

# EDUCATIONAL INDEPENDENT

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## Survey of the World.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN BANQUET.

A Fraternal Feast, in Which All Speakers Express Faith in Friendship of America and England.

A notable conference and banquet was held in London June 5, when the London chamber of commerce gave a reception and banquet to the New York chamber of commerce. It was a gathering of financial giants, men of millions who control the business of the world. The gathering was held in Grocers' Hall.

The galleries were filled with women and conversation between the hosts and guests was far more animated than on ordinary occasions. The festive character of the table decorations were exclusively English roses.

Half a dozen American speeches were made by Messrs. Jessup, Carnegie, Choate and others, and Lords Brassey, Lansdowne, the lord chief justice and other famous Englishmen returned the American compliments. It was a carnival of good feeling and the applause which followed Lord Brassey's repetition of the old-time phrase, "That blood is thicker than water," pointed to a most festive evening.

In welcoming the delegates Lord Brassey, who presided, said:

"We welcome them as the representatives of the skill and enterprise which have turned the vast resources of the American continent to the service of mankind. We are largely sharers in these benefits. Our teeming millions could not live without the food America produces and the raw materials for our industries. America teaches us lessons not only in the creation but in the liberal distribution of wealth.

"To no other nation," he continued, "are we drawn as we are to our

kinsmen across the Atlantic. The wisely directed friendship of our two peoples—not as yet, and perhaps never to be cemented by formal alliance—should be a potent influence. Working together for the common good of all mankind, we may keep open the door for trade, we may spread civilization, we may protect the oppressed, and we may establish peace among the nations."

Mr. Jessup, president of the New York chamber of commerce, replied to the address of welcome.

"We are of the same race, the same blood, the same language and tradition," said the speaker. "We have the same religion, civilization and laws, and we read the same Bible. No, sir, we can only be rivals in the effort each may put forth, actuated by the same desires to carry to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty. To this end we will work hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, and not resting satisfied until the remotest ends of the earth shall feel the effects of our unselfish purposes and desires and all the world become in touch with us."

Mr. Carnegie had the best reception of the evening. He dwelt upon the importance of the growing friendly relations between the two countries, and continued as follows:

"The horoscope of the future shows that common dangers are likely to draw us closer and closer; and, if ever the banners here entwined together have to be unfurled side by side in self-defense against any foe or combination of foes who may attack and disturb the peace, I pity that enemy.

"The chambers of commerce of the world carry for their motto, 'Peace and good will among men.' If

cabinets should ever fail to preserve between us 'peace with honor,' I suggest as a tribunal of last resort the chambers of commerce in London and New York; and not until we fail should our peoples despair of a settlement creditable to both dissemblants."

The proceedings were brought to an end with a few words from Mr. Choate, who declared that Londoners had done a noble act in extending the hand of friendship to a most formidable rival.

"Commerce," he said, "will be the real peacemaker and a blessing to mankind. Any real conflict between our two countries is impossible."

### Daughter Born to the Queen of Italy.

The birth of a princess to Queen Helene, wife of King Victor Emmanuel, on June 1, caused great rejoicing in Rome, the Eternal City. Flags soon adorned the public buildings and private residences and the populace manifested their joy in many ways.

In Milan, Venice, and other cities and towns royal salutes were fired at intervals during the day, church bells were rung, and the people generally gave practical expressions to their great delight.

The King granted amnesty to several prisoners who had been condemned for political and other offenses.

The nurse attending the royal infant is particularly fortunate. Besides receiving liberal pay and a pension, she will get \$2,000 with the baby's first tooth, another \$2,000 when the child is able to speak, and a similar sum when the little princess walks unsupported. King Victor Emmanuel was married to the Princess Helene, daughter of Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, October 24, 1896. The infant just born is their first child.



## CURRENT EVENTS.

### HONORS TO OUR GREAT MEN.

Ceremonies at Grant's Tomb and the Hall of Fame, and the Unveiling of Tablets to the Nation's Heroes.

Memorial exercises on May 30 were attended with unusual interest in all sections of our country. The day was made memorable in New York by the dedication of the Hall of Fame at the New York University and by an address at Grant's tomb.

Under instructions from Li Hung Chang, the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, placed an offering of flowers on the stone coffin of General Grant. Mr. Wu then delivered an address, in which he said:

"Nothing shows more clearly the high estimation in which Grant was held by the world at large than the spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm with which he was everywhere greeted when he made his famous tour around the world. Princes, potentates and the common people alike vied with one another in paying him the homage due to great rulers. His progress was like a triumphal procession.

"In no country, I dare say, did he receive a warmer welcome than in the old empire of China. The career of Grant is just such as is calculated to fire the imagination of the Chinese. 'Statesmen and generals do not come from an exclusive stock,' is one of our favorite sayings. We Chinese have great admiration for men who have risen by their talents from humble beginnings to be acknowledged leaders of the people. Such was Grant."

Minister Wu then alluded to the friendship between Gen. Grant and Li Hung Chang, and said:

"After Grant's death Earl Li gave instructions to the Chinese legation at Washington to bring every year, as is done this day, an offering of flowers to the general's tomb on Memorial Day, as a token of his enduring friendship."

At the Hall of Fame the ceremonies consisted of an oration by Senator Depew and a dedication of the tablets.

Senator Depew said in part:

"It is doubtful if in any period but ours the great statesman, writer, or artist ranked with the soldier. It is the distinction of our time that with advancing civilization we dedicate, beside the panel devoted to the warrior, equal honor in the Hall of

Fame for authors and editors, rulers and statesmen, judges and lawyers, preachers and theologians, philanthropists, educators, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, missionaries and explorers. It has been reserved for the close of the nineteenth century to elevate to lasting distinction those leaders of industries whose labors have benefited mankind, the scientists, inventors, engineers, architects and men of business.

"Great men and women make history and their lives distinguish countries and centuries. Let the court meet here every decade and select for this Hall of Fame those whom they believe deserve most of the Republic. Let there be gathered in the museum the precious relics, statues and memorials of the elect. The ceremony with each repetition will enlist a larger interest and closer scrutiny of worth. It will make more difficult the task of the judges, and more certain the permanence of their choice. It will cultivate the study and with it the emulation of greatness.

"Of these twenty-nine who will be left a thousand years hence? The rail splitter who became president of the United States, emancipated the slave, saved the union, and in a speech of ten minutes at Gettysburg set a classic in the oratory of his country which condensed the philosophy and pathos of the civil war, will be immortal as Abraham Lincoln. There is one character here which has stood the test of time and grown brighter with the years. Washington has no predecessors, contemporaries, or successors. By the common judgment of mankind he is the noblest example of all countries and all ages of human excellence.

"If in our 125 years of national existence no other man had risen to the realms of fame, our country's contribution to the marvelous nineteenth century would be complete and supreme in George Washington."

The tablets unveiled were those of Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay, Adams, Grant, Farragut, Lee, Marshall, Kant, Stony, Peabody, Cooper, Stuart, Fulton, Morse, Whitney, Audubon, Gray, Edwards, Mann, Beecher, Channing, Emerson, Hawthorne, Irving and Longfellow.

The Hall of Fame is a magnificent crescent shaped building on the grounds of the University of New York, on the walls of which are spaces for marble tablets inscribed with the names of the great men of the nation who are judged most worthy of the honor. The judges consist of one hundred persons divided among college presidents and educators, professors of history and scientists, publicists, editors and authors, the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the head of the highest court in each of the several commonwealths of the union.

No one can be voted for until ten years after his death, and only five tablets are to be erected in future every ten years. A majority of votes is necessary to the erection of a tablet.

### OIL FOR FUEL.

The oil wells of Texas are producing 500,000 barrels daily and at present there is little use for it. The oil is not suitable for refining as an illuminant, but is excellent for fuel. Four barrels of oil give as much heat as a ton of the best coal, but railroad engines and furnaces of all kinds need to be fitted with special burners in order to use oil as fuel. The oil producers expect to market their oil among coal consumers both south and north.

That the crude oil of Texas will compete with the soft coal of Pittsburgh in the northwest, and particularly at lake points, seems to be almost a certainty.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company is negotiating at Cleveland with one of the largest vessel owners on the lakes for the purchase of two whaleback boats, by which oil may be delivered at all lake points in competition with Pittsburgh coal.

It is possible to load the tank steamers at Port Arthur with oil, send them around by the gulf, the Atlantic ocean, the St. Lawrence river and the Welland canal, into the great lakes, and deliver the oil in less than thirty days.

The cost of changing fire boxes under boilers so that oil can be burned is trifling when it is taken into consideration that it is the cleaner fuel, that it entirely dispenses with firemen and coal handlers, and that there are no ashes to remove.

### Terrific Explosion on a Freight Steamer.

The Laurine, a Missouri River freighter, was lost Saturday carrying a cargo of explosives for use in



building a railroad near Boonville, Mo. Gasoline was used as fuel for the engine and when opposite the city the gasoline took fire. Among the freight were a ton of dynamite, a ton and a quarter of powder, and a thousand detonating caps. The whole exploded, and the Laurine was wrecked, three houses demolished, a score of residences and business buildings damaged, a ferry-boat badly wrecked, and many thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. Damage was done to buildings a mile away.

#### Helpful and Profitable Philanthropy.

It has been found that the best kind of philanthropy is that which pays its way, which gives relief without pauperizing, and which does good without sacrifice of self-respect. The old idea of almsgiving has given place to the modern system of helping people to help themselves. There are three notable examples in New York City of philanthropy that has been profitable to the philanthropists. D. O. Mills spent \$1,500,000 in building cheap hotels, that is, hotels excellent in appointments and entertainments but low in price, good rooms, meals and service for fifteen to twenty-five cents. And they have yielded him a good profit, while of great help to poor young men.

Then Rev. Dr. Greer, several years ago, established a pawnshop where the poor could obtain loans on personal property at legal interest. It was intended as philanthropy pure and simple, but was managed on business principles, and has made money. And now the City and Suburban Homes Company, of which Dr. E. R. L. Gould is President, has reported that it has earned a 4 per cent. dividend on its tenement house property in that city. The company was organized to build model tenement houses, and has been so successful that it intends to expend \$1,250,000 the coming year in extending its system.

Now, all this proves that there is no reason why lodging houses for poor visitors to the city, and why tenement houses as permanent homes for the laboring classes should be dark, dirty and unsanitary. There is no necessary connection between dirt and poverty. The poor can be provided with shelter, fire-proof, light and healthful, at rentals that will meet their incomes and still yield an excellent profit to the investor.

#### New York Business Men Received by King Edward.

Twenty-two delegates of the New York chamber of commerce are in London attending a meeting of the chamber of commerce of London. They are the leading business men of New York City, the metropolis of the western hemisphere, and the second city in size in the world.

King Edward invited these delegates to Windsor and gave them a cordial reception. The Queen was present and assisted the King in extending a cordial greeting. The *London Daily Telegraph* in the course of an editorial upon King Edward's reception of the visiting delegation from the New York chamber of commerce says:

"It stamped the royal seal upon a national welcome. There could have been no more fortunate suggestion at the outset of this remarkable visit of the true spirit in which American business rivalry is regarded in Great Britain."

The paper advocates, as one of the best means of meeting this friendly rivalry that British employers and workmen alike should visit the United States and observe for themselves American business methods, and it declares that "the fact of the two countries being so indispensable to each other makes all plans of European industrial coalition against the United States an idle dream so far as any British participation is concerned."

#### Cuba and the Platt Amendment.

While the Constitutional Convention of Cuba was in session, the 56th Congress of the United States was drawing to its close. Before the opening of the war with Spain the 55th Congress declared that Cuba "is and of right ought to be independent," and that on the "pacification of the island we would leave the government and control of the island to its people." In the closing hours of the 56th Congress Senator Platt, of Connecticut, introduced an amendment to the army bill which at a glance seemed to conflict with the declaration of the 55th Congress, but which was duly passed by Congress and approved by President McKinley. The amendment made eight demands upon Cuba and stated that the American forces would not be withdrawn until the Constitutional Convention should agree substantially to these demands. The demands in the Platt amendment may be summarized as follows:

1. Cuba to make no foreign treaty affecting its independence and to allow no foreign Power to colonize or acquire any control.

2. Cuba to contract no debt for which provision cannot be made as to interest and sinking fund out of revenues after defraying current expenses.

3. The United States may intervene to preserve independence, safety of life and property, and the discharge of obligations assumed by the United States in the Treaty of Paris.

4. All acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupation to be ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder to be maintained and protected.

5. Cuba is to maintain and extend the plans of sanitation now begun, or others as good.

6. The title to the Isle of Pines not to be claimed by the Constitution, but left for future adjustment by treaty.

7. Coaling or naval stations to be sold or leased to the United States at points to be agreed upon with the President.

8. All these provisions to be embodied in a treaty.

The members of the Constitutional Convention were very unwilling to comply with these demands, and finally the convention elected commissioners to visit Washington and confer with President McKinley. The commissioners were cordially received by the President, who entertained them at a state dinner and then referred them to his representative, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, for full information and explanation of the Platt amendment. Mr. Root discussed the relations of Cuba and the United States and expounded the amendment at length. The commissioners returned to Havana and reported their interviews with the President and the Secretary. After a full report by the commissioners and a long discussion, by the close vote of 15 to 14 the Cuban Constitutional Convention accepted the Platt amendment defining the relations between the United States and Cuba, but added explanatory clauses giving the meaning of the amendment as explained to the Cuban commissioners by Secretary Root. President McKinley has decided that the acceptance with the explanatory clauses is not such an acceptance as Congress required under the Platt amendment, and therefore is not satisfactory to himself. Unconditional acceptance is demanded.



## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Revision of Carnegie's Scottish Gift.

Andrew Carnegie, who left his native Scotland a lad, the son of a poor man, showed his love for Scotland and love for her sons and daughters by offering \$10,000,000 to the four Scotch universities in order to make it possible for every boy and girl in Scotland who desires a university education to secure that education. The Scotch educational societies expressed some embarrassment in welcoming Mr. Carnegie's gift, saying that it will be difficult to apply the gift and make university education free, until the preparatory or secondary schools are free.

Mr. Carnegie has taken counsel with his friends and has practically placed himself in the hands of Lord Balfour, of Burligh, and an amended scheme has been devised which does credit to everyone concerned. The new trust will be of a depository character, and will extend to all high grade schools and educational institutions.

Only poor students will be expected to apply for grants, and the latter will have no eleemosynary character and a substantial balance will be left for the better equipment of universities, the extension of college buildings and the like.

Sir Edwin Campbell-Bannerman, speaking in Edinburgh on the general subject of education, said: "Mr. Carnegie's splendid munificence will open the path to the highest learning for every boy and girl. His noble scheme is in entire harmony with the genius of the Scottish people. To interest the whole community in education, and not alone superior persons, is the true way of saving the Empire. The stupid, hard and fast line between primary and secondary education should be removed."

### Ambassador Choate's Hard Question.

Dr. Regidor, the Filipino attorney, advisor of the Filipino Junta in London, prepared a difficult question for Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James. Dr. Regidor sent two Filipinos to Mr. Choate to ask for American passports. This he did in order to force Mr. Choate to decide whether the Filipinos are American citizens. Mr. Choate was equal to the occasion. He informed the applicants that he would give them passports when

they produced satisfactory proofs of American citizenship. And thus the applicants were sent back to Dr. Regidor for counsel. Mr. Choate then cabled the situation to Secretary of State John Hay.

When the Filipinos returned the next day with the arguments of Dr. Regidor, that as Filipinos they had some nationality, and if not American would the Ambassador be so kind as to say what the nationality of the Filipino is, Mr. Choate was ready with his reply, having received advice from Mr. Hay. Mr. Choate responded that he would give them provisional passports and he handed them the documents under the seal of his office, saying that these persons were Filipinos and were under the protection of the United States.

### Evacuating China.

The Chinese envoys informed the foreign ministers that the royal court has notified them of its willingness to pay the 540,000,000 taels (\$315,000,000) indemnity demanded, but that it objected to paying 4 per cent interest on the amount.

The Germans and the British have already begun the withdrawal of their forces from Peking and transports and warships have been sent to take the troops back to Europe.

The government of Peking has been turned over to the Chinese and Li Hung Chang says he is prepared to accept the responsibility for the city now, but for the province he wants a delay of six weeks.

### Fighting Hailstorms with Cannon.

The vine growers of Switzerland and Southern France protect their vines from hailstones by bombarding the approaching storms with blank cartridges from cheap mortars. The rings of smoke are supposed to be the chief agents in disturbing the storm currents and causing the hail to turn into raindrops.

The device is new, the first cannon having been fired by the inventor, Albert Stiger, in 1896, and its full capacity for usefulness has not yet been learned. It has been suggested that it might be available against a Western cyclone.

The success which has attended the experiment has prompted steps for a still further extension of the usage or cannon in agricultural societies' cir-

cles. The French agriculturists intend to fight frost and grasshoppers as well as hailstones with cannon and smoke.

The theory in some quarters prevails that it is not the frost itself which blasts the budding fruit, but the sun's rays following a night of frost, which find the grape, already sensitive from the cold, an easy victim to the heat. Cannon fired horizontally over vineyards at Asti at sunrise produced interesting results. A strip of vineyard 500 feet wide over which the smoke from two cannon had been spread was entirely protected from the effects of frost, while the vines on either side were badly injured.

An invasion of grasshoppers is announced to occur this summer in Southern Algeria and the cannons' mouths are to be turned against them also.

### Beginning at the Bottom.

Arthur L. Cabanne, 25 years of age, son of one of the most prominent men in St. Louis, an athlete, a college graduate, a lieutenant in the volunteer army in the Spanish-American War, has taken service in a steel foundry as a moulder's helper at \$1.30 per day. He is preparing himself to manage a big steel plant and wants to learn every part of the business.

Shoulder to shoulder with the big negro laborers and grimy toilers he bears his share of the work, spreads his lunch out with his fellows and is one of them. He expects to spend five years as an apprentice learning the practical side of the industry.

### Lipton Company Stockholders Hard to Satisfy.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the yachtsman, owner of Shamrock I and II, the friend of King Edward VII, and chief owner of the Lipton stores in London and elsewhere, has an income of nearly a million dollars per year. He began at the foot of the ladder and made his own fortune.

At the annual meeting of the Lipton Company in London last week the shareholders divided ten percent on their stock as profits and then had a large fund of undivided profits left. These shareholders generally had no part in the management of the business, but simply placed their money in the company for a profitable investment. English funds pay only three per cent.

After the meeting some of the shareholders expressed the opinion



that the profits might have been greater if Sir Thomas had given less attention to sport and more to business. Sir Thomas thought that the shareholders should have been pleased with the profits returned and said: "When I take a holiday everybody knows it, when you shareholders take a day off all the world does not know it."

#### Civil War Enmities Passing Away.

The United Confederate Veterans held a three days' reunion in Memphis last month. On the last day of the meeting the Historical Committee made a report which was unanimously adopted, the report acknowledging a total change of opinions and feelings among the Confederates. Its language is as follows:

"We Southern people once regarded Abraham Lincoln as one of the most despicable creatures that ever lived. Now, while we do not indorse the policy which he pursued, we honor him for his unquestioned sincerity, patriotism and ability. On the other hand, the people of the North once regarded Jefferson Davis as the incarnation of selfishness and disloyalty. Now, wherever disabused of prejudices, they regard him, using the language of one of their ablest scholars, as one of the 'purest, ablest, most patriotic and most consistent of all American statesmen.'"

#### Too Much Reading.

Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in an address before the Women's College June 5, discussed blind Helen Keller's query:

"Is there not danger that we read too much and think too little?" He said:

"This is an epoch of Carnegieism. Here in our city we have half a million volumes in sight of the monument. A splendid free library, with its branches throughout the city, stands ready to satisfy all cravings in their direction, while the latest addition is the book lover's library purveying books in a cart like a milkman.

"It is a kind of craze that has gotten hold of the people—it's a dangerous habit, like a stimulant. We are all in great danger of reading too much."

Dr. Gilman said that he stood with Helen Keller when she said it was impossible to read four or five books at one time, and not lose sight of the end for which one should read.

"It is quite time," said Dr. Gilman, "that we must establish a professorship of what to read and how to read."

The doctor gave the students the following advice.

"First—Don't read too much.

"Second—Study the art of thinking.

"Third—Use your hands and enlarge your mission by the use of the microscope."

#### MINOR NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. McKinley is slowly improving in health.

The United States has had a cold and wet spring, while Western Europe has had a very warm, even a hot spring and many heavy storms.

The Constitution, just built as a cup defender by Nat. Hereshoff, lost her steel mast when out on a trial trip on June 4. There was no injury to the yacht.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the total area planted in cotton at 27,532,000 acres, an increase of 2,111,000 acres, or 8.3 per cent, over the acreage planted last year, and of 2,498,000 acres, or 10 per cent, over the acreage actually picked.

At Vanderbilt University, as a culmination of Founder's Day celebration, the medal in oratory, the highest honor in the university, was awarded Charles Yun Marshall, of Soo Chow, China, amid a great demonstration of approval by the audience. His subject was "Miracle of the Twentieth Century," and he made an eloquent appeal for his country, destined, he argued, yet to be allowed her place among the greatest nations, who so long have misunderstood her. Marshall has been in this country three years, but goes home this summer via Europe.

#### NEWS REVIEW.

Questions Suggested by the Current Events of Last Week's Independent.

What places were deprived of a visit by the President because of the illness of Mrs. Kinley?

Under what circumstances are communities responsible for the acts of individuals?

What cautions did Vice-president Roosevelt offer in his Pan-American speech? What motto did he recommend?

What compliment did the Chinese pay General Chaffee? What indemnity has China agreed to pay?

For what is the indemnity to be paid?

Who made Alfred Milner a lord? What did Goldsmith say of making lords?

What positions do Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury fill?

Compare the Boer and British armies in South Africa for size. Compare the skill of the generals.

What use will be made of the Texas oil?

How many cadets were recently expelled from West Point and for what cause?

#### PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The Kind of Food used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change of food is interesting.

"While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task, until I was put on Grape-Nuts Food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady, and I was full of energy.

"I trained for the mile and the half mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

"The Grape-Nuts Food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous so that I could get my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all of the University men use Grape-Nuts for they have learned its food value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results may be obtained. Please do not publish my name."

There is a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts Food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after a few weeks' use as to produce a profound impression. The Food can be secured at any first-class grocery store.



# SUPPLEMENTARY READING

## PIERRE AND LITTLE PIERRE.

At the head of the great surging Bay of Fundy, which rolls its tawny waves between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, lies the Tantramar Marsh. It runs inland for miles on the Isthmus of Chignecto and is protected by dikes along its sea front.

Tantramar has a history that goes back some two hundred years to the time when the first French settlers drove back the sea from the wide mud flats and made into rich meadows tracts that once had been covered by each returning tide. Two rivers wind tortuously through the marsh—the Aulac and the larger Tantramar. Low dikes run along each side. Twice every day the vast turbid tides brim the rivers from bank to bank; twice every day only huge trenches of red mud show where the waters have been. In autumn and winter, when the storms sweep up Tantramar, and the waves thunder all along the shore as the tide comes in, it is well to know that the dikes are strong enough to guard the meadows from the hungry sea.

Pierre Lapreau—farmer, fisherman and French Canadian—stood at the door of his house on the northern uplands and gazed out across the great marsh. It was autumn. The grass had grown dark under the first frost, all the woods were aflame with scarlet and gold, and the houses on the distant hills shone warm through the mellow sunlight.

Pierre's farm lay above the marsh. From his vantage ground a fair scene was outspread before him. Opposite, the long ridge of upland ended in a round green hill situated exactly at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It was Fort Beauséjour—old and dismantled now—where some of Pierre's ancestors had fought to stay the coming of the English. Further away, dim and hazy, the mud flats of Minudie and the lofty coast of Nova Scotia ran down the bay. Immediately in front lay the Tantramar Marsh, dotted with weather-stained barns and stretching from the sunlit sea to the low, spruce-crowded hills which formed

the backbone of the isthmus.

Pierre Lapreau owned fields on the upland, as well as large tracts of marsh, each of which had its barn where, when the reaping was done, the fragrant hay was stored until it could be moved to safer quarters.

All Pierre's barns were in good condition except one, which had been shaken by storm after storm and never repaired. Any fierce wind might bring it down. Pierre thought of this as he stood at his door looking across Tantramar. The long hill-ranges loomed larger than usual; that was a bad sign. Then Pierre glanced down the bay, and there, above the sunny waves, a huge cloud-bank shouldered up out of the sea. It was more than the familiar fog, which is always hanging somewhere about the Bay of Fundy. Fog looks dark in the distance; but it does not rise black and solid, with clear-cut edges and faint lightnings playing about its depths. A storm was coming.

Pierre turned and went into the house. It was a large, old-fashioned building. There was a sitting room, used only upon special occasions, and a big kitchen with heavy beams across the ceiling, and a cavernous chimney built up outside. Pierre's wife (known as "Mis's Pierre" by the English settlers of the countryside, and "Madame Lapreau" by the French, sat in front of the fire, cooking.

"There's a storm coming up the bay," said Pierre, "and I go to the South Marsh to know if all is well with the dikes and cattle. Also, I must see to the fishing boat." The farmers of Tantramar combined shad-fishing with other work.

The South Marsh lay three miles away where the Tantramar River entered the sea. Here the dike began, running from the mainland along the sea-front to the mouth of the river, and then following its bank. Pierre had turned some cattle on the marsh. The old, shaky barn also stood there.

There is always a wind blowing over Tantramar; in summer from

the south and west, and in winter from the bitter north, but forever sweeping the great marsh from end to end. So it was to-day; but, as Pierre left his house, he noticed that the wind had suddenly grown stronger, and the sinking sun had disappeared behind the vast black clouds. The air was alive with breath of the storm.

Before Pierre had gone many steps he heard a small imperious voice behind him. "Father! where are you going? I will come too!"

It was his youngest son, a sturdy lad of five years, called "Little Pierre" by all who knew the stolid little figure with its dark eyes and hair.

The father turned and spoke in French:

"No, Pierre, you cannot come. I go away to the South Marsh. Be good and go into the house." He kissed the child and hastened away.

Little Pierre looked after his father with tears in his eyes. Why couldn't he go, too, and see the wonderful South Marsh, where the big, white seagulls screamed as they wheeled about the fishing boats, and the big, white waves foamed in over the shoals and sometimes smote the dike itself? It was very hard, and, in a wilful mood, little Pierre stole out of the yard, past the glowing hollyhocks that bowed in the wind, past the tall, yellow sunflowers that watched him go into the road. It was straight and smooth, and the child made famous progress. He trudged on and on until he came where the road dipped to the level of the marshes. The South Marsh was not far now. But the wind was roaring in with great force, the dark clouds covered the sky, and all the sunlight was gone, save a narrow streak of angry red low down on the horizon. His father was nowhere to be seen, and Little Pierre began to feel lonely. He sat down on a stump by the roadside and gazed toward the South Marsh, which, with its battered old barn, was in plain sight, while, beyond, the surges of the bay crashed along the dike as the tide



came in. At last Little Pierre saw some black forms moving across the marsh in the distance. With a joyful cry he jumped up and ran down the road.

Meanwhile Pierre had gathered together his cattle and was driving them to the upland. It was a tedious task. The animals seemed full of fear at the howling wind and the distant tumult of the waves. They had been huddled together under the lee of the old barn where the full force of the tempest was broken, and were loth to leave the shelter. But their master dared not risk exposing them to a night on the South Marsh when a fierce storm and tide were rolling up the bay. If any part of the dike went under there would be small chance for the animals in the darkness.

When his cattle were out of danger, Pierre returned to see how his fishing smack was weathering the gale. He walked along behind the dike until he came to the landing place where his boat was made fast. There he climbed to the top of the dike by some rough steps, and the force of the wind met him and brought him to his knees.

He was not prepared for the sight that met him. Night had come, but a faint glow still hung in the west. He could see only a wide expanse of furious waters. The surges roared in over the shoals and shook the very walls upon which he knelt. The spray flew up and drenched him to the skin. The tide was rising, and the thunder of the sea increased. Suddenly a deep sound rose above the clamor of the tempest. There was a tremor of the dike that was due to some greater cause than the blow of a surge.

The solitary watcher turned his head. Close beside him the dike was melting away. A mighty torrent poured into the gap. Another moment and a fishing boat drove through, bottom up. Pierre recognized it at once. It was his boat.

There was nothing to wait for now. He rose to his feet, steadied himself, and made a precarious way along the top of the dike to the upland where it took its beginning. The distance was not great, but it was a long journey in the growing darkness. Thus it happened that when Pierre reached the land he stood for a moment to recover his breath; and as he stood a feeble cry came faintly across the marsh.

"It is some sheep drowning out there," thought Pierre; "I am glad

it is none of mine."

Again the cry, clearer and more pitiful than before.

"Ah; it is sad!" thought the tender-hearted farmer.

A pause; then the thin wall beat up a third time.

"It cannot be far away," murmured Pierre to himself. "It is on the South Marsh." He walked out a few paces from the upland, and the water boiled about his knees. But the cry came in more sorrowful, more long-drawn.

Pierre set his teeth and moved in the direction of the sound.

"Perhaps some one will one day do the same for me," he said.

It was no easy task. The darkness was intense. The strong tide current raced across the broad marsh and scathed above his waist. But he struggled on, the strange cry coming more distinctly through the night.

At last a sudden break in the force of wind and water, and a creaking of loosened boards, told him that he was behind the old barn. The tide brawled loudly about its sides, for it was in line with the break in the dike. Then the cry arose close at hand. It came from within and made Pierre's heart beat fast.

"It is a child," he muttered, and thought of his own Little Pierre, safe and warm in bed at the distant farmhouse.

The door of the old barn faced seaward, and Pierre had to feel his way round to gain entrance. The water was surging high above the floor. But there was no other sound. Pierre listened for a moment, then called out. Instantly a joyful little voice replied.

And in one corner, above the water upon a pile of hay, was Little Pierre.

In the morning Pierre, with Little Pierre in his arms and Mis's Pierre by his side, looked down from the farmhouse to the South Marsh, where shallow, gleaming pools were left by the ebb tide to show the ravage of the night.

But the old barn was gone.

The largest building ever erected was the temporary structure known as the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, 1893. It was 787 feet wide, 1697 feet long, 203 feet high, covered 30½ acres, and had 44 acres of floor space, including galleries.

#### THE DANDELION'S COMPLAINT.

Oh, dear! Oh, dear!  
How strange I must appear!  
My head is so bare,  
That every one will stare  
At me now.

Once like a golden star  
I shone out from afar;  
Then a light fleecy down  
Made a lovely crown  
On my head.

But this morning—oh, dear!  
It all seems so queer—  
There came a little lass,  
And paused upon the grass  
By my side.

She wished something, very low,  
And then began to blow,  
And my soft silky hair  
Went through the air  
All around.

"I blow them all away  
And wish," I heard her say,  
But I know I shall take cold,  
And it makes me look so old—  
Oh, dear!

#### IT SLUGS,

Even Harder Than a Prize Fighter.

A newspaper man is subject to trials and tribulations the same as ordinary mortals. Coffee "slugs" a great many of them.

D. Beldeman, on the Wilkesbarre *Record*, says regarding his experience with coffee, "A little over two years ago I was on the very verge of collapse superinduced by the steady grind of the newspaper office. For weeks I did not have a night's sound sleep and the wakeful nights were followed by despondency and a general breaking up of the constitution. I ran down in weight. My family physician insisted that I leave off coffee and take Postum Food Coffee but I would not hear to it.

"One day I was served with a cup of coffee, as I supposed, that had a peculiarly delicious flavor. I relished it, and when drinking the second cup I was told that it was not coffee but Postum Food Coffee. I was dumfounded, and for a time thought I was the subject of a practical joke. However, I became a firm believer in and a user of Postum from that time and almost immediately I began to sleep nights and the irritableness disappeared, and in less than three months I was completely well and in seven months my weight had increased up to 193 pounds. I can now do the work of two ordinary newspaper men."

There is a great big lot of common sense in leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.



## BIOGRAPHY and ANECDOTE

## The Plaything of an Empress.

Most boys and girls know something about the many beautiful and curious things which can be made from snow and ice. Those of them who live in the Northern States have doubtless many a time half frozen their hands while constructing a snow-fort or a snow-house, laying a skating-rink, or carving a snow-image; while some, perhaps, have been fortunate enough to have seen the great ice palaces built in Montreal each winter. At all events, most of you have heard about these wonderful buildings.

Off in Russia, one hundred and sixty years ago, when Washington was a boy, reigned Anna Ivanovna, Empress of Russia. She was the niece of Peter the Great, but a very different sort of a character. Stern, busy Peter would never have thought of building an ice-palace. He improved his time in constructing more substantial edifices. But Anna loved pleasure and novelty, and frittered away her time in doing foolish things. She thought not so much of making her subjects happy as of enjoying life herself. Poor Anna Ivanovna! there have been many rulers like her.

The winter of 1739 and 1740 was a very severe one. All over Europe the cold was excessive. The ice in the river Neva formed to several feet in thickness. Throughout Russia there was much suffering. People died of cold and starvation; wolves crept into many villages and fell upon the inhabitants. But at St. Petersburg there was nothing but joy and festivity. The days and the nights were given to pleasure. One night the whole capital would be out upon the river, which was turned into a vast skating and riding park. Here and there great bonfires blazed like beacon lights, while, dressed in their sables and their ermine and their minever, the queen and her ladies and her nobles enjoyed their sports like children. The next day all would be changed as though by the wand of an enchanter. The frozen river bristled with bayonets and was gay with splendid trappings and tossing plumes. A military review and sham battle was taking

place. Here and there rushed the glittering squadrons containing thousands of armed men. Great cannons and mortars were frequently discharged, and an immense fortress of ice and snow, built upon the Neva, was attacked and defended according to all the rules of war.

These vanities were capped by the construction of the ice-palace. As I have said, the Empress was very fond of carrying out curious and extravagant plans, and so it was not strange that she should make up her mind to build a palace the like of which no monarch had ever thought of building. So she set to work to think how she could possibly build a house which should be the most wonderful house on earth. She thought of gold and she thought of silver. She thought of beautiful malachite. She thought of ivory, of ebony, and of every stone that is known to man. None of these seemed to please her fancy. But one day she looked from her window, and she saw what seemed to her a vast and heavenly cathedral of sparkling ice-crystals, which the exquisite skill of the frost's fingers had formed on the window-panes. "I have it," said the Empress, delighted, "I shall have a palace of ice. Everything within and without shall be made of nothing but glittering ice." Within a very short time, a design was furnished to the Empress by an architect whose name is a pure Russian one, but which you can easily pronounce by dividing it into syllables—Alexis Dan-il-o-vitch Tat-ish-chev. It was the original intention of the projectors to build the palace upon the Neva itself, so as to be as near as possible to the supply of the building material. They accordingly began the erection upon the frozen river toward the last of December, 1739, but were forced to relinquish their proposed plan by the yielding of the ice under the rising walls. In consequence of this failure, a site was selected upon the land between the fortress of the admiralty and the winter palace of the Empress; and the work was begun anew, with the advantage of the experience in ice-building gained by the unsuccessful

attempt already made.

In the construction of the work the simplest means were used. First, the purest and most transparent ice was selected. This was cut into large blocks, squared with rule and compass, and carved with all the regular architectural embellishments. No cement was used. Each block when ready was raised to its destined place by cranes and pulleys, and just before it was let down upon the block which was to support it, water was poured between the two, the upper block was immediately lowered, and as the water froze almost instantly, in that intensely cold climate, the two blocks became literally one. In fact, the whole building appeared to be, and really was, a single mass of ice. The effect it produced must have been infinitely more beautiful than if it had been of the most costly marble; its transparency and bluish tint giving it rather the appearance of a precious stone.

In dimensions, the structure was fifty-six feet long, eighteen feet wide, twenty-one feet high, and with walls three feet in thickness. At each corner of the palace was a pyramid of the same height as the roof, of course built of ice, and around the whole was a low palisade of the same material. The actual length of the front view, including the pyramids, was one hundred and fourteen feet.

The palace was built in the usual style of Russian architecture. The *facade* was plain, being merely divided into compartments by pilasters. There was a window in each division, which was painted in imitation of green marble. The window-panes were formed of slabs of ice, as transparent and smooth as sheets of plate glass. At night, when the palace was lighted, the windows were curtained by canvas screens, on which grotesque figures were painted. Owing to the transparency of the whole material, the general effect of the illumination must have been fine, the whole palace seemingly being filled with a delicate pearly light. The central division projected, and appeared to be a door, but was, in fact, a large window, and was



illuminated like the others. Surmounting the facade of the building was an ornamental balustrade, and at each end of the sloping roof was a huge chimney. The entrance was at the rear. At each side of the door stood ice-imitations of orange-trees, in leaf and flower, with ice-birds perched on the branches.

In front of the building there was an ice-elephant, as large as life, and upon his back a figure of a man, made of ice, and dressed like a Persian. Two other men-figures of ice, one of which held a spear in its grasp, stood directly in front of the animal. The elephant was hollow, and was made to throw water through his trunk to the height of twenty-five feet. This was accomplished by means of tubes leading from the foss of the admiralty fortress, near by. Burning naphtha was substituted for water at night. In order to increase the naturalness of this part of the exhibition, there was placed within the figure a man who from time to time blew through certain pipes, making a noise like the roaring of an elephant.

The Empress ordered six cannon and two mortars to be set up on each side of the front gateway, to guard her beautiful fancy. It makes us shake our heads when we read that these cannon and mortars were likewise of ice. And even the heads of her councillors and wisemen shook, and they said one to another: "What will our old eyes be asked to see next?" But the Empress laughed, for she knew that so long as the sun kept to his old path in the heavens, her palace would be secure. But to prove to her friends that the work was good, she bade them place a quarter of a pound of powder and an iron cannon ball weighing five pounds in one of the ice cannon. Every one tremblingly waited for a terrible explosion, but none came. The cannon remained intact, and the ball was thrown to some distance, passing through a board two inches thick, which was placed about sixty paces off. Everybody was wild with astonishment. At night the Empress illuminated the palace brilliantly, and gave a great ball. And as the light shone out for miles, and men saw the fairy-like grandeur of the scene, they said that—next to the Empress Anna—Master Jack Frost was the most wonderful ruler in the world.

The inside of this great "plaything" was more wonderful than the exterior. There were only three rooms,

—a spacious and handsome vestibule, which extended through the middle, and a room on each side.

One of these apartments was the royal chamber. In it was a dressing-table fully set out with a looking-glass and all sorts of powder and essence boxes, jars, bottles, a watch, and a pair of candlesticks and candles, all fashioned of ice. In the evening these candles were smeared with naphtha and set in a blaze without melting. A great ice mirror was hung against the wall. On the other side of the room was the bedstead, with bed, pillows, counterpane, and curtains, deftly wrought in ice. A large fire-place was on the right, with an elegantly carved mantel, and within it, upon the curlous and-irons, were placed logs of ice which were occasionally smeared with naphtha and ignited.

The other principal room was alternately termed the dining-room and the drawing-room. An elaborately constructed ice-table extended through the apartment. On each side were settees or sofas handsomely carved. In three of the corners were large statues; in the other was a handsome time-piece, provided with wheels of ice, which were visible through the transparent case. All the other parts of the palace were fitted up in a corresponding manner.

The construction of this work did not occupy quite a fortnight, so many and so expert were the builders. When it was finished, the public were allowed an unrestricted passage through every part of the building, all confusion being obviated by surrounding the entrance with a wooden railing, and stationing police officers, who allowed only a certain number of persons to pass in at one time. Whenever the Empress and her court banqueted or danced at the palace, as they often did in the bright winter days and the cold winter nights, the visits of the populace were, of course, suspended.

But even in the latitude of St. Petersburg ice is not always strong and lasting; and Anna's ice-palace, though a writer said of it that it merited to be placed among the stars, had a brief duration. For about three months, or as long as the excessive cold weather lasted, so long did this beautiful edifice stand. Finally, under the warm sunshine of the last of March, it began to give way toward the southern side, and soon gradually disappeared. It is said that it was not altogether use-

less in its destruction, as the large blocks of the walls were taken to fill the ice-cellars of the imperial palace. But this was a very poor return, indeed, for the original outlay.

#### DWELLINGS OF ESKIMOS.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Eskimos of Greenland live in huts made of ice or snow, even though some of the writers of geographies do say so. The huts in which they pass the winter are rudely conical in shape, a little more than five feet high and made of stone, with cracks and spaces filled with earth and the whole covered over with turf or sod. A passage way about six feet long and less than three feet square leads to the interior, and there is a small window in the hut directly over the passage way. The hut, which is called an igloo, contains only one room, and has built around its sides a rude platform or bench of stone. When summer arrives the Eskimos abandon their igloos and dwell in skin tents called tupics. Huts of ice and snow are never used except temporarily, as for example, when they are traveling long distances during the winter, or when for some reason they do not return to their regular winter settlements. In other words, huts made of ice are to the Eskimos what tents sometimes are to us.

#### Prevention of Disease.

##### Keep the Stomach Right.

It is surprising what a safeguard a healthy stomach is against disease. And again it is not so surprising when it is remembered that the only way we get pure blood, strong nerves and firm flesh is from wholesome food, *well digested*. It is the half digested food that causes the mischief. When the stomach is weak, slow, inactive, the food lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting, forming gases which poison the blood and the whole system, causing headache, pains in the back, shoulder blades, and chest, loss of appetite, palpitation, biliousness.

The safest cure for indigestion is Stewart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin, and Golden Seal. Dissolve one or two of these tablets in the mouth after each meal. They are pleasant tasting, and mingling with the food so assist the weak stomach that the food is perfectly digested before it *has time to ferment*.

Stewart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion and increase flesh because they digest flesh forming foods like meat, eggs, etc.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. Absolutely safe and harmless.



# Tales from Nature's Work Shop

By Prof. C. A. Peters, Science Department, Edinboro State Normal School.

Our lessons are ended, the good-byes have been said, Ethel, John and Arthur have packed their books and left the room. In each pack, most highly prized of all, was the little leather backed note book. Its title page was as follows:

## WHAT PLANTS CAN DO.

*An account of experiments performed, observations made and facts learned concerning our friends the plants.*

PLEASANT DALE SCHOOL.

Professor B., Teacher:

1900-1901.

(Name of Pupil.)

At the close of the last lesson John remarked that he had a new note book already for next year's compositions, and he wanted to know what the first line would be for the title page. Dr. B. kindly told his little friends that for next year their study would be *Plants, Birds and Bees* in their *Homes*. Ethel wanted to know how she could best spend her outing to the country this summer. This was a very fitting question because Dr. B. had intended at this their last meeting to give them some directions on this very subject. So he said:

"Ethel, that is a very timely question, and the very one I had in mind. I have intended for a number of weeks to give my scientists some suggestions which would be a beginning for our work next year as well as an aid in passing the summer pleasantly and profitably. You have thus far learned a few things that plants can do when we have them under our care, now your eyes are opened, so to speak, and you must keep them open and bright. Now you must ask the plants as you find them in their homes, 'What are you doing here?' 'Why are you here?' 'Why are you not at some other place where I did not find you?' 'How do you manage to do so much where you are?' 'How do you spend the winter?' 'Do you get all the light you want?' 'Who are your neighbors?' 'Do you and your neighbors get along peaceably?' 'Is there any quarrel as to who shall hold the territory, if so, who is victorious?' 'How long will it be till the weaker is driven out?' 'What are your weapons?' 'Do you live from early summer till late in autumn or do

you pass away and give others a chance?' These are the questions some of which at least we shall try to answer, and which you should keep in mind as you make your excursions into the country. In order that you may understand more fully the import of the above questions I will give you a few illustrations.

"You may be able to find in rocky, dry woods, a plant 8 to 10 inches high with very leafy stems. Flowers nearly white in clusters. You need not try to pull it up by the roots for they are attached to the roots of a tree and thus it draws the supply of water from another plant. It is not entirely do-less, for it makes its own sugar and starches out of the water thus obtained and the carbon-dioxide which, like other plants, it gets from the air. Here the little plant has found a kind host. There is no quarrel. Both get along well together. The tree has large and abundant roots which it sends deep into the earth to the region of perpetual moisture. It will not miss the small amount taken by the bastard toad-flax, for that is its name. It is not such a bad robber for it only takes water, not the rich assimilated matter found in the stem and leaves. It acquired this habit because on such a dry and rocky soil it could not exist alone. Its little roots soon found the larger roots of the tree well supplied with streams of water as it passed to the leafy top. Growing at the bases of trees it would naturally be shaded most of the day, and in order to make up for its loss of sunshine it has acquired the habit of producing many leaves. Thus you see that what it has lost in sunlight it has gained in its greater leaf surface.

Other plants which have a similar habit of stealing only water are the beautiful false foxglove and painted cup. But another kind of robber is that which steals all that it needs. It takes from its host the rich assimilated matter which the host had intended for itself. It does very little work in the way of producing organic matter. It has none of the little green bodies which give the leaves their green color. Therefore its leaves are always pallid. Some, like the cancer root, are attached to roots of other plants; others like the dodder are attached to the

stems above ground. The most helpless of all is the flax dodder, which can live on one kind of plant only. But the coarse orange stemmed dodder grows well on many kinds of plants, golden rods, willows, etc.

Some plants enslave other plants, or more properly make serfs of them. You have seen the many forms of lichens, growing on trees, rocks, etc. We here really have two plants, the one the czar the other the serf. That which gives it the green color is an alga, related to what is called brook silk. The pale or white portion is a fungus which has enslaved the alga. The alga does all the work, i. e., making starches. The alga can get on very well without the fungus but the fungus cannot live without the alga.

"Another interesting relation is that where two plants live together for the benefit of each. They might be called mess-mates. Such is the case with the ordinary clover which has at its roots large tubercles. In the tubercles are myriads of bacteria or microbes. They get food and shelter from the clover and in return take nitrogen from the air and make nitric acid which is essential to the clover. Beans, peas, lupines, vetches, etc., have the same mode of life.

"If you will now apply all the questions given above to the few plants I have so briefly described you will have something to think about for a week or more.

"I hope that you will not on your excursions, picnic tours and journeys into the country go with your eyes shut, waiting for some one to entertain you and make you believe that you are having a good time. Within ourselves with nature as a stimulus is the source of all true enjoyment. We ought to recognize in every twig, in every leaf and in every petal the expression of a thought. If we do this the groves may well be considered as God's Temples and we devout worshippers."

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## SELECTIONS FROM THE POETS.

## RAPHAEL.

I shall not soon forget that sight:  
The glow of autumn's westerling  
day,  
A hazy warmth, a dreamy light,  
On Raphael's picture lay.

It was a simple print I saw,  
The fair face of a musing boy;  
Yet, while I gazed, a sense of awe  
Seemed blending with my joy.

A simple print:—the graceful flow  
Of boyhood's soft and wavy hair,  
And fresh young lip and cheek, and  
brow  
Unmarked and clear, were there.

Yet through its sweet and calm re-  
pose  
I saw the inward spirit shine;  
It was as if before me rose  
The white veil of a shrine.

As if, as Gothland's sage has told,  
The hidden life, the man within,  
Dissevered from its frame and mould,  
By mortal eye were seen.

Was it the lifting of that eye,  
The waving of that pictured hand?  
Loose as a cloud-wreath on the sky,  
I saw the walls expand.

The narrow room had vanished,—  
space,  
Broad, luminous, remained alone,  
Through which all hues and shapes  
of grace  
And beauty looked or shone.

Around the mighty master came  
The marvels which his pencil  
wrought,  
Those miracles of power, whose fame  
Is wide as human thought.

There drooped thy more than mortal  
face,  
O Mother, beautiful and mild!  
Enfolding in one dear embrace  
Thy Savior and thy Child!

The rapt brow of the Desert John;  
The awful glory of that day  
When all the Father's brightness  
shone  
Through manhood's veil of clay.

And, midst gray prophet forms, and  
wild  
Dark visions of the days of old,  
How sweetly woman's beauty smiled  
Through locks of brown and gold!

There Fornarina's fair young face  
Once more upon her lover shone,  
Whose model of an angel's grace  
He borrowed from her own.

Slow passed that vision from my  
view,  
But not the lesson which it taught;  
The soft, calm shadows which it  
threw  
Still rested on my thought:

The truth, that painter, bard, and  
sage,  
Even in Earth's cold and changeful  
clime,  
Plant for their deathless heritage  
The fruits and flowers of time.

We shape ourselves the joy or fear  
Of which the coming life is made,  
And fill our Future's atmosphere  
With sunshine or with shade.

The tissue of the Life to be  
We weave with colors all our own,  
And in the field of Destiny  
We reap as we have sown.

Still shall the soul around it call  
The shadows which it gathered  
here,  
And, painted on the eternal wall,  
The Past shall reappear.

Think ye the notes of holy song  
On Milton's tuneful ear have died?  
Think ye that Raphael's angel throng  
Has vanished from his side?

O no!—We live our life again:  
Or warmly touched, or coldly dim,  
The pictures of the Past remain,—  
Man's works shall follow him!

*John Greenleaf Whittier*

## THE FOOT-PATH.

It mounts athwart the windy hill  
Through sallow slopes of upland  
bare,  
And Fancy climbs with foot-fall still  
Its narrowing curves that end in  
air.

By day, a warmer-hearted blue  
Stoops softly to that topmost  
swell;

Its thread-like windings seem a clew  
To gracious climes where all is well.

By night, far yonder, I surmise  
An ampler world than clips my ken,  
Where the great stars of happier skies  
Commingle nobler fates of men.

I look and long, then haste me home,  
Still master of my secret rare;  
Once tried, the path would end in  
Rome,  
But now it leads me everywhere.

Forever to the new it guides,  
From former good, old overmuch;  
What Nature for her poets hides,  
'Tis wiser to divine than clutch.

The bird I list hath never come  
Within the scope of mortal ear;  
My prying step would make him  
dumb,  
And the fair tree, his shelter, sear.

Behind the hill, behind the sky,  
Behind my inmost thought, he  
sings;  
No feet avail; to hear it nigh,  
The song itself must lend the wings.

Sing on, sweet bird close hid, and  
raise

(Concluded on page thirteen.)

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He serves all who dares be true.  
—R. W. Emerson.

A young person's opportunities are his principal fortune.

A great opportunity will only make you ridiculous unless you are prepared for it.

**Science.**—"Father," said little Danny Grogan, "why dooze they have the electric light wires covered wit' rubber?" "O! am soorprised at your ignorance," said Mr. Grogan, in answer. "They do be covered so thot the light cannot lake out au um."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Difficulties may intimidate the weak, but they act only as a wholesome stimulus to men of pluck and resolution. All experience of life, indeed, serves to prove that the impediments thrown in the way of success may, for the most part, be overcome by steady conduct, honest zeal, activity, perseverance.

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GENTLEMEN: I am well pleased with your "Souvenirs" and wish to thank you for your promptness in sending them.

Sincerely yours,

CLARA M. SWANK.

## THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

### And a Word to Independent Subscribers on Our Plans for the Future.

This issue completes the forty numbers of volume eight of the EDUCATIONAL INDEPENDENT and closes the publication year. The paper is not issued during the summer and the next number will be that of September 7. In closing the present volume we wish to say just a word about the coming summer and our plans for next year.

During the past year we have endeavored to make the INDEPENDENT better and more helpful than ever before. In this we believe we have succeeded, and the many kind expressions received from subscribers confirms this belief.

#### A Better Paper Still, is Our Constant Aim

But the INDEPENDENT, although pronounced by many teachers "the best educational paper published," does not yet meet our entire approval. Constant improvement is our aim, and we propose to leave no effort unspared to attain this result. In last week's issue we inaugurated a change which we believe will be appreciated. This is the addition of three pages to the Current Events department, making five pages for current events, instead of only two pages as heretofore. The plan of giving in each issue a series of questions on the news of the week before has met hearty approval and will be continued. If properly used, this should be a very valuable feature in the class-room.

The Nature Study Department, conducted by Professor Peters, has been a leading feature of the past year, as has the splendid series of Literature papers furnished by Professor Meese. Both of these departments will be continued next year.

#### Your Plans for the Summer

So much for ourselves. Now as to your plans for the summer. We trust you will enjoy a well-earned vacation and enter upon your work next fall with renewed vigor. If you wish to earn some extra money during the summer we believe we can help you and help ourselves, too, at the same time. We wish to secure 25,000 new subscribers to the INDEPENDENT next year and we are willing to pay liberally those who will assist us to secure them. The INDEPENDENT is the best educational paper published. It reaches subscribers every week, not once a month, and the price is only half what others charge. We offer with the paper this summer the greatest premium ever given with any paper, our superb Art Phototypes. Any person willing to do a little soliciting for us can make an average of \$2.50 to \$10 daily. If you are interested write us and we will send you terms, samples and full particulars.

The library which serves the best use for the reader is the little shelf of books which the boy or youth gathers as his own possession. These books become his friends and companions, and the more self-denial their purchase has cost him the more he prizes them and the more thoroughly he reads them.

The greatest men in our American history have obtained in that way their first introduction to literature. They began with a few books, but they mastered them, reading them over again. Books taken from a circulating library and hurried through in two or three days serve no such purpose. Reading them becomes a form of dissipation, or certainly it is of no better educating influence than seeing a play, even if it is good. Such reading does not cultivate the studious habit, but rather prevents its growth. It is

reading for amusement merely, and practically its provision by the public is desirable only so far as efforts generally to entertain the people at the public expense may be called desirable. The reading of good newspapers is of far more substantial advantage.

"A man may become a Master of Arts in Madras and not know why an apple falls to the ground, where rain comes from, or what the sun means by disappearing occasionally at inconvenient times. We do not wish to exalt physical science at the expense of other branches; but practically to ignore it is an evil."  
—Dr. Murdock.

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THE FOOTPATH.

[Concluded from page 11.]

Those angel stairways in my brain,  
That climb from these low-vaulted  
days  
To spacious sunshines far from  
pain.

Sing when thou wilt, enchantment  
fleet,  
I leave thy covert haunt untrod,  
I envy science not her feat  
To make a twice-told tale of God.

They said the fairies tript no more,  
And long ago that Pan was dead;  
'Twas but that fools preferred to  
bore  
Earth's rind inch-deep for truth in-  
stead.

Pan leaps and pipes all summer long,  
The fairies dance each full-mooned  
night,  
Would we but doff our lenses strong,  
And trust our wiser eyes' delight.

City of elf-land, just without  
Our seeing, marvel ever new,  
Glimpsed in fair weather, a sweet  
doubt  
Sketched-in, mirage-like, on the  
blue.

I build thee in yon sunset cloud,  
Whose edge allures to climb the  
height;  
I hear thy drowned bells, inly-loud,  
From still pools dusk with dreams  
of night.

Thy gates are shut to hardest will,  
Thy countersign of long-lost  
speech,—  
Those fountained courts, those cham-  
bers still,  
Fronting Time's far East, who shall  
reach?

I know not, and will never pry,  
But trust our human heart for all;  
Wonders that from the seeker fly  
Into an open sense may fall.

Hide in thine own soul, and surprise  
The password of the unwary elves;  
Seek it, thou canst not bribe their  
spies;  
Unsought, they whisper it them  
selves.

James Russell Lowell.

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HOW NATURE PROTECTS WOOD LICE

Everybody has noticed the "sow bugs," "wood lice," or "pill bugs," and that when exposed to the light by overturning the board or stone under which they live in damp places, they roll up like an armadillo. The value of this protective movement is referred to by Lloyd-Morgan. He fed his young pheasants on wood lice. They were frequently caught when moving and eaten. But if one had time to roll up, and was thus seized, it was shot out to a distance by the pressure of the bird's bill, "just as a fresh cherrystone is shot from between the thumb and finger of a schoolboy." The protective value to the crustacean of its round and slippery form was thus a matter of direct observation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The most costly war of all time was the Civil War of 1861-65 in the United States. That war cost the Northern States a total of \$6,200,000,000, while the South spent more than \$2,000,000,000 in addition. And this does not consider the enormous expense of the pensions which have been paid for the last thirty-five years.

The Census Bureau announces the population of the United States at 76,393,387. These figures include the population of Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory and the Indian reservations, but not Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Rhode Island, with 407 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, is the most densely settled State, while Massachusetts comes next, and New York is third.

Count William Bismark, the second son of the late Prince Bismark, died May 30, aged forty-nine years. The obituary notices in the press mention that the son had many of his father's traits, but they were those least creditable to the Prince. He possessed all his father's foibles and none of his parent's greatness.

A pension of eight dollars a month has been granted to the widow of John C. Breckinridge, major of the Third Kentucky Volunteers in the Mexican war fifty-four years ago. Major Breckinridge afterwards became Vice-President of the United States, was candidate for President in 1860, a major general in the Confederacy and Secretary of War in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis. For patriotic service in the war with Mexico, his aged widow now will draw a modest pension.

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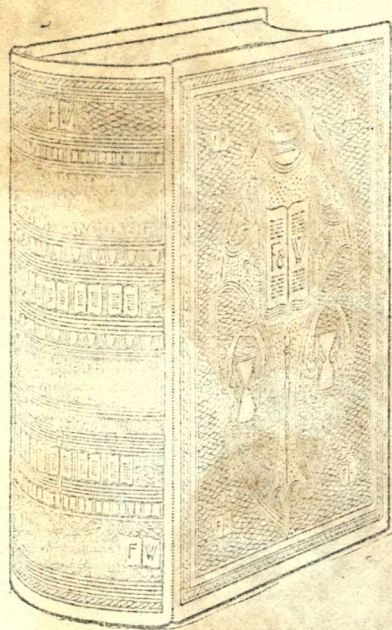
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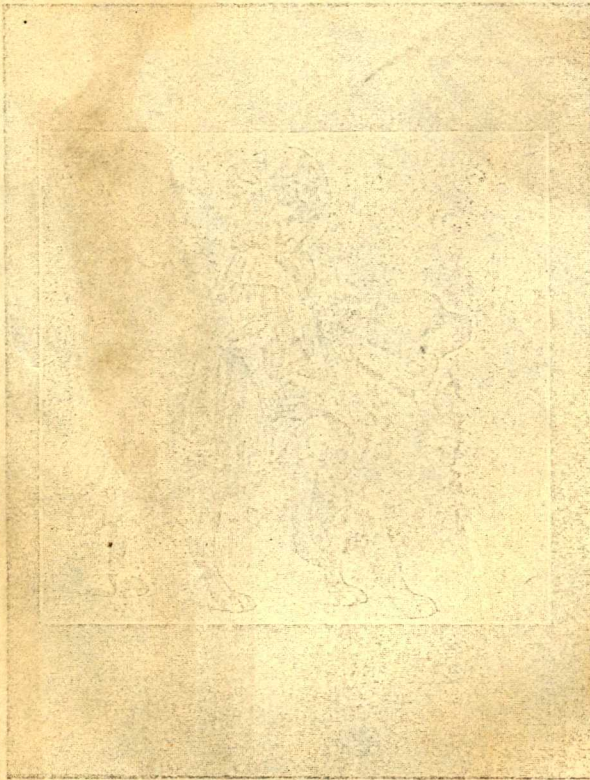
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