Sympathy and Interest.

Sympathy and interest are great mental forces in the work of educating. Where there is sympathy there is interest, with all that flows from it. Sympathy is the most potent force in the moral world. Sympathy is in the world of mind what gravitation is in the world of matter; by the one is maintained unity among the systems of worlds, by the other is secured the spiritual unity of humanity. In the school room it is the greatest of forces. To teach well, the teacher must get very near the child; the strong must put itself in vital contact with the weak. To become a teacher of children you must become a child. This relation between teacher and taught can be created by sympathy and by sympathy alone. For, it is impossible to get near a child, to win his confidence, without knowing him, without a clear insight into the workings of his mind and heart. And this is the gift of sympathy.

The seventh beatitude of the Divine Teacher is so sound in philosophy as it is deep in spiritual significance: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God;" that is, Blessed are the loving the sympathetic in heart, for they shall see things unseen by other eyes. A man that has but little sympathy can never be a teacher in the best sense of the word; lacking the gift of insight, he is but a blind guide; he may be a hearer of recitations, an enforcer of spurious attention, a prince of rule and routine, but he has no power to touch the heart, and through the heart, to fashion mind into a form of blended strength and beauty. On the other hand, there is not a more beautiful sight than strong brain and kindly heart working on the plastic mind of childhood. It is hard to get implicit trust from children, but it is won through sympathy. In the general management of the school its presence is felt; but especially in lesson giving, by the interrogative method does the master’s sympathy reveal itself and win the interest of his pupils. He feels with them, he knows that such feelings are theirs; for he projects his mind into theirs; he is interested in the subject and instruction for their sakes; and they become interested in it for his sake; he questions their minds into a communion with his, the strong sympathy of love unites their thoughts.

While the entire atmosphere of the school is one of sympathy, and thus influences the lives of school life, it is in actual teaching, especially by the method of interrogation, that it works with personal power. There is a focusing, so to speak, of the forces of sympathy, just as there is a concentration of the intellectual activity in attention; in fact, the latter depends, in no small degree, upon the former. Under this condition effective teaching is possible. The teacher has an insight into every mind; he adapts his questioning to its needs; and arouses it to normal action; and breathless interest and brightening eye, prove that his labor is not in vain.

Marie Antoinette’s Table.

Mrs. Howard Gould, through an agent, recently made a delightful find in Paris—no less a curio than the chess table of Marie Antoinette, on which the luckless Queen whiled away the weary hours in the Louvre after the women of Paris dragged her from Versailles, and over which, doubtless, she dreamed of happier days she had passed in the Tuileries and the Little Trianon. It is a quaint bit of furniture—precisely the sort one would expect “the Austrain woman” to use. The style, natural, is that of Louis Quinze, for it was new when Maria Thesa sent it across the Alps to her daughter, and at the time everything appertaining to the Fifteenth Louis was in fashion, even though the throne of France was tottering on its foundation. For Louis was on the throne.

The curving and carving of the legs are wonders of the cabinetmaker’s art. They are adorned with inlaying of mother-of-pearl and silver filigree of rare delicacy. The top of the table is of fine rosewood, with alternate squares inlaid in ivory to make the board. In one corner is a little hollow, said to have been worn by the queen’s signet ring as she rested her left hand on the glossy surface. Mrs. Gould declines to say what she paid for the table, but it is whispered the price ran well into the tens of thousands of francs, at any rate.

Three years ago Tolstoi, the famous novelist, when he thought he was on his dying bed, wrote a letter to the Czar, warning him of a great revolt. “You receive wrong advice,” he wrote; “Sects are increasing. The people cheer you but have no love for you. Autocracy is antique. The working people are dissatisfied.” There are many honest men in Russia who bitterly oppose the present condition but dare not speak openly unless, as Tolstoi, they think the end is at hand.

Housekeeper—“Who put that butter on the table, Miss B.?”

Miss B.—“Speak, Butter; you are old enough to talk.”

The year book of the University of Berlin, recently issued, shows that its students out-number those of any other institutions of learning in the world. It gives instruction to 7,774 matriculated and 1,320 non-matriculated students. Of this number 123 came from America.
THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

By Clement C. Gill, Theol.

ARTICLE II

All the press reports of the past week agree in declaring quiet in St. Petersburg; although in other cities strikes have become general and there have been frequent clashes between soldiers and strikers, but these, we are told, are not of a political character: and the authorities are confident that the pinch of suffering will soon cause the strikers to return to work. Thus, these professed optimists declare, normal conditions will soon ensue, and what seemed, but a week ago, to be the beginning of a revolution which would shake the Russian Empire to its very foundation, may now be considered nothing more than a silly demonstration of a few crazy working-men led by a poor fanatic priest.

We are told elsewhere that the ostrich will hide its head in Arabian desert sands and those of the Sahara, considering itself safe from the eye of the hunter, and it may not be altogether inconceivable that the great Russian autocracy will for a while endeavor to hide itself behind a wall of treacherous soldiery, and think the danger past; but so sure as night follows day, the days of absolutism in Russia are numbered, and Nicholas II must either heed the cry for liberty or seek another throne for his infant heir. The people have lost all faith in their “Little Father;” his godlike qualities are now dissolved in the thin air of the mythic past: the “mad Czar;” is a human weakling; “down with absolutism” is the common cry. It yet remains to be seen whether the Great White Czar will suffer a curtailment of his power, and give a constitution to his wretched people, or suffer his throne to be wrested from him.

Value of Moral Training

In our eager struggle for scientific knowledge, discoveries, inventions and many achievements of the intellectual world we oftentimes too strongly emphasize the importance of mind culture to the neglect of the moral side of our nature. Too often we see young men and women of strong, athletic bodies; with minds of a superiority attained only by ambition and perseverance, and yet without that refined bearing and conduct that comes from true moral development. The attainment of moral excellence is as important as intellectual or physical training. These complementary requirements go hand in hand, no life being complete without the presence and exercise of the three combined.

What, then, are we doing toward the development of a good and noble character worthy to be repeated in the life and action of others? How many young ladies realize their responsibility in the making of the true gentleman? Just as she may unconsciously woo and win the affection—a right generally conceded to the opposite sex—of a young man by a glance, a smile, or even a dimple, so may she by her purity of soul and Christian example lead him to a better life.

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