

the noted minister and author. After a few remarks, congratulating us on our choice of a profession, he spoke as follows: In so far as our aims are in the line of ethics, æsthetics, and religion, we are living the true life, in direct contrast to those whose aims are of a worldly nature. One with high aims reflects the God nature. What is God? He is not a mere abstraction, but is the only real substance; the beginning and the end. The constituent elements of the God nature are love, wisdom, power, holiness, and, as a result of these, perfection. These five constituents have their manifestation in the universe, and, by them, God's children are redeemed from sin into consecrated images of himself.

Love, the substance, is manifested in goodness; wisdom, the form, in truth; power, the essence, in use; holiness, the operation, in justice; unity, the perfection, in freedom. If we would avail of these manifestations, we must adore God, embrace humanity, follow truth, practice goodness, seek duty with avidity, and perform it with cheerfulness. As a result of this course, liberty may be enjoyed with gratitude; then is experienced harmony, in peace of mind and communion with God.

One more thought bearing directly upon your work. How shall we read the works of great authors in order to gain from them the greatest good possible? We should think the thoughts, see the images, feel the sentiments, estimate the value, and assimilate the results; this is the quintessence of reading.

The speaker closed his remarks with apt quotations delivered in a most impressive manner, which served to summarize the thoughts previously expressed.

“**E**XAMPLE is better than precept.” We are all given to prescribing how and what teachers should do, but when it comes to practicing our own preaching, we do not always keep up to the standard, and plead lack of time, material or some other thing.

A few months ago there appeared in the *Pacific Educational Journal* an article entitled, “The School-room Beautiful,” by Mrs. Hughes, our present preceptress, in which she sets forth her ideas on how to change the plain and often ugly walls of a schoolroom into a pleasing and artistic picture. If any one desires to see whether she practices what she preaches, let him visit “Room I” at the earliest opportunity, and gaze on its walls.

Over the teacher's platform are pampas plumes and leaves interspersed with small American flags; at the opposite end of the room, Chinese cuffs, bronzed and fastened to the wall, are filled with dried grasses and bright-colored artificial flowers; between these bright red Japanese fans are arranged. On the northern wall is a Japanese banner guarded on each side by pampas plumes, arranged in the shape of a fan. Between the windows on the south side are Japanese parasols, with handles removed, and palm-shaped Japanese fans. Mrs. Hughes is very patriotic, and her profuse use of the American flag is one manifestation of this feeling.

Teachers in the little schools back in the mountains, could, with very small outlay, make their school-rooms “a thing of beauty and a joy forever.” Try it, teachers. If you do this you will gain a moral influence over your pupils which is well worth working for.

WE are indebted to the Robert Clarke Publishing Co. of Cincinnati, for a dainty little volume entitled, “Painting in Oil” by M. Louise McLaughlin. The book is devoted to a discussion of technique, harmony of color, light and shade, materials, etc., and is certainly excellently adapted to the purpose for which it is designed—that of a manual for students.

OWING to a mistake made by the printers of the INDEX, the last number appeared to be a year behind time. We assure our readers that we are “up with the times” and shall endeavor to have the fact made apparent in the future.

IT will be noticed that a change has been made in the “All Sorts” department. By the addition of personals and short items of general interest, we hope to make it more true to its name.

Our Dumb Animals is a monthly paper devoted to advancing the interests of the American Humane Educational Society. Its motto is, “We speak for those that cannot speak for themselves.”

Sixty years ago the population of Chicago, according to government report, consisted of three families; to-day it is the second city in the United States, having a population of 1,250,000. This entitles it to the rank of seventh among the great cities of the world.—*The World's Fair*.