

made a bower of roses, and orange and magnolia blossoms.

In 1901, President McKinley, in his tour of the South, was given a magnificent reception in the Cabildo, the beauty and fashion of New Orleans being present, and state and civic officials. Various historical events connected with the building were rehearsed in his presence, and the President addressed the populace from the balcony from which Calhoun's address had been made a century before. The American flag was hoisted in Jackson square, the bells pealed in the Cathedral tower, and cannon boomed.

On December 30, 1903, the Cabildo was in evidence again, for the people of New Orleans re-enacted the scenes of a hundred years before, and brought most vividly to mind the great event of the Louisiana Purchase passing into American possession. French, Spanish, and American naval vessels lay in the stream, and aided to make the pageant realistic.

A few years ago, some iconoclasts, without the fear of the people before their eyes, made the suggestion that the old Cabildo be demolished, and a modern structure be erected on its site. But the indignation of the citizens knew no bounds over the proposal to destroy this historic landmark.

For some time the lower story had been used as a police court for the parish in which the Cabildo is situated. The upper story, the "Sala Capitular," had been the court room for the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, and the walls were covered with portraits of eminent judges and members of the bar. The agitation alluded to resulted in a decision to abandon the venerable structure for court house purposes. And the city council resolved that it be preserved, and be converted into a museum, in which objects related to its peculiar history should be kept.

So interesting is the Cabildo to the twelve states and two territories carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, that an exact replica of it will be found among the beautiful ivory structures of the St. Louis Exposition. And it will not be the least interesting in the stately pile.

HENRY HOUCK.

Oh, Pennsylvania institutes!

With Houck not there what would you be?
Should he give up his pilgrimage,
We see thy future destiny.

Who'd tell the dictionary tale?

The fills of smoking and of gum?

Who would Columbia visit then?

Of the remaining crowd? Not one.

Who'd tell of that old German man,

The doctor said had gone to rest?

He tried to move. His good wife cried:

"Do, John, lie still, for Doc knows best."

Houck's smile has gladdened many a heart.

His happy laugh brought many a joy.

His words of counsel smoothed the way

For many a weary girl and boy.

Most noble heart, most noble man,

May time rest lightly on your brow

And may we in the years to come

Find you as full of fun as now.

The teachers' friend, by all beloved,

When you this earth no longer roam

We know you'll wait on yonder shore

To welcome all the teachers home.

—Talent.

COMMON DUTIES.

There is exacting, grinding hard work in every school, but when it is brightened it is also lightened. A young collegian was spending his vacation in a mercantile establishment where heavy work abounded. At about three o'clock of the second day his strength was about exhausted and he almost despaired of his ability to handle another of the heavy packages. Then came an inspiration. He imagined himself in a game of football, and, as a player, he made vigorous "tackle" and soon laughed outright that he had made a "touchdown" with the heavy package. The rest of the day and of the vacation was fun, and he not only "held his job," but also had his salary raised. This story has a moral.—Ohio Educational Monthly.

COLLEGE ENGLISH.

BY EDITH GILES.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY PAPERS.

How did the Sir Roger de Coverley papers come to be written?

Who was probably the original of Sir Roger in certain features at least?

What was the origin of the Spectator?

Read Addison's portrait of Sir Roger in the description of the Spectator Club.

Describe Sir Roger's position, his dress, and appearance. Get a very vivid portrait of him before you read the other papers.

What is Justice of the Quorum?

Sir Roger at Home:—

Of whom is the opening paragraph a description?

Describe Sir Roger's household. What impression does it give you?

Describe Sir Roger's welcome home.

Describe Sir Roger's chaplain.

What is the significance of the sentence: "Afraid of being insulted with Latin and Greek at his own table"?

What does Sir Roger mean by saying his chaplain is higher in his esteem "than perhaps he thinks he is"?

Will Winkle:—

Who was Will Winkle?

What was his position in the country?

What was the conversation when he was at dinner?

Of what social life was he a type?

Sir Roger at Church:—

What picture does the opening paragraph give you?

What did Sir Roger do for the equipment and services of the church?

What was the relation of the country gentleman to his village church?

What were the "particularities" of Sir Roger, which "break out" in church?

What was the ceremony of Sir Roger's departure from church?

What is a "catechising day"?

What were Sir Roger's rewards of merit?

What is the "clerk's place"?

Why desirable?

Why is perfection in the church service a necessary qualification?

What is the difference between Sir Roger's parish and the next village?

Sir Roger and the Witches:—

What does Addison say of the existence of witchcraft in English villages?

What was the nature of it?

How did this superstition possess the people?

What is Addison trying to teach in this sketch of "Old Moll"?

Describe Sir Roger in the witches' cell.

Sir Roger at the Assizes:—

What does Addison say of regard for the opinion of others?

What was the estimation of Sir Roger among his neighbors?

Describe the yeoman.

Describe Tom Touchy.

Are these two meant to be types or individuals?

Describe Sir Roger upon the Bench.

What were the county assizes?

Why did Sir Roger speak?

What impressed the country people in Sir Roger's demeanor? What does that suggest to you of the social ideas of the period?

Describe the incident of "The Knight's Head."

Sir Roger and the Gypsies:—

Give Sir Roger's description of the gypsies.

Describe Sir Roger when the gypsy read his hand.

Sir Roger in Town:—

Describe Sir Roger as Addison found him in Gray's-Inn Walks.

Why had Sir Roger come to town?

Why should Addison make a point of the return of Prince Eugene?

What were Sir Roger's observations upon Christmas?

What do you find in them characteristic of English country life?

What does Addison mean by "the late Act of Parliament for securing the Church of England"?

What picture does the phrase, "Who always lie in his hall window," suggest?

Describe Sir Roger's entrance to the clubroom.

Sir Roger in Westminster Abbey:—

Describe Sir Roger's solicitude for himself.

What impressed Sir Roger in the abbey?

Describe Sir Roger's seating himself in the coronation chair.

What does Addison mean by saying, "Edward the Confessor was the first that touched for evil"?

What does he mean by saying, "Some Whig, I'll warrant you"?

Also, "you ought to lock up your kings better; they will carry off the body, too."

How was it characteristic of Sir Roger to look upon the interpreter as an extraordinary man?

Sir Roger at the Play:—

What position did the theatre have in social and literary life when Addison wrote?

What would then be the significance of the words: "to see the new tragedy"?

What does the phrase, "There would not be more danger in coming home late in case the Mohocks were abroad," tell us of the street life when Addison wrote?

Describe the setting out of Sir Roger for the play.

Describe how Sir Roger follows the course of the play.

Sir Roger at Vauxhall:—

Describe Sir Roger with the family at Addison's lodging.

How did Sir Roger choose his boatman?

What is to be read between the lines in "an honest man that has been wounded in the Queen's service"?

Describe the passage to Vauxhall.

What were Sir Roger's reflections upon the English nation?

What means, "We would never be in danger of Popery so long as we took care of our fleet"?

What is remarkable about Sir Roger's statement that London Bridge was a greater piece of work than any of the other seven wonders of the world?

What were Sir Roger's impressions of Spring Garden?

Death of Sir Roger:—

Describe the butler's letter announcing Sir Roger's death.

How was it received at the Club?

Describe the book sent to Sir Andrew Freeport.

Make a character sketch of Sir Roger, drawing incidents from the papers to illustrate his distinctive features of a country gentleman, of his regard for the established church, of his political sentiments, of his benevolence, and interest in humanity, of his Toryism shown in his respect for the illustrious, of the pleasant little foibles which appeared on every occasion.

What occasions does Addison take in these essays to satirize the social faults of his age?

What can you say of the style of his essays?

What is their charm for us to-day as well as for the people for whom they were written?

What qualities of Addison's own temperament appear in them?

Quit worrying just as you would quit eating or drinking something you felt sure had caused you pain in the past.—Success.