

GOTHAM PEDAGOGY.

THE LIFE AND DUTIES OF A NEW YORK SCHOOLTEACHER.

Good Pay, Short Days and Lots of Vacations—Advantages Over Other Occupations—Rate Teachers Have, Water Opportunities Than the Women.

Everything taken into consideration, there are few public offices in the city of New York which are more desirable than those within the public school system. From almost every point of view the life of a schoolteacher is a desirable one in this city. The pay is good; the promotion is tolerably rapid; the work not onerous; and the hours better than in almost any other field of labor. About 4,000 teachers are employed in the public school system of New York. Their salaries range from \$1,000 to \$4,000 for men, but \$4,000 is by no means the limit to the financial worth of a New York schoolteacher. On the part of the men there are several greater prizes within their reach if they have the proper qualifications and are engaged in looking up theories to account for the strange disappearance of the engine cars when the fireman came along on the horses had been borrowed. After explanation had been made, he turned his horses toward this city and brought the first riding the railroad people had of the missing train. A check was sent out to the state with another engine and as the horses were not strong enough to pull the train, he turned the overland west on the trail through Cabin pass. The same engine brought the injured engineer to the city.—San Francisco Examiner.

ARTISTS AND TRADESMEN.

In the Early Days the Farmer Had a Struggle to Live.

Among the artists now in Glendale, who have been here 10 or 12 years, most of them are vegetarians. Givens Gilbert, Horatio Macmillan and Daniel Macne are those most widely known in general fame. To these men fall the prizes of the profession such as they are at that time. Prices were then on a scale that would not please the popular landscape and portrait painters of today.

The smaller men—and very numerous, it is true—and yet some of them most deserving—had a naturally hard struggle for existence and had to eke out a living by other work than that of regular picture painting. Most of such men are now dead, but Macne and Macmillan still live, though not so well known.

Most of these men, however, are still painting in the evenings or as clerks of the ward board of school trustees. Some of the principals hold both of these little jobs and make a clear \$4,000 a year out of the school system. The principals of toy schools, of course, have their pick in these schools, particularly, but may also make additional efforts to be filled that under make teachers in the public schools come in for a good round sum.

The four evening high schools alone give employment to 25 to 30 teachers, each of whom gets anywhere from \$8 to \$60 a night for the additional work. Then there are some 25 boards of school trustees, each of which has its clerk, who gets pay for the amount of work done, the average amounting up to \$100 or \$200 a year. Nearly all these clerks are principals of some schools.

In the public schools the schoolteachers' choices for earning extra money are limited. The maximum salary one can get is \$1,000. She starts into the system with a salary of about \$600, which is gradually raised until she becomes the principal of a girl's department of a grammar school.

In order to become a schoolteacher in the public schools of New York it is first necessary to get a recommendation from a member of the board of education. This enables the candidate to try a preliminary examination, which, if he is successful, entitles him to be placed upon the eligible list for any position of a satisfactory work in this capacity for not more than a year the candidate secures a permanent position as a teacher in New York's public schools and as such is entitled to teach in any part of the city.

This does not mean necessarily that the teacher will immediately find employment. That depends entirely upon the local board of school trustees. The city is divided into 24 school districts, the schools in each of which are controlled by a committee which are appointed by the board of education. The boards have the selection of all teachers below the grade of "principal," those being appointed by the board of education. As a rule, however, the licensed teacher soon finds an opening and then is in the regular line of promotion.

What has made the school service so attractive to many is the easy hours.

Ninety-six of the salary earners in New York get to work at 8 a.m. and stay lucky if they get away by 5 p.m., with half an hour for meals.

Ninety-six of the salary earners only 2 weeks out of the 22 in the year for a vacation, and they work 8 days in the week at that.

The schoolteachers get a vacation of 15 weeks in 22 and draw full pay during that time. Besides this they work only 5 days in the week and have all holidays.

It has been estimated that the schoolteachers of New York work less than 200 of the 365 days in the year.

It is to the credit of the city to rise in the calling, however, that the pay does not go with advanced education, but to money and advanced education must be added to home. The work is not so hard, however, or the pay so poor as to induce many to resign. In fact, it has become a saying in the system that "schoolteachers never die and never resign."

New York Tribune.

DAUGHTER OF TRAIN ON HORSEBACK.

A BRAZILIAN Locomotive Had Many Sleepless Passengers in Town.

Early one morning the engine and crew of the train he overrode that bound east, when near Coopersville, imagined they saw something on the track right ahead. Thinking the train was about to be wrecked, they took jumped. They did not know that the engine had within the flue between the boiler and the firebox that the engine had made blinding wood of a wagon to which two horses had been attached. Their driver had seen the headlight of the engine and had jumped in time to save himself, and the animals themselves were snapping the dried grass along the roadside, which showed that they had not been greatly disturbed by the train.

The man, with nearly at the engine's throat, was plowing away through the darkness, the jolts causing aches in their backs, mostly muscle aches that were being drawn by a wild locomotive.

NAMES

OF THE PRESIDENCY AND BISHOPS

OF THE ORGANIZED STATES OF ZION.

Alberta Stake.

President: C. O. Card, Canadian Northwestern Territory, Canada.

Commissioners: John A. Wood, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

W. H. Jones, Wm. E. Jones, Wm. H. Jones, Wm. E. Jones.

W. H. Jones, Wm. E. Jones.