

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Manual training has now a thoroughly established place in the works of the upper grades of the grammar school, thanks to the initiative of the board of education and the generosity of one of the citizens of Highland Park. This outcome has for some time been greatly desired by the teachers and by members of previous boards, and the good results obtained in the handiworks introduced last year have contributed to the sentiment in favor of a complete equipment of tools. When the eighth grade was installed in a room in the high school building in October, the board of education not only advanced the yearly payment to cover rental and janitor services, but an additional monthly payment was agreed upon to provide for manual training instruction for the boys, as well as gymnasium privileges for both boys and girls. Altogether, as noted, the board of education is paying for these privileges, the courtesy of the township board in extending such privileges should receive public acknowledgment.

Because of insufficiency of funds it seemed that only the eighth grade pupils could be given manual training this year. But when President Rounseville mentioned to Mr. W. A. Alexander the need of an equipment for the grammar school building, the latter promptly offered to give a hundred dollars for that purpose. Later on when Mr. B. W. Schumacher, the chairman of the committee on manual training, was enabled to secure through the kind offices of Mr. Willets, of the Adams, Westlake Co., greatly reduced figures on a much more complete equipment than was at first contemplated, Mr. Alexander volunteered to assume the entire expense. As the result, there is now in the grammar school building a fine equipment of the Orr & Lockett manual training benches, and complete sets of well selected tools, in all valued at \$170, and are sufficient to provide for the instruction of twenty-four pupils at one time.

The board has employed W. B. Henderson, special manual training instructor at the Rugby school, to have charge of the work. For

the present but one afternoon a week (Tuesday) will be devoted to such instruction, this being confined to the boys and girls of the seventh grade. No doubt in another year the sixth grade pupils will also be provided for. As it is, the equipment is adequate to the needs of the school for years to come.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Alexander's generosity will be fully appreciated by the grammar school pupils and by all who are at all concerned about the educational interests of Highland Park. Such an example of disinterested public spirit is of great value to any community.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

Secretary Shaw's estimate of appropriations required for this year, which was transmitted to congress, Monday, bears among its items one of \$280,000 for the purchase of 110 acres of land adjoining Fort Sheridan military post, and lying between the post and the Chicago & Northwestern railway, required for sites for additional buildings necessary for the accommodation of the increased garrison and for drill ground. Waukegan comes in for \$10,000 for the establishing of a light and fog signals at the Waukegan breakwater, which is to form a part of the new harbor improvement. The secretary's estimate also contains the \$245,000 item for continuing the constructing of Waukegan's harbor.

CAUSING APPREHENSION.

Military authorities are said to be getting apprehensive over the desertions now occurring in the army. Numerous reasons are assigned for this state of affairs among them, abolition of the canteen, which has resulted in driving a great many army drinkers to excess and causes frequent court-martial. Another reason assigned is the presence of a great many recruits, who, realizing their mistake in enlisting, take that means of rectifying it. General R. P. Hughes, in calling attention to the many desertions among the heavy artillery, says: "They certainly indicate a lower order of men than those enlisted prior to 1898. It would be a wise policy to try and select recruits with greater care now that the number required has been so greatly reduced, and with judicious activity of recruiting officers it seems possible to raise the standard of accepted recruits by looking more carefully into their character and previous course of life.—Fort Riley Guidon.

SOME LUXURIOUS KITCHENS.

The finest kitchens in the world are those of the Shah of Persia, whose culinary equipment is valued at more than \$5,000,000. Even the simplest of the kitchen utensils is of gold, and the dishes on which the royal meals are served are of the same metal, incrustated with gems. Next to the kitchens in Teheran in value comes those of the Czar, in St. Petersburg. The rooms are built of black marble, the floors, walls and ceilings being of this stone, covered with ornamentation in relief. All the kitchen utensils are of massive gold. They date back to the rein of Catherine and are valued at \$50,000. Several of the saucepans are worth \$200 each, and one fish kettle is valued at \$500. The chef who is in charge of all this magnificence receives a salary of \$20,000 a year, and there are ten assistant cooks receiving from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year.

Next in luxurious equipment to the Russian kitchens are those of the Spanish court, not so much from the intrinsic worth of the furnishings as for the historical value of the utensils. The curious antique batterie de cuisine is valued at \$60,000. After the recital of all this magnificence one almost hesitates to put forth the modest claims of American millionaires to knowing a thing or two about the latest wrinkle in kitchens. But it is safe to assume that John Ashbury, the California millionaire, who is credited with having spent a million dollars on his cellar and kitchen at his place near Philadelphia, secured more in the way of comfort from his electrical appliances and modern culinary devices than was possible to the Shah, with all his gem-incrustated dishes. The Vanderbilt kitchen is reported to have cost \$100,000, and that sum really would seem to be sufficient to cover all actual needs in a temple for culinary art.

Officers at Fort Sheridan are elated over a report which has been sent to them that the government is to at once erect a company mess hall to cost \$150,000. The present mess hall, which has no company arrangement, but is one big room, will be converted into a gymnasium. It is hinted that restoration of the canteen has been foreshadowed and that this adjunct will also be placed in the present mess building.

A NEWSPAPER'S REVENUE.

Many persons have vague and peculiar notions concerning a newspaper's source of revenue. Some innocent souls go so far as to imagine that newspapers are printed solely through philanthropic motives and that their columns belong to the public, who have an unquestioned right to fill them with communciations setting forth their own peculiar views. Still others have an idea that advertisements are merely to fill up space. A brother publisher tells of a woman who is deeply interested in church work who remarked: "We are going to have a celebration at our church. Then the paper will have enough to fill up with and not have to print so many of those horrid adverstiments." That is just like the majority of them.

For the imformation of those not familiar with newspaper work it may be interesting for them to know that newspapers are printed for the same reason that shoes and furniture and hats are made—to sell to provide an income for those who invest their money. The columns of the newspaper are its wares, and the use of them is sold to persons in other lines of business who desire to advertise their special wares. The revenue received from advertisements—display and local readers—is what sustains a newspaper, just as the profits that the grocer makes on his goods enables him to live and continue business.

Probably no men in business are more liberal than the publishers of newspapers. Column after column of gratuitous advertising is done for church and charitable entertainment, secret society socials, amusements, etc, so that many persons have conceived the idea that the newspaper should deem it a privilege to tell the public of their nice little schemes to make money for their organizations.

The publisher of a country paper is a philanthropist, but is opposed to being "worked" too hard in that line. A worthy cause will always be given a reasonable amount of "free advertising," but affairs promoted to make money should expect to pay for any publicity accorded by the local press.—Barrington Review.

HIGHLAND PARK POSTOFFICE.

Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
Office not open on Sunday.
Mail trains arrive and depart as follows:

South Bound.	North Bound.
6:54 a. m.	9:33 a. m.
9:07 a. m.	11:21 a. m.
12:55 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
3:17 p. m.	5:38 p. m.
5:16 p. m.	7:17 p. m.

Sunday mail is dispatched at 5:51 p. m.
All mails close 30 minutes before the departure of trains.