

the balcony, is a large niche, in which is to be placed some statue, the nature of which is yet to be determined upon.

There are three entrances in the central building, the main and two side doors. Entering the right door one passes through a small vestibule into the principal's office which opens into a large study hall 26x50 capable of seating 120 pupils. Adjoining the principal's room and also opening into the study room is found an apparatus room which is to be shelved and fitted up for holding all charts, maps, globes and other apparatus used in the school room. At the rear or west end of the room is a recitation room 18x20 and a small closet for fire hose.

Returning and entering the left door one passes through a similar vestibule into a private reading room and library in two apartments which will also be used for a music study room. The walls of these rooms, which occupy the same space as do the principal's and apparatus rooms on the right, are so built that no sound can escape to annoy the classes in the other rooms. West of this library, the entrance to which is from the main hall, is found another study hall, a duplicate of the room on the right, with adjoining recitation room and closet.

This closes the lower story of the wings. The centre entrance opens into the main hall, 12x68, which opens onto the play ground in the rear. At the west end of this hall is found a double stairway which a little over half way up merges into one grand stairway leading to the main hall of the floor. This hall opens into a large lecture hall in the front of the building 30x68. The rostrum is at the east of the hall and behind it are three small rooms for cloak or dressing rooms. Two of these open on the long and spacious balcony.

On the right of the hall as one reaches the head of the stairway is found an art studio 18x18 opening into the commercial and art department, a room 26x35.

On the left is found the specimen room, where cases will line the walls for the geological, mineralogical, zoological, botanical and other collections. This room opens eastward into the scientific and classic department, also 26x35. From the specimen room a stairway descends into a laboratory, which forms the upper story of an addition on the rear of the north wing. Near the specimen room and the art studio are two toilet rooms, two others being found under the spiral stairway.

The lower story of the addition will be used for the boilers and steam heating apparatus.

One feature very striking to an observer is the many windows allowing a flood of light to enter the rooms, and also the perfect ventilation. The building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Electric bells will also be used throughout the house. The institution has a seating capacity of 500 students. It has cost with the land and furnishings, \$40,000.

In the rear of the building are found the play ground and the janitor's residence.

When fully completed, painted and papered, with a lovely lawn and neat fence in front of it, the structure will present a handsome and imposing, yet cheerful and airy appearance.

The interior arrangements were designed by Prof. Moench, the architectural style by S. T. Whitaker, and the contractor has been J. M. D. Taylor. Only the lower floor will be used to commence with. The faculty has been secured, among which are Professor Moench, principal, and Prof. Tollestrup, formerly the principal of the Morgan Stake Academy. The school hours will be from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The opening of this institution will be hailed with joy. It has been closed down for a year and a half owing to a lack of proper school room and facilities. The lack is now remedied and the academy will henceforth be one of the leading educational institutions in Weber County.

DIVORCE IN JAPAN.

The most extraordinary tales related of the facility of obtaining decrees of divorce in Indiana or Chicago pale before stories that come from Japan. A native Japanese paper mentions the case of a man aged forty this year, living in the province of Bizen, who has married and divorced thirty-five wives, and is now married to the thirty-sixth, says the *Illustrated American*. He was first married at eighteen, and the reason assigned for this extraordinary example of inconstancy is that he has a younger sister of extremely jealous and rancorous disposition, who from the moment that a bride enters the house, institutes a system of persecution which soon drives the unhappy woman to ask her husband for a divorce. The husband is helpless to restrain the vagaries of his sister, and cannot turn her out, so the wretched business goes on year after year. The native chronicler adds a circumstance which is improbable even in the East. He says that in two cases the brides, arriving at the door of their future home, changed color, and, declaring that they recognized the house as one where they had already passed some months of most miserable wedlock, fled without further parley. Commenting upon this story, the *Japan Mail* says that, whether accurate in all respects or not, it illustrates the difference between Japanese and English fashions in respect of marriage. Among the lower orders in Japan sentiment is seldom allowed to play any influential part in the arrangements preliminary to matrimony. In many cases the man and woman have never seen each other until they are formally brought together with the object of securing their consent to become husband and wife, and it rarely happens that either is so impolite as to conceive or admit any disagreeable impression after this interview. The higher the social scale the more attention is paid to the fancies of the man; and of late those of women also are beginning to be regarded. But the principle underlying the whole marital relation in Japan seems to be that the affection which really survives the passage of years and makes married life happy is not the love which precedes union, but the respect, esteem and sense of mutual helpfulness that grow up after it. In short, marriage in Japan is a preliminary experiment, whereas in the West it is a final contract. At the same time, to be divorced

by her husband is a disgrace to a Chinese wife, and to divorce his wife without reasonable excuse is a disgrace to a husband.

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]

The Southern negro has a sign and meaning for everything. You can scarcely move without running counter to some superstition. Take up ashes after dark, you bring death into the house; sweep dirt out of a door after nightfall, you sweep out the wealth of the family with it; pour milk on the ground, the cows will go dry. If after starting away from your house you have occasion to return, sit down, if only for a moment, before starting off again, otherwise your errand will be fruitless. The cry of the screech-owl bodes death, as does also the note of the whippoorwill, if heard near a dwelling house; in the woods it is innocuous. Kill a lizard, its mate will come to count your teeth and you will surely die. The howl of the dog foretells the death of one of the family, as does also the crowing of a hen. The disaster may, however, be averted in the latter case if the hen is instantly slaughtered—a clear case of the survival of the custom of the sacrifice of a cock to the devil by way of propitiation. If the eyes of a corpse refuse to shut, they are watching for some member of the family who will soon follow. When a grave is dug, the spades, etc., used in the work must be left out overnight, or they will be needed soon for a similar service; and no fear need be entertained of their being stolen, since the thief would bring the doom on his own head. To bring a hoe into a dwelling house is "mighty bad luck," as any old mauger will tell you; and a bird flying into the window or door is an unfailing messenger of woe. If your hand itches, rub it upon wood and put it in your pocket; it will bring you money or a gift. Should your eyelid quiver, you will weep ere long. If a snake cross your path, beware of harm from your enemies, which may be prevented if you pursue and kill the snake. The small knuckle-bone of a ham carried in the pocket is a charm against the evil eye in general and rheumatism in particular. If the birds use your hair in nest-building, you will have headache which will last until the young birds are fledged and the nest abandoned.

It is a common thing when a party of pickaninies are playing together to see one of them give another a light cut across the back with a switch and exclaim, triumphantly, "Dar, now, you gwine git a whuppin' fore night," while the recipient of the blow will beg as earnestly that the "cross" may be taken off by a second stroke from the same hand in the same spot as though he already felt the lash.

To lock the hands over the head is to pile up trouble. To throw salt on the fire provokes a quarrel with your nearest and dearest. In turning back in a path your superstitious negro makes a cross, thus, X, with his foot, and spits in it; otherwise, he believes, misfortune will surely overtake him the next time he passes that way. Rocking an empty cradle brings misfortune to the baby; and if a teething child is allowed