought, culture and ethereal inscrutables miscellaneously, lectured in St. Paul not long since, and indulged in some pessimistic prognostications about the public school system, based upon sectarian grounds. These, however, are a part of his professional outfit, and attract no special attention. His premises are largely assumptions. In another lecture in his collection, which he has delivered in Canada, as that has been a refuge for many things not adapted to the United States atmosphere, he is reported to have said that there is no paper published in America that a Jesuit is not connected with. There is a man down in Illinois who claims to be the Christ and to be on the earth for the second time, but he does not exhibit the omniscience of JOSEPH COOK. Whether the sectarian class referred to are the most useful in the newspaper calling or not, is not considered, but as a matter of fact it is possible that the Boston divine separates himself so far from current verities as to throw distrust even upon his infallibility as a spiritual illuminant.

† † †

SOLOMON, in his noted erotic songs, speaks of sleep as a peculiarly grateful bestowment upon the object of affection. Nature has always insisted that it must have a stated and sufficient time for restoring the waste and repairing the impairment of the human machinery if it is to run smoothly and not break down prematurely. Some recent inquiry of GLADSTONE, as to the means that have enabled him to retain his great mental and physical vigor so far beyond the average of men in active and public life, elicited the statement that he always had good sleep—not less than seven hours every night. He secured this by temperate and regular habits, and dismissing from his mind every thought of business or politics, however exciting they might be. He said JOHN BRIGHT would have been living yet had he followed this practice, but he thought out his speeches and business in bed. A man who has not lost a day from ill health in twenty-five years says his practice has invariably been to put office and shop out of mind at home, and always think of pleasant, cheerful things when retiring. SANCHO PANZA, too, is a good authority on sleep.

† † †

That the world grows better is both pleasant and easy to believe. Rev. Dr. LORD, who was for nearly a third of a century the president of one of the New England colleges, and is recalled by St. Paul residents as among the most eminent educators and theologians of his time, was a strenuous inculcator of the theory that the world had been degenerating for 2,000 years, and was not far from the final collapse. But it moves on about as smoothly as ever, and the signs of a final catastrophe are not half as portentous as they were a few decades ago, when wars were numerous in the old lands and the big storm clouds were bursting on this side. There is fair promise that there will be found goodness enough in the race for many years yet to save it from destruction. It is a misfortune for a person to look upon the dark side of things and imagine that society and the world are growing worse. The good old times when everything was done right, and honesty, integrity, and all that sweetens life were tenants under every roof, was always a long way back. No one ever lived quite so far back.

† † †

Modern sanitation, and the more humane disposition prevalent in regard to the protection of the human animal, have cut off some of the checks to over-population in the past. The duration of the average life is being greatly extended, and plagues and pestilence do not have much chance. Wars are not numerous and protracted. It seems to be an established fact that the human family is following the injunction to the ancients, particularly, to increase and multiply, more sedulously and with larger results than ever before. In England the question is being raised as to what shall be done with the growing population. The Pall Mall Gazette says that in twenty years 8,000,000 will be added to the numbers of the crowded islands, and asks what is to be done with them. At the present ratio of increase it will not require very long to populate the world in an uncomfortable way. This country, however, will have room enough for several generations yet, but it has limitations, and there are no new worlds to discover.

† † †

The centennial has brought up the faces of the last century, and made specially conspicuous the change in the way the facial department is arranged. The hair was then kept on the head, and not on the face. A good deal was worn on the head, and no shaving of the back and top, to give the baboonish aspect that the young man so often affects in these times, was indulged in. An observer recently noted the change since the war in regard to the mustache. He had the curiosity to count the faces he met in a walk on the streets of the city. Out of the first 100 he met, 74 had the mustache, not counting those who do not use the razor at all. In the country it is more common to find smooth faces. In cities the society young man is more tenderly solicitous of his moustache than of his girl. Before the war it was regarded as the sign of a dandy, the antecedent of the dude. But it gave an air of fierceness to the soldier, and now there is no development that is more eagerly looked for or generously fertilized. But a heavy mustache and the back and top of the head shaven would have made WASHINGTON laugh.

DRAMATIC DRIFT.

The double bill at the Newmarket for this week will be Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels the first half and James B. Polk in "Mixed Pickles" the latter part of the week. Thatcher, Primrose & West have a well equipped minstrel organization, and as they will be joined here by some new stars to complete the cast for the Pacific coast tour there is every reason to suppose they will give the St. Paul audiences a tip-top performance. Mr. Polk's "Mixed Pickles" will be remembered as one of the brightest of the many clever skits of the day. It is classified as a farce-comedy, and each season is dressed out in new garments, so that the humor is always presented with freshness.

* *

"The Hunchback," written by J. Sheridan Knowles, the famous Irish dramatist, will be the bill at the People's next week, with Barton Hill as Master Walter, the Hunchback, a part played innumerable times by him. The attraction will be a strong one, and should draw well. The usual souvenir matinee will be given on Wednesday. Following is the cast:

Master Walter............Barton Hill
Modus..................A. S. Lipman
Sir Thomas Clifford..........Harold Russell
Lord Tinsel...............F. C. Huebner
Fathom..................Charles Stanley
Wilford...................Ben Johnson
Gaylove.................J. W. Davenport
Simpson..................Charles A. Gay
Stephen...................Walter Hale
Walter....................Will Marks
Holdwell..................J. F. Austen
Julia...............Miss Loduski Young
Helen.............Miss Lisette Le Baron

* *

Barton Hill's friends, headed by ex-Gov. McGill, Albert Scheffer, Justice Gilfillan, Gen. Sibley, W. H. Dixon and others, have induced him to accept a farewell testimonial on next Friday night. "Our Boys" will be the bill. Mr. Hill will appear in his favorite part, Talbot Champneys, last played here by Charles Coote, and will be assisted by Mr. Lipman as Charles, Miss Young as Violet, and Miss Le Baron as Mary, with Miss Williams as Belinda. It is probable that Luke Martin, the new stage manager, who is a veteran comedian, will play his old part, Mr. Middlewick, if he can reach St. Paul in time.

* *

The ossified man, who is known all over the civilized world, will be seen at the dime museum next week. For many months the management has been endeavoring to secure this curiosity, the most marvelous creature that ever breathed, and they have at last succeeded. No one like him had been seen or dreamed of since the world began. He stands alone in the universe, a human being who has turned to bone. Thirty-seven years ago he was a robust young man. Now he is a breathing statue of stone, a prisoner in his own ossified form. His arms, hands, legs and feet appear as if they were carved from the whitest marble. They are as cold as death. He has no sinews, no flesh, no muscles; nothing but bone. For twenty-five years he has not moved a muscle. Practically he is dead, and yet he claims to enjoy life. Jonathan Bass, for that is this remarkable creature's name, has attracted more attention than any other man that has ever lived. They all pronounce him nature's greatest phenomenon that they have ever seen. He is a paradox, the most wonderful in history. Never before has this strange metamorphosis from flesh to bone been known in the scientific world. This is the first time that he has appeared in this part of the country, and although few people of this city have seen him, almost every one knows of him. He has been on exhibition but a few short months, yet his fame has become world-wide. Ki-Ki, the barefooted dancer on broken glass, will also be seen in Curio hall. This remarkable individual appeared at the museum some months ago and created a sensation. Boro, who comes directly from his native Samoan islands, will be another attraction. Upon the upper stage Deaves' Marionettes will give an entertaining exhibition. In the lower theater Charles Howard's Mammoth company will present the beautiful Southern drama, "Uncle Eph's Dream of Home."

* *

Billy Wells' benefit at the Olympic Friday night was a great success, and was a grateful testimonial to the young manager's popularity. The bill at the Olympic this week will be the return engagement of "Lilly Clay's Colossal Gaiety Company."

SUNDAY BREAKFAST.

Charlevoix, Mich., has clothespin socials.

A train of twenty-two cars loaded with bananas recently left New Orleans for Cincinnati.

Mr. Hall, of Meadville, Tenn., has a wooden watch charm made from a piece of the old currying table which was used in old John Brown's tannery.

An old church in Cahokia, Ill., that was built in 1684 of cedar logs was torn down a few days ago to make room for a more modern building. There were only two churches in America (at St. Augustine and Santa Fe) that were older.

John A. Fullmer, of Moravia, N. Y., has in his possession a neckyoke which has a history. It originally belonged to Maj. Gen. Frederick William Augustus Baron de Steuben, who came to this country in 1770. He died in 1804, so it will be seen that this neckyoke is quite a relic. The wood appears to be white oak.

Mrs. C. L. O'Gorman, of Macon, Ga., has a mocking bird that has learned to exactly imitate the whistle of the postman. He has the note so exact that the neighbors are constantly running to the door looking for the letter that never comes. It has been observed, too, that if the postman changes his whistle the bird changes to suit the new sound.

"The poor-boxes in the Church of the Annunciation, at North Fifth and Havenmeyer streets," says a Brooklyn local item, "are connected with the parochial residence by burglar-proof alarm wires, a precaution made necessary by the frequent robberies committed in the church. One night the alarm sounded and a search of the church was made by the police. They found a young man hidden in the organ.

Mr. Smith, while fishing in Lake Catherine, Florida, lately, caught a strange-looking fish about two feet long, body like an eel, but thicker and larger, no scales, head short and flattened. But the great difference between it and other fish was in its having two anterior limbs each about one and a half inches in length, which are used in swimming, and it can use them in traveling on the ground, for it can move pretty well out of its own element. It is not a true fish, but a reptile, and is described in natural history as a siren. They can live a long time out of water. They are rarely seen. This is the second one caught by Mr. Smith within a month.

There was much speculation among the members of the fire department for awhile as to what caused the alarm of fire which was rung Wednesday evening at Augusta, Me. Since then the truth has been ascertained. Alec McCausland, the city driver, resides in the engine house, and when the alarm bell on the building sounded he sprang out of bed only to find his little nine-year-old son, clad in nothing but his nightshirt, tugging away at the bell rope. Mr. McClausland spoke to him, but he made no answer, and the father was obliged to shake the youngster before he could be awakened. The little fellow, in a somnolent state, had arisen and given the false alarm, and, singular to relate, it was almost exactly the time that an alarm of fire had been given the evening previously.

Samuel W. Pearce, a member of the board of trade, died in Providence Thursday. At the time President Lincoln was assassinated Mr. Pearce and his sister were en route from Providence to Newburn, N. C. The news of the tragedy was flashed along the wires, and a full description of J. Wilkes Booth and Mrs. Surratt sent out. All of the trains running south were carefully inspected, and the officers boarded Mr. Pearce's train. As chance would have it, the two travelers bore a striking resemblance to Booth and Mrs. Surratt, and despite their protests they were placed under arrest. That night an attempt was made to shoot the supposed assassins, and the plan of taking them out and shooting them was discussed by the officers. Good counsel prevailed, and the protests of the alleged Booth were listened to and the two travelers were released.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

Bellite is said to be 30 per cent stronger than dynamite, absolutely safe for transport, and flameless.

Eriemeyer says that children born of women addicted to the morphine habit are practically morphine-eaters from birth.

The electric lamp promises to aid in exploring the internal parts of living animals as well as in studying the organic forms of the deep sea.

Some very valuable experiments have lately been made in Germany on the preservation of wood by means of sulphate of copper and tar.

Seamless boiler tubes are now made from solid ingots of metal by a process that twists and stretches the fibers, and is said to make a tube much stronger than the ordinary ones.

Carriage manufacturers are predicting that in the not distant future wooden wheels will be done away with and steel wheels substituted, on account of the increasing scarcity of lumber for wheels.

A resident of Jerauld county, Dakota, has found that the wild silk cocoons are strong and substantial, and that they can be carded. They are so numerous in his vicinity that they have to be taken off the trees and destroyed. Having seen a sample, French silk-workers have ordered fifty pounds of the wild cocoons for utilizing purposes.

A process—called the Cooper process—of lining iron pipes with glass is reported, which is said to have stood the severe test of having water passed through them at the boiling point and immediately followed by water at a temperature of 33 deg., and without in any way cracking or damaging the glass. If the invention should prove equal to such changes of temperature in ordinary service without injury it will be found exceedingly valuable.

A CASTLE IN AIR.

The night stopped its sounds to listen,
The moon lit the fog with her beams,
And I, with my tasks all finished,
Just gave myself over to dreams.

How grand and perfect the castles,
That rose in that mystic light,
Strongholds of fame and power,
Of justice and truth and right.

And following closely after
Rises one fairer than all,
Into whose shining turrets,
The cold marbles melt and fall.

Its spires are tipped with jewels;
Its walls are of beaten gold;
Love's castle, I quickly named it,
So new 'tis, and yet, so old.

For me I dream it was builded,
And I pause at the portal fair,
To picture the sweet Queen regent,
Who lovingly waits for me there.

Then I open the door softly,
I can not tell what I see,
For I'm lost in her perfect presence—
My Queen, who waits for me.

She turned to smile me a welcome,
By my hungry heart beguiled,
I boldly stooped to kiss her,
When she turned to me and smiled.

But the moon, as I stooped to kiss her,
Broke forth with an angry spite,
That shattered the fairy castle,
For 'twas only air, and so light.

—Florence R. Bacon.

Minneapolis, May 1.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The System Viewed From a Parental and Non-Sectarian Point.

Is It the Palladium of Our Liberty or the Reverse?

A Claim That It Undermines the Divine Authority of Parents.

Facts and Figures Furnished by Those Who Should Know.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

So thoroughly are the American people convinced of the truth of this maxim and the consequent importance and necessity of education in a free republic, that they long ago laid the foundations of a common school system which has since taken deep root and grown to enormous proportions all over the country. As one of the best proofs of a man's sincerity is found in his willingness to go down into his pocket and contribute of his means to the support of a principle, so the millions upon millions annually spent by the American people for education is proof conclusive of the sincerity of their faith in its importance and necessity. So dear is this principle to them, that the rising young orator who aspires to fame and popularity, seldom fails to acquire both by a simple reference to our public schools as the "palladium of our liberty." And who will say that the people are not right in their convictions on this subject?

If, however, the maxim, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart therefrom," be true, then the converse of the proposition must, as a general rule, be equally true, namely, that when we find people who do depart from the path of rectitude it is because they were not trained up in the way they should go when they were children. When we look about and behold the alarming increase of crime, divorce, suicide and pauperism, the ever widening breach between labor and capital, and the many new phases of vice that are constantly cropping out, as strikes, lockouts, trusts, tramps, White Caps and the like, are we not compelled to wonder how so many unfortunates have missed the opportunity afforded by our free educational system to be trained up in the way they should go? For if they had been they would not have departed from it. If, indeed, "ignorance is the mother of vice," and education, thanks to our public school system, is universal throughout the land, how are we to account for the lamentable condition of affairs? Is it not barely possible that there is something wrong in the kind of education we are bestowing on the rising generation? To some, the mere suggestion may seem sacrilegious; but dare they, in the face of facts, claim infallibility for a system which, according to their own boast, has never been tried in the history of the world before?

Some of the best and brightest minds of our day are fast arriving at the conviction that there are in our educational system radical defects, unnoticed at first, but which time is rapidly developing, and which, if not promptly remedied, will soon undermine the entire edifice and cause it to totter and fall, destroying in its ruins, if possible, the American republic itself. Witness the following words of warning from an honored graduate of West Point Military academy and state superintendent of public instruction for the great state of California, Prof. Welcker:

The people are wonderfully indulgent and liberal toward the public schools. They spend more than twice as much upon them as upon all the other expenses of government besides. This is a serious reflection and carries with it a strong sense of responsibility. The aggregate popular thought is seldom wrong, and the people are thus lavish toward the state schools because they believe that they are, or may be, an overshadowing benefit. But the people are beginning to grumble. They are not thoroughly satisfied. Their mutterings are not yet loud or threatening, but they should be attended to. This people are wonderfully patient, but there may be a limit to their indulgence. They are capable of rising and in a single day shaking to atoms institutions that seemed to be founded on a rock. Then let us inquire, while it is yet time, into the cause of these premonitions of discontent.

There are not a few who believe that we are not getting a fair return for the immense amounts we are annually expending on a kind of education that does not educate. Witness the following words of the talented and popular authoress, Gail Hamilton, in her book entitled "Our Common School System":

Of the $5,957,254 paid to the public school teachers of Ohio, the commissioner declares $2,000,000 to be worse than thrown away on incapable teachers who are employed by criminally indifferent or destructively ignorant boards of education." And again: "Of the 23,000 public school teachers in Ohio, at least 10,000 are as utterly unfit to teach children as to practice law."

In this case the sooner we meet the difficulty the better, since there is no lack of those who are ready to sing the unceasing praises of the system, and blind us to its possible faults by flattery. My readers must bear with me if I pursue an opposite course, and fearlessly call attention to some of the evil consequences with which it is charged. I shall endeavor to point out in a later article their causes and their remedies. Lest, however, any one should accuse me of prejudice or harboring un-American ideas, I may premise that I am an ex-public school teacher myself and a native American, whose ancestors have been native Americans for at least four generations. I propose to treat the subject from a strictly parental and non-sectarian standpoint, prompted by motives of parental affection and purest patriotism. To avoid any trace of personalities, I shall draw my facts and figures almost entirely from the writings of the friends and admirers of the system, or those whose close connection with it leaves no room to doubt of the correctness of their statements, and the official figures of the United States census reports. I shall confine myself as far as possible to a discussion of the system itself, selecting particular examples of its results only from large cities other than our own, thus leaving it entirely to my readers to make such local applications as they may believe justifiable by the facts. Let us consider, first, some of the evil consequences of the system upon the male portion of the population. The first charge brought against it is that

IT IS UNDERMINING PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

The authority of parents over their children is established by the Creator himself, and in its very nature indissoluble. A learned authority on this subject thus beautifully describes the relation of parent and child:

"When an infant comes into the world it finds beside its cradle, in the very authors of its being, not equals but superiors, who have the right of directing it. Never, at any period of its life, will it become the equal of its father or mother; its rights will never be equal to theirs. Between it and them there will always exist a bond of dependence and subordination, which, formed by nature itself, is indissoluble. This bond may expand with years in proportion as the mind and the will require less guidance and restraint. The time will come when the child, being become a man, will be enabled in his turn to assume possession of his freedom; but even then, when filial submission will have lost its primitive force, in consequence of a voluntary choice of a personal condition, there will always remain that mixture of respect and love, of deference and honor which is like a second obedience, softened and prolonged. Commands will be followed by warnings and counsels, all the more worthy of being heeded [illegible] dictated by the experience of life. Finally there will come to the family gathered around its head a solemn hour, when, in the presence of death, the authority of other times will reappear under the most august form, that of a last will, sacred to all, and which will be the supreme exercise of parental authority."

How do our public school laws respect this God-given authority? The legislature of California has gone so far towards elevating the teacher above the parents as to make it a penal offense for any parent to even insult the teacher of a public school in the presence of his pupils, no difference what the provocation may be. Section 654 of the penal code of that state reads:

"Every parent, guardian, or other person, who upbraids, insults, or abuses any teacher of the public schools, in the presence or hearing of a pupil thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

That is to say, as a legal critic of that law has well expressed it:

"If the teacher insults the parent in the presence of his children, there is no penalty to pay, or if the dirtiest loafer in the land insults the teacher of a private school, without the least cause or provocation, that is all right; but woe be to the father or mother who has the temerity to breathe one offensive word against the teacher of a public school, in the hearing of his pupils, even should it be to chide him for his immoral conduct towards the child of the offender."

The blow is aimed directly at parental authority. Again, John Swett, state superintendent of public instruction in the state of California, in his biennial report for 1864, quoting from some of the judicial decisions of some of the Eastern states, construing their public school laws, maintains the following propositions:

That "the vulgar impression that parents have a legal right to dictate to teachers is entirely erroneous." That

"There is no privity of contract between the parents of pupils to be sent to school and the school-master. That the latter is employed and paid by the town, and to them only is he responsible on his contract." That

"The only persons who have a legal right to give orders to the teacher are his employers, namely, the committee in some states, and in others the directors or trustees." And that

"If his conduct is approved of by his employers, the parents have no remedy against him or them."

Children are quick to learn this lesson, hence it is not surprising that teachers, clergymen and newspapers should be alarmed at the result. The Daily Public School says: "The most frequent failures noticed in the reports are in the matter of discipline and government."

Several of the leading teachers at a teacher's state institute held in San Francisco in December, 1881, declared, with scarcely a dissenting voice, that the children of our public schools were addicted to "lying and dishonesty."

A committee of ladies who visited the public schools of Massachusetts in 1880, to ascertain their moral condition, declared that—

"The teachers almost universally complain of the prevalence of lying, stealing, profanity and impurity among their scholars." The Boston correspondent of the San Francisco Morning Call wrote that "a large number of public school men have come to the conclusion that the public school system of that city is a failure."

The Alta California, a leading daily, speaking editorially of the system, calls it "our anaconda," and declares that if we are to "judge this system by its apparent fruits, we shall have to pronounce it not only a melancholy but a most disastrous failure, and that it will be idle to look for the cause of the general rowdyism, idleness and viciousness of the rising generation anywhere but in the training which it has been receiving."

But why waste time trying to prove what is self-evident? Is it not almost the universal experience of parents throughout the length and breadth of the land, that though they send their children faithfully to the schools, from their tenderest years, in the hope that they will be raised up in the way they should go, still, they can command neither the respect, nor the obedience of their offspring? "What shall we do with our boys?" is a question that is puzzling tens of thousands of parents to-day. Are not our prisons and reform schools being crammed with beardless boys, many of whom have had comfortable homes, and have grown up in the society of respectable parents, but never under their control? Certainly all will admit that parental respect, deference to old age, politeness and gentility of manners are not the ordinary characteristics of Young America, yet these things are supposed to be the fruits of education and good breeding.

But parental authority is older than civil authority, and the family is the model of all government; hence the undermining of parental authority may well be regarded with alarm by all civil authority; and the subversion of family government may be considered as the forerunner of social dissolution and the subversion of all governments. Thus Dr. John Le Conte, while president of the State university of California, wrote:

"There can be no doubt that the gradual impairment and loss of parental authority and influence is one of the most serious and momentous evils which beset the American civilization. It undermines the very foundations of the family—the essential unit of society."

Rev. Joseph Leconte, a professor in the same university, a distinguished scientist and author of world-wide celebrity, declares that—

"Any education which weakens the family tie strikes at the very foundation of society, and no amount of good in other directions can atone for this greatest of all evils."

Dr. Wayland, in his "Elements of Moral Science," asserts that—

"The relaxation of parental authority has always been found one of the surest indications of the decline of social order, and the unfailing precursor of public turbulence and anarchy."

If this be true, then alas for the future of our republic.

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

[To be continued next Sunday.]

ELECTRICAL ITEMS.

An electric light equal to 1,700,000 candles will be used in lighting the Paris exhibition.

American central stations are said to be far in advance of those on the other side of the ocean.

Electric lights let down among the fish nets used about the Isle of Man are very successful in attracting large numbers of fish.

All new Russian ships of war are to be lighted exclusively by electricity, and by next year it is expected to have the whole Russian fleet so lighted.

A committee has been appointed in Belgium to inquire into the employment of electricity in mines, and particularly as to the use of portable electric lamps.

A great difference between the practice in this country and abroad is in the speed of the dynamos. Here very high speeds are used; abroad low speeds are aimed at.

The bureau of navigation of the navy department is about to begin preparation of plans for lighting by electricity the Miantonomah, Monadnock, Petrel and Vesuvius, for which purpose congress appropriated $55,000.

Alaska Indians wear round, conical-shaped head coverings of straw, ornamented on top with several round blocks of wood strung one above the other, so as to form a sort of steeple. The number of these blocks denotes the rank of the wearer.

THE BOOTBLACK.

Oh! a sooty face and a dwarfish form
And a saucy tongue has he,
And a ready wit, and he swings his "kit,"
And he lives life merrily—
With a—"Shine 'em? Shine 'em? Who wants a shine?
Shine 'em for half a dime!
Shine 'em up, mister? Shine 'em? Shine?
Now's yer time?"

Perchance no home has he, no roof
But the smoky skies at night,
But the rogue knows where from the chilly air,
He can rest till morning light—
Perchance in a hogshead or empty box,
Or open cellarway—
And his sleep is sweet as the hours are fleet,
No score has he to pay!

Oh! a miniature man is he,
With world-lore almost gray;
He's sooty and gritty, and sharp and witty,
And able to make his way—
With a—"Shine 'em? Shine 'em? Who wants a shine?
Shine 'em for half a dime!
Shine 'em up, mister? Shine 'em? Shine?
Now's yer time!"

—Wide Away for May.