Editorial

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER

will appear December 18, 1879, after which there will be a vacation of two weeks. The attention of advertisers is called to this opportunity of securing a specially favorable circulation at regular rates of advertising. Schedule of rates furnished on application.

General Grant has said it. "The United States is a nation." Now, henceforth and forever let the number of the verb agreeing with the subject nominative United States be singular. Let all disputation on this score cease. There is one record back of which it is folly to go; and that is the logic of events. Syntax to the contrary notwithstanding, facts is facts and eggs is eggs. And in the light of events, in view of the late election returns, in contemplation of the Grant boom this week in Chicago, and his reception at various points of the Union, it would be as ridiculous to wrangle about the number of the verb agreeing with United States for its subject as to argue against the abolition of slavery from texts of Holy Writ. Let all dispute on this matter now cease. The WEEKLY is glad that that thing is settled.

It is generally understood that we owe the modern drama to the "moralties" and miracle-plays of the church; but it is not so well known that drinking and swearing are the outgrowth of early religion. What is "Here's to you and your family; may they live long and prosper!" but a relic of the incantation of our barbarian ancestors upon going under the influence of some drink or drug to put them into a state of ecstaticism suitable to the unmasking of mysteries, productive of the dreaming of dreams? The toast, from a religious ceremony, became a social custom, until the "good health!" of the modern bibber stands out in its true light—a grinning mockery of the well-known laws of health and happiness.

The practice of swearing is of more recent origin. When the doctrines of the church were well established, heresy against them became the unpardonable sin, and the fulmination of an athenas was the most terrible office of the church, and one which was too frequently exercised. The word damn, from its etymology, is a mild form of expression, but, uttered in the thunders of excommunicaion, it is clothed in terrors new to its Latinity—terror magnified by the credulity of those in whose hearing it is uttered.

But no surer is a fashion to descend from the duchess to Dinah, than a custom, especially of speech, is certain to descend from the cleric to the layman, from the gentle to the simple, from the learned to the ignorant. Hence the condemning obligations of the church, by too much use and too frequent repetition, came to be the flippant usage of the indifferent, and the brutal exclamations of the vulgar.

The ovation to Gen. Grant in Chicago, whose degree and extent cannot be appreciated by one not a witness to it, means more than the respect due to one man, and even more than is due to the representative of a nation. Gen. Grant is the most outspoken man in favor of the public schools of any of our prominent personages. His speech in behalf of public instruction at Des Moines some time ago, which was reiterated on the occasion of his late visit to Iowa, was one of the most terse and forcible of its kind.

Gen. Grant is a plain practical man. His modesty stands out conspicuously, whether in contrast with the titled nobodies of the Old World or the sycophantic beslobberers of the New. Whatever his boom may amount to in the political line, there is no doubt that it will have a decidedly favorable influence on national consolidation and the recognition of the public school system as a factor in national life.

Gen. Grant is not the highest ideal of a man, but being as good as men usually are made, with a head too hard and level for difficulties to bewilder or adulation to turn, practical and reticent and generous to a fault, the worst charge laid to his door is that he trusted and favored his friends.

"A man he is to all the country dear,"

and

"E'en his failings lean to virtue's side."

With the enthusiasm of the moment and the conviction of years that what Gen. Grant represents in war, politics, and education is for the best interest of the country, we wish him a hundred thousand welcomes and a merry God-speed.

Listening to the speeches of teachers, one would suppose that school directors and parents were their natural enemies and the only obstacle to the success of the schools. Though it sounds very much like heresy, it is yet a fact that parents have rights which teachers should be bound to respect, and that school directors have prerogatives and privileges as well as teachers. It is the tendency of every officer to magnify his office and its ends and functions, to the extent of subordinating all other mundane matters to its aims and purposes. The teacher is no exception to this rule; indeed we think the teacher is an exaggerated example of it.

For instance, good attendance is desirable; but it is not always advisable to rob the cradle and the grave, the cornfield and the potato patch, to secure it. Teachers are usually unmarried,
knowing little of a father's or a mother's feelings, and nothing of the necessities of a family that is large and poor. In the matter of regular attendance there is a pedagogical tyranny exercised over pupils and parents in this country, which is simply awful. A whole family is made to feel as though it had been caught stealing sheep when a school-going member of it is sick, and in view of the arrogance of zealous teachers, it is a wonder that the parents of children who die are not obliged to furnish excuses for their children's dying. It may not be very pretty in us to dampen the zeal of young teachers, but there should be reason and moderation in all things. So, Teacher, once in a while think of the tenderness and solicitude of a parent for his child; think of the difficulties in many instances in keeping the child in books, and clothed, and fed, and, perhaps, you will be able to "put yourself in his place." By doing so you will not abate in zeal, while advancing in charity, knowledge, and consideration.

TEACHERS' TENURE OF OFFICE.

In another part of this issue, we publish an admirable article on the above subject from the New England Journal of Education. We suggested the measure some weeks ago in a local article entitled "The Style of the Stiletto;" and we are not surprised that the Boston school board, who are so thoroughly devoted to the interest of the schools under their charge, have taken under advisement the measure of making their teachers' positions permanent during competency and good behavior. In this subject all classes are interested. The villages take their cue in matters educational from the cities, and the district committees from the villages. By agitating the measure in the larger cities the tendency of the movement will be to spread and raise the average tenure of a teacher's incumbency in any one place. Now, if there are ten reasons why this plan should be adopted in Boston, there are ten thousand why it should be made the rule in Chicago, as it is in St. Louis and some other cities of the Northwest.

In Boston there is good feeling and confidence among the teachers and no fear of dismissal for personal reasons, or for contempt of the administration; in Chicago, on the contrary, a state of terrorism on the one hand, and smothered dissatisfaction towards the executive on the other hand, plainly exists. In Boston the dismissals have been few and for cause; in Chicago they were numerous at the end of last year and chiefly exemplary and for punitive purposes. Moreover, the dismissals in Chicago last year were more for disgrace than for permanent removal, inasmuch as many of the "dropped" ones after the publication of their disgrace walked straight back into the schools, without any action of the board in the premises, or any public recognition of their reemployment. That is, this relic of frontier barbarism, this annual judgment-day and slaughter-season of teachers, used in most cities for mere formality in the renewal of a contract, is now used in Chicago for purposes of discipline and intimidation, by an executive who, like all weak schoolmasters, is obliged for security of position to punish in the direct ratio of his own imbecility. Verily, tyrants have silent subjects, but their reign is brief.

In the annual report of the committee on rules and regulations, this state of things must be changed. The committee, only one member of which is in the least objectionable, or likely to strut in the garb of a little brief authority, can achieve lasting renown and win the undying gratitude of teachers all over the country, as well as that of all lovers of their kind, by doing away with the cruel farce of electing teachers annually. Of course the responsible position of principal should be filled by ballot; but the form of reading a list of names of assistant teachers, and having the members say "aye" to it, except in cases of names which the superintendent selects to publish in the daily papers for purposes of intimidation and discipline, should be done away with, as the stocks, the ducking-stool, and whipping-post were done away with years ago.

If a teacher is to be dismissed, she should receive a month's warning to that effect, and at her demand, her case should receive the attention of a committee, or, if need be, of the whole board. The cut-throat method must not and shall not be continued in Chicago. We are very much mistaken in regard to public sentiment, if it will not be decidedly unsafe for the executive of the board to repeat the performance of last June. A teacher is a state officer, and in some of his functions, superior to the action of the board; a teacher, even though a woman, is also a citizen, and entitled at least to the consideration of a common criminal. This "putting up of jobs" on schoolma'ams must not be tried again. It was practically inoperative last year. Such teachers as had the courage to do so walked quietly back into their places, and what is to prevent their doing so another year? Certainly the board would not desire to prevent it and the superintendent would not dare. Then let the whole wretched farce be prevented by a rule of the board, making teachers' positions permanent, but holding them liable to removal at any time by notification and for cause.

"We must let Mr. — say what he pleases," or "Miss — do as she pleases, till June!" was the method, and is the very language which the pomposity pretender at the head of the school department used last year; but, if the citizens of Chicago and the natural protectors of her lady teachers allow another game of garroting in her public schools, we are much mistaken. That's all.

DOUGHERTY.

At his own request Mr. N. C. Dougherty, Superintendent of the public schools of Peoria, was investigated on charges among which were the following: Falsely stating that he had received calls to the superintendency of other cities and to other high educational positions; Being a Democrat with Democrats and a Republican with Republicans; Pronouncing in favor of temperance with temperance men and drinking beer with beer-drinkers.

Now that the trial is over and a Scotch verdict rendered it may not be out of place to moralize on the charges. No one will deny that accusations so frivolous against anybody but a schoolmaster would be laughed out of countenance in any section of the civilized world. Even against a clergyman such charges would be regarded puerile and silly. But a schoolmaster is censured for what would be a mere eccentricity in any other man, and if an anchorite in principle and an ascetic in his practice, he is then criticised for being unmanly. Not that the Weekly considers lying a harmless vice; on the contrary, lying—not money—is the root of all evil, the seed of all immorality; and the head stoker of the Christian's Inferno is very properly called the father of lies, and the lake of fire is with singular propriety mentioned as the future home of liars. But there is lying and lying. And lying in an aggravated form seems to be the peculiar vice of school superintendents. The best one we ever knew was not quite free from it, and a superintendent who, like Mr. Dougherty,
lies only four times a month, and that in vacation time, and only about himself, to magnify his position and prospects, should by comparison with the majority of his class, be canonized as a saint.

In dealing with the conflicting interests and sympathies of a school-board, a degree of expediency is required which invariably drifts into a species of falsehood, and as the squabbles of the schools are in keeping with the nature of schoolwork, which deals entirely with children, the means and motives are apt to be childish, and he is comparatively a truthful school manager who can preserve his veracity, in the petty conflict, or confine his falsehood to the white lies of childhood.

At the worst, Mr. Dougherty's falsehood was imaginative, the exaggeration of ambition, enthusiasm, and hope, and Peoria is to be congratulated in possessing a superintendent whose lying goes no farther, who does not lies teachers into and out of position, who does not, at dictation of others, lie his subordinates out of their reputation, the widow out of office, and the orphan out of bread.

Lies are of two classes according to ecclesiastical authority—officious and official, venial and mortal sins, the former deserving purgatory, the latter entitling one to the unquestioned privileges of hell. When a servant says that his master is "not in," knowing the statement to be literally false, he tells an officious lie, commits a venial sin, and deserves purgatory; but when a school superintendent, in order to keep a competent teacher out of a place, states falsely to the board that there is no vacancy in a certain school, and then fills that vacancy with what in England would be called a pupil teacher, he tells an official lie, commits a mortal sin, and deserves perdition.

In this matter of lying, who can throw the first stone? There are some who have the hardihood to tell the whole truth, but this habit, as Queen Elizabeth said to the disappointed place-hunter, may make dull men witty, but it keeps them poor. As to his being Republican or Democratic according to the environment, Mr. Dougherty has St. Paul's authority for being all things to all men, and the word of a greater than Paul for being wise as serpents and harmless as doves.

The question "to beer or not to beer" is a serious one in western politics. One aiming to retain a position in the mixed population of a western city finds it a ticklish task to steer between this Scylla and Charybdis, for, be it known to the innocents abroad, that it gives some people as much offense to refuse a glass of beer as it does others to be guilty of taking it. Ciphered down to a nicety, Mr. Pickard was crowded out of the Chicago schools because he could not stomach beer, although a lieutenant of his was afterwards cut off because he could, by the very same ring that crowded Mr. Pickard out. It is hard to please some folks. Mr. Pickard was crowded out by beer and whisky, and Mr. Doty was crowded in by whisky and beer. So, if Mr. Dougherty is willing to drink with the beer-loving members of his board, and yet keep sober enough to discuss temperance with the temperance members, it is greatly to his credit and should meet with a fitting recognition at the hands of the citizens of Peoria.

But, seriously, the indulgence in beer, even for political purposes, is a dangerous undertaking. Facile descensus Averni. What a man can do with impunity at twenty-five may be hazardous if not fatal at thirty-five, and a man who wants to hold a position long will be more likely to succeed by taking the right side at once on the temperance question and keeping it.

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### REVIEWS


This book was prepared for the use of the Training School for Nurses in the State Hospital at New Haven, Connecticut. We have given it a thorough examination, and feel that, we cannot too emphatically recommend it as a book needed in every household, and it is not too much to say that if every boy and girl of suitable age could be thoroughly drilled in its contents, there would be hope that the future generation would not only be wiser but healthier and happier. This edition includes only Part I., Medical and Surgical Nursing, and Part III., Family Hygiene. In Part I. plain and simple directions are given for caring for the invalid, and such special cases are noted and treated separately as are liable to occur in any family. No mother should be without this aid in the care of her sick child, and any teacher would find the hints on Communicable Diseases and Emergencies invaluable. Part III., on Family Hygiene, should be read every month in every household in the land until the importance of carrying out its advice is fully appreciated. It is a book with a mission, and we heartily wish that that mission may be fulfilled. It should be "cried from the house tops" until it finds its way to every household, and its principles are taught in every school capable of comprehending them.


This little book was written chiefly for the use of cooking classes in elementary schools, but it would also be a very desirable book for a young housekeeper without previous experience, as all of the recipes are given in small quantities, and the directions are so minute that the merest novice could hardly fail to comprehend and carry them out without mistake, or difficulty. A few utensils are mentioned not common in American kitchens, and an occasional term is used not quite familiar, but still easily understood.

The theory of food is given, with its adaptation to varying circumstances and states of health. Very plain directions are given for the choice of meats, also for the cooking utensils, two things too generally neglected by the average American housewife.

The sick-room cookery is alone worth the price of the book. The materials given are simple, the quantities small, the variety good, and it is also stated whether it is nourishing or simply cooling food or drink for the invalid.

An appendix contains suggestions concerning the arrangement of cookery classes. As it appears while the furore for cooking is giving down to a nicey, Mr. Pickard was crowded out of the Chicago schools because he could not stomach beer, although a lieutenant of his was afterwards cut off because he could, by the very same ring that crowded Mr. Pickard out. It is hard to please some folks. Mr. Pickard was crowded out by beer and whisky, and Mr. Doty was crowded in by whisky and beer. So, if Mr. Dougherty is willing to drink with the beer-loving members of his board, and yet keep sober enough to discuss temperance with the temperance members, it is greatly to his credit and should meet with a fitting recognition at the hands of the citizens of Peoria.

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### The Iowa Normal Monthly for November contains several lively articles interesting to teachers, a good supply of local and personal gossip, and two valuable lists of names. The first gives quite a full tabular view of the colleges and universities of the state (twenty-three in number). The second is the list of county superintendents who will enter upon the duties of their office next January. Out of 99 of these, only 45 are the present incumbents, a surprisingly large number of the best superintendents having failed to receive a reflection.
From "Travaux d'Instituteurs Francais."

TRANSLATED FOR THE EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY BY J. L. PICKARD,
President Iowa University.

In conclusion, my friend, politeness, propriety, and good manners are not matters of indifference to the conscientious teacher. Everything which strikes the public eye or which concerns the private life has its influence. The instructor by his example can secure in all social relations, those mutual amenities—that urbanity which are the charm of society.

Attentive to the care of others he ought not less assiduously to watch over his own conduct, that he may repress his impatience, and improve without cessation his own character.

Gentle without weakness, severe without harshness, himself a child with children, the good master is equally feared and loved. His calm yet strong will, holds the attention and the good order of his class. There are never heard in his school rude words nor cutting reproofs, everything there savors of modesty, self-control and wisdom. Children accustomed to live in such an atmosphere come readily into the practice of virtue in following the example of their teacher. Love of children and self-respect will secure the instructor against content with a good furnishing—against the most zealous instruction given without plan and purpose. They will convict of wrong any one who comes to the child without fresh and sufficient preparation. Impressed with the full measure of his responsibilities he will each day prepare for the work of the day. He will give to all an example of activity and of labor that grand law of nature to which the child must be taught to submit with his earliest years. Thus only can he attain the end he has proposed to himself and thus only will he find his efforts crowned with success.

The Relation of the Teacher to Parents.

It is as difficult as it is necessary to come to a complete understanding with the parent as to the end of the instruction to be given his child as well as to the means to be employed therein.

There are parents ever, who have their own plans in everything, who wish to remodel all programs and regulations according to their shortsighted views, cutting here, adding there, putting forth at the same time their pet systems and swearing in the most haughtily modest tone in the world, that they really know nothing at all about it!

Some maintain that children may always be governed by appeals to their reason—others admit the necessity of punishment, but can find no form which suits their taste.

I should never finish were I to pass in review all the differences between families in the matter of education, or even the different attitude of the same families during a year or even from day to day.

Where is the thread of Ariadne which shall give the young teacher a clue to this Labyrinth? I know not. All that I do know is, that one must hold firmly to some well established principle—and that one cannot so hold without great firmness of character and much tact and affability. Rare indeed will it be, if at the end of his career, even then, he does not find his best intentions misconceived. We would persuade all young masters that one may say what he pleases to people, if he is conscious that it is only the tone and the intent which wounds them. Consequently they must learn in good time the art of self-control and of never expressing surprise at anything.

The Educational Weekly.
There is nothing in the life of Dean Swift that excites more interest or involves more mystery than his amours. For this there are at least three good reasons:

1. He was an Irishman and the Irish are past finding out.

2. He was a genius, and the great original of his age.

3. He loved two women with a respect, appreciation, and exaltation that people not born poets or Irishmen, cannot understand.

That Dean Swift or any other man was ever deserving the whole heart of two women of course could never be believingly asserted, but that both great and little men often gain more than their just deserts cannot be denied. The only difference being that an unknown person may have six or more devotees and if he only finally settles down with one, much or all is forgiven, but woe betide the public man guilty of any misdeed or indiscretion. And it is contrary to human nature to acknowledge that any one person possesses all the cardinal virtues. It is contrary to human nature to listen to the praises of a fellow-being without saying, "Ah, yes but," and then airing some little meanness, or eccentricity, or short coming. The dull are praised if only the dignity of their stupidity; the silent are called deep; and the homely are rated as possessing sterling worth and goodness of heart—all because it is the fashion to pull down the gods and make heroes of clay.

Most readers feel that the papers are dull if no scandal or crime is reported in full detail; so the writers of memoirs are apt to lean to the malevolent side and deal in high-seasoned obloquy and scandal to suit the vitiated palates of their readers. Many have been the misrepresentations made of Swift from this uncharitable spirit.

We know there were two ladies, represented by him as the most accomplished of their sex, adorned with all charms and graces, and whose hearts were wholly devoted to him, and his conduct toward those two celebrated ladies, Stella and Vanessa, seems to be wrapped up in the darkest shades of any part of his history.

The fairest, most candid, as well as intensely interesting life of Dr. Swift is the one written by Thomas Sheridan, his godson and the son of the Dean's life-long friend, the scholarly Dr. Sheridan, one of the finest teachers in the country as well as a great and most learned man. From this work this and following articles are simple condensations.

Dean Swift was a man of cold habit, little spurred on by any impulse of desire, and appears, in the early part of his life, to have had little inclination to enter into the married state, and afterwards to have had a fixed dislike to it. He says his dread of matrimony began in early life from home experience; his father having improvidently married and left his widow and children in a desolate condition. The miseries he suffered made so deep an impression upon him that he determined never to marry, unless he had a fortune, such as might enable him to make a suitable provision for his family, and being naturally of a temperate constitution, he claims little merit in keeping his vow. One can not read his life without feeling that though he was a perfect Platonist in love, he had a heart susceptible of the utmost tenderness and warmth of friendship. A pattern of perfect morality, a man was never more free from the vice of hypocrisy.

His acquaintance with Stella commenced at an early period of her life, and as her teacher he had a large share in training her up to that degree of perfection which she afterwards reached. It is no wonder that his admiration of his lovely pupil should increase with her growing perfection; and that it should produce the strongest attachment to one of the finest pieces of nature's workmanship, finished and polished to the height by his own hand. Though he acknowledged her one of the most charming companions, suited in all points to his taste, and humor, yet had it no mixture in it of the passion of love, but was rather the tenderness of a parent to a favorite child; for the truth of this he appeals to Stella herself in one of his poems addressed to her:

"With friendship and esteem posset,
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In her charming society and delightful conversation he lived in a state of true Epicurean happiness, and a source of pleasures beyond the conception of the sensualist, which, far from clogging, still increase by enjoyment, and can only be the portion of the more exalted minds and refined spirits of the world. Yet, though he might have been content to have passed his life with her, on the pure Platonic system, it could not escape his penetration that Stella had other views, and felt a passion for him not quite so refined. And the charms of her society had become so essential to his happiness that rather than run the risk of losing it, he would purchase it even at the price of matrimony, provided it could be done with the unalterable resolution he had laid down. But while his thoughts were thus employed, an event happened which unhinged his mind, and was the source of much disquiet to him ever after in life. This arose from that all-powerful passion which the most renowned sages have not been able to withstand, I mean, Love. As one of the doctor's greatest delights was to cultivate the minds of youth, particularly females, he took upon himself the office of preceptor to Miss Vanhomrig, a young lady possessed of every good quality, and adorned with every accomplishment that could render her one of the most perfect of her sex. Her capacity for learning was such that she imbibed his instructions farther than he could give them, and in less than two years, she had made such progress as astonished him. But about this time he discovered a strange alteration in her. Her absence of mind showed that her thoughts were wrong. Upon inquiring into the cause of this, she ingenuously owned her passion for him, and that her whole soul was occupied, not about his precepts, but the preceptor himself. Nothing could have astonished the doctor more or thrown his mind into such a state of agitation, as an unexpected declaration of that sort. In his first surprise he tried to turn it off by raillery, but when a woman has once broken through the restraint of decorum she is not easily

STELLA AND VANESSA.

By Clara Hamilton.

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"With friendship and esteem posset,
I ne'er admitted love a guest."

In her charming society and delightful conversation he lived in a state of true Epicurean happiness, and a source of pleasures beyond the conception of the sensualist, which, far from clogging, still increase by enjoyment, and can only be the portion of the more exalted minds and refined spirits of the world. Yet, though he might have been content to have passed his life with her, on the pure Platonic system, it could not escape his penetration that Stella had other views, and felt a passion for him not quite so refined. And the charms of her society had become so essential to his happiness that rather than run the risk of losing it, he would purchase it even at the price of matrimony, provided it could be done with the unalterable resolution he had laid down. But while his thoughts were thus employed, an event happened which unhinged his mind, and was the source of much disquiet to him ever after in life. This arose from that all-powerful passion which the most renowned sages have not been able to withstand, I mean, Love. As one of the doctor's greatest delights was to cultivate the minds of youth, particularly females, he took upon himself the office of preceptor to Miss Vanhomrig, a young lady possessed of every good quality, and adorned with every accomplishment that could render her one of the most perfect of her sex. Her capacity for learning was such that she imbibed his instructions farther than he could give them, and in less than two years, she had made such progress as astonished him. But about this time he discovered a strange alteration in her. Her absence of mind showed that her thoughts were wrong. Upon inquiring into the cause of this, she ingenuously owned her passion for him, and that her whole soul was occupied, not about his precepts, but the preceptor himself. Nothing could have astonished the doctor more or thrown his mind into such a state of agitation, as an unexpected declaration of that sort. In his first surprise he tried to turn it off by raillery, but when a woman has once broken through the restraint of decorum she is not easily
to be repulsed. She in strongest terms both avowed and justified her passion for him, by such arguments as must be highly flattering to his self-love. He now for the first time felt the passion of love. But any idea of marriage must have appeared, from the great disparity of years, as well as many other reasons, to the last degree preposterous. Besides, though he had never entered into any engagement with Stella, he had given her just grounds to expect, that if he ever did marry, she should be his choice. He could not therefore have given preferences to another, without being charged with cruelty and injustice.

To soften the harshness of a refusal to her proffered hand, he wrote that beautiful poem "Cadmus and Vanessa," wherein he showed that he was far from being insensible to her charms, though prudence forbade his yielding to his inclinations. As her passion for him was first inspired by his wit and genius, a poem written in such exquisite taste, of which she was the subject, was not likely to administer to her case. She importuned him so with letters, messages, and complaints, that he was obliged to assume a sternness of behavior to her foreign to his heart. But whatever uneasiness Vanessa might suffer from this conduct of her lover towards her, poor Stella was still more unhappy. Oppressed by love, jealousy, and disappointment, her spirits sunk, a settled melancholy preyed upon her heart, which with a natural tendency to decay, impaired her health to such a degree as to give most alarming symptoms of an approaching dissolution. All of Swift's tenderness returned when he saw the state to which she was reduced, and he was willing to do anything to preserve a life so precious. They were secretly married. Vanessa upon hearing of this asked her if it was a fact, and being answered in the affirmative, never recovered from the shock. Swift was indignant at the measures taken by Vanessa to find out if he was married, and he showed his indignation in such a manner that she knew there was no hope for her, and despair settling upon her, she soon after died. Swift's relations with Stella remained the same as before their secret marriage, never seeing her if not with her companion or other friends, guarding carefully their intercourse from gossip or scandal. She died early from some malady, and Swift was left to mourn the loss of a friend for whose sake only he said life was worth possessing.

**BOSTON SCHOOLS IN 1830.**

**By George W. Gray.**

At about the time that Chicago was budding into existence I was attending school in Boston. The school-ma'am was not so amiable as she might be. With her, thumping children on the back to make them sit up straight was a favorite pastime to vary the dull monotony of hearing recitations. To keep her word of promise good she would give every child in the school a thump "in successive and simultaneous order."

In this school the boys and girls sat upon opposite sides of the house, separated by the throne of power, which consisted of a small square table on which rested a hand-bell and, when not in use, a flat oaken stick enlarged at the end and wide enough to cover a child's hand. The position was further fortified by a stove in winter. In this school no story was read and no song ever cheered the little kingdom. In the first school I attended, however, an opening exercise of prayer was in vogue, and school was closed with the hymn, "In the Soft Season," or "I sing the Mighty Power!" but no musical oasis varied the desert monotony of this latter institution.

But both were alike in the absence of card, picture, map, or black-board to withdraw attention from spelling-book, reading-book, and arithmetic; alike, too, in the fearless administration of justice in the shape of corporal punishment, after the fashion described in Shenstone's School Mistress.

Time rolled on and brought the seventh birth-day, and with it admission to **THE MAN'S SCHOOL.**

The man's school was a great concern in those days. It had masters and writing masters, who were generally coördinate in power. But when there was any conflict of jurisdiction between them, in the language of the regulations, "the grammar master was the head of the man's school."

The building was two stories high, in each story a large room 40x80 feet but lacking recitation rooms. There were eight forms on each side containing thirteen seats each. The room contained four classes, the master being assisted by monitors, boys of larger growth, or ushers, generally young men just out of college. There is an old song which describes how a Freshman got along. It was "with a whack-fol-de-rol," and that was the secret of maintaining discipline at the man's school.

I was presented at this school for admission to its rights and privileges and its impartially administered discipline on the first Monday of April. I have a vivid recollection of the bench I sat on right under the center window on the north side of the room near the square box stove, twenty boys of about the same age on my right hand and twenty on my left. While waiting for my examination, I noticed my surroundings: two hundred and thirty boys in front of me, divided into four classes, the fourth reciting in grammar, the third spelling, the first reading in concert, "The Evening was glowing."

It may be objected that the work of the teacher was largely interfered with by the din of the side skirmishes of the other classes, and that the attention of the scholars was liable to be too much directed to outside exercises. I confess that the objection appears to have the weight of reason in its favor, but practically I do not think it was much of a disadvantage. A boy who cannot concentrate his attention on his own business, when a little noise is going on about him, is not fit to be trusted with a handful of marbles. The fact is that a good smart boy not only minds his own business but keeps one eye and one ear open for everything about him. The consequence was that we learned a good share of the lessons of the upper classes, by hearing those classes recite, though we sometimes failed in our own. Long before I had got into the first-class book, I knew the best of its prose and, the most of its poetry by heart, with the proper infections for reading according to the standard of the reading master. All the poetry I know came that way, and I am accused of being poetical, sometimes.

I learned the old-fashioned rule of three, though there was no such rule in our Arithmetic, by looking at the boys going through the "Miscellaneous examples" of the first and second cup and cover on the black-board, just prior to an annual exhibition, the only occasion on which I remember the black-board to be used—and I have astonished some learned algebraists in my day by my expert use of this rule.

In those days a school made more noise than at present, and if I can believe old Josiah Quincy's statement, five years before, the noise was much greater. I heard him once say that when he went to a Boston school the school-house could be heard a mile; in my day it could not be heard more than half a mile.
Edward Everett when looking for the source of New England's greatness, in one of his orations, described the noise of a school house "a busy hum like that of bees,"—rather a pretty comparison,—but it really was an unceasing fire, with occasional clips like the breaking of fiddle-strings in an orchestra, and then howls of direst anguish, as some poor rascal got his deserts on the out-stretched palm of the hand, or otherwise.

But I have wandered from my matriculation. After an examination by the Master I was put at the bottom of the school, to be advanced a peg, as each one that followed me on the bench was admitted, and the admissions of that day made a division by itself.

While waiting for our examination, however, we saw several things occur calculated to strike awe to the heart of a boy at the corner of the upper block of forms, who shouted, as was his duty, "Rise, boys," and then conducted him to a seat on the platform, then commanded "Boys, be seated," and a few words of compliment appeared to pass, and the philosopher and sage of the school committee man retired.

During this interview the head master appeared in his most amiable light, the polished, urbane, courteous gentleman, decorous in the highest degree, an exemplification of all the virtues that spring from parental tenderness. But the philosopher's back had not fairly disappeared through the glass door before he had resumed the long rattan and had shouted, "Jones, Smith, and Robinson, get over the row." The punishment was inflicted for whispering in school, and at the distance of 60 feet it sounded dreadful. How the boys howled! The whole matriculating class was fairly warned of the dangers they had to expect, during their tutelage in that place.

In a school of five hundred there might have been six Catholic boys; so of course the Bible was read generally once a week by the boys of the first class. It seems to me that just after this infliction of discipline they read the Sermon on the Mount, and I thought how blessed the boys were who had been corrected as before stated, having their place among the meek and poor in heart, and the reviled and persecuted of earth.

But quite likely I did not think at all, as it was a standing rule in those days that boys ought not to think, but mind their lessons, get them by heart, and take whatever punishment, just or unjust, should be inflicted on them, as an ordinance of God.

TEACHERS' TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

The City of Boston holds a proud position with reference to the treatment of her teachers. Her policy has been to secure the best teaching-talent, wherever it could be found, to pay liberal salaries, and to afford teachers all the facilities for personal improvement and advancement which a city of wealth and of a well-established reputation could grant. As the result, our schools are and have been for years in a healthy condition, under a splendid corps of instructors, and they are the just pride of our citizens. One of the ground rules of a teacher's profession has been well established here, that of fitness for the work by personal and literary qualifications. Another remains to be secured, that of permanency in office, or a well-fixed rule that when a person has earned a position and reputation as a successful teacher, it shall be made secure against the ordinary accidents and influences incident to official and political changes.

The School Board of the city have under consideration a plan to change the hitherto annual elections of teachers to a permanent basis, and to this point we have a word. The teacher's profession is one of large, personal sacrifice. A long course of study through a series of years, often under the most severe pecuniary embarrassments, must be passed before the teacher can enter upon her work. Rigid test examinations are applied, personal qualifications carefully scrutinized, and an experience demanded, which, at the outset, might cause a candidate for the office to shrink from the ordeal. After the goal of entrance has been reached and passed, we claim that no additional burdens shall be imposed by which her future usefulness shall be curtailed, or her happiness jeopardized. So long as the teacher remains loyal to duty, faithful in service, and capable of exercising the functions of a discreet instructor of youth, she should be retained in the public service permanently.

In demanding such protection for the teacher, we do not ask for exemption from the liability to be removed by the people. On the other hand, the rule of permanency makes the teacher constantly liable. Under the annual-election system, the teacher is subjected to a vote of public approval once a year, and having secured an appointment, is safe for a twelve-month, crimes and casualties excepted. Under the tenure-of-office principle, as we hold it, the teacher is constantly subject to the law of fitness and its recognition; and the easy rule of such a law in service is not a yoke of bondage, but one of the most perfect freedom. Should occasion arise, the incumbent may be removed at any time, while under the annual-election principle the teacher is master of the situation so long as the contract holds.

Once it was the rule to require the teacher to submit to an annual examination, in order to retain the place for which continued service was a constant source of higher qualification. As well revive that custom of a semi-educated period as to continue the system of reflecting teachers whose services are yearly more valuable to the communities where they have taught, "The yearly account of stock" which the School Board should make, is not so much a surveillance of the teachers' standing among ward politicians and offended constituents, which, sadly, is too often the case, but the results of the schoolroom work. That should always be tried, measured, and proved by all available standards. No true teacher will shun the "full blaze of public criticism" which may be directed toward her work, and the more constant, the more direct, the more fearless such criticism may be the better for the teacher and the school. What we do object to are the secret maneuvers of men who would displace the average competent, on the plea of incompetency, favoritism, etc., in order to introduce some fairly incompetent "sister, cousin, or aunt," to the vacancy. The average clergyman "works in the blaze of public criticism," without great danger to his success, or the value of his work, and without the annual account of stock of an election review. Why may not the teacher?

As to precedents, the authorities of Germany, France, and England all favor the idea of permanency founded on good service; and as to "old teachers," it well becomes a community to regard with some respect and thoughtful consideration the value of such as have made our schools what they are, and whose claims on public gratitude should have some weight, even with the average committee-man.—National Journal of Education.
Educational Intelligence.

E D I T O R S.

Iowa—J. M. DeArmond, Principal Grammar School No. 5, Davenport.
Indiana—J. B. Roberts, Principal High School, Indianapolis.
Minnesota—O. V. Tousley, Sup't Public Schools, Minnsopolis.
Wisconsin—Prof. S. S. Rockwood, State Normal School, Whitewater.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 30, 1879.

THE STATES.

Indiana.—Nearly all the counties in the state have the schools of the rural districts graded, as well as those of the cities and villages.

The State Teachers' Association will meet Dec. 22, at Indianapolis, and close the evening of the 24th.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Steuben County Teachers' Institute is held at Angola, this week. Evening Lectures are announced by Supt. S. D. Crane, of LaGrange; Pres. G. B. Brown, of Terre Haute; and Pres. H. B. Brown, of Valparaiso. A good time is anticipated. The program includes an excellent list of instructors. One new feature is promised—two essays each day by representative teachers of the county. Mr. D. S. Pence is to have charge of the Reunion and is arranging for excellent music each day.

E. M. Westhafer, superintendent of Martin county, has prepared and published, on a large sheet of card board, a course of study for the common schools of Martin county. It is designed that this card be fastened on the wall of the school-room, that the school may become familiar with its contents. This course of study indicates the work that must be done in each grade before the pupil can be promoted, but does not in any way limit the amount of work to be done.

Supt. J. K. Waltz, of Logansport, reports a total enrollment of 1,530, which is an increase of 96 over last month, and 107 over the corresponding month last year. The public schools of Logansport, judging from newspaper reports, are prospering well.

Illinois.—We see by the Paxton Record that Principal McMinn has undertaken to introduce "departmental teaching," in the public schools of that place. Mr. McMinn inserts an explanation to the patrons of the school saying that the change has been made, 1. Because some teachers are always more successful in some branches than in others, 2. The teacher can thus make better preparation on the subject he teaches. 3. The pupils do not adapt themselves to new teachers every year, but do all the work of this same branch under the same plan of instruction.

The following resolutions adopted by the recent Woodstock institute explain themselves:

Mr. President and Members of the Institute:

Whereas, the Hon. Board of Supervisors of McHenry County have seen fit to appropriate money for the expense of conducting a Teachers' Institute; and

Whereas, Our County Superintendent has secured, for our instruction, some of the advanced educators of our state; and

Whereas, We believe that the efficiency of our common and public schools will be increased by Teachers' Institutes and by the visiting of schools by the County Superintendant; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our County Superintendent, A. W. Young, for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the Institute, and the interest taken by him on behalf of the same. Also, to our State Superintendant, Jas. P. Siede, and Prof. E. C. Hewett, for the valuable instruction they have imparted before the Institute; and to all teachers who have taken part in the exercises.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Board of Supervisors to make an appropriation next year; also that they make the salary of the County Superintendant sufficient to enable him to give his whole time to the improvement of our common schools.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Board of Education of Woodstock for the use of the hall in the public school building for our exercises. And also to some of the citizens for the interest manifested by them in attending and taking part in the exercises.

Resolved, That we think it is the interest of Boards of Education and school Directors to encourage teachers to attend our Institutes.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers and The Educational Weekly, Respectfully Submitted.

C 8. Richardson,
S. D. Baldwin,
Miss Sessions.

Centralia schools enroll 730 and have an attendance of 94 per cent.
B. E. Shawhan reports school matters prosperous in Douglas county.
S. A. Armstrong was elected to fill the vacancy which his brother's death left in Ford county School Superintendent.
Dr. Gregory and wife reached home on the 31st ult., and have resumed their places in the University. The enrollment of students now numbers more than 400. Mr. Hildebrandt, a graduate of Yale Sheffield Scientific School, has been added to the teaching force this year, as professor of projection and other mathematical drawing.

The teachers of Whiteville county had an institute Oct. 25 at the Third Ward school building, Sterling; but if we may judge from the Gazette reports no teachers of the afore mentioned teachers were present. Exercises were given by W. S. Jennings, Miss Benson, Miss L. Sawyer, and Prof. Anthony. J. M. Piper was appointed editor of the educational column of the Sterling Gazette.

The committee of Peoria School Inspectors, appointed some time since at Mr. Dougerty's request to receive charges and testimony against him, reported to the board Nov. 10. His accquittal had been foreseen by the entire community, the prosecution themselves acknowledging that one at least of the charges had failed to stand.

The report of the committee concludes as follows:

"Your committees regret that these so-called charges have been preferred against our superintendent, and given to the world, on account of the effect upon our schools, and the injury which such charges, whether the same are preferred or not, are likely to have in that regard."

"The good name of an educator is his fortune, his means of life; and persons should be slow to make accusations calculated to reflect upon the character of a person occupying such a position, unless driven to it by the bad life or improper conduct of the party accused."

"Your committee would further say that in their opinion Superintendent N. C. Dougerty has filled the position of superintendent of schools in this city in a manner alike creditable to himself and beneficial to the schools, and that notwithstanding the charges brought against him as a man, not a solitary word has been said against his efficiency as a superintendent, but that all the charges are entirely foreign to anything connected with our public schools."

The report was adopted by a vote of 14 to 3.

The primary department of the Blue Island public school has been closed by the School Directors on account of diptheria. A number of children are quite sick; four have died.

A teacher's institute is to be held at Lyndon next Saturday. On the program we notice the names of C. G. Glenn, Miss Jennie Bookler, J. A. Slater, [Mr. Slater is going to tell his associates whether or not it pays to invest money in educational journals], Geo. C. Loonis, Miss F. A. Wells, A. W. Bastian, L. L. Morrison, M. R. Kelly, Thomas Diller, W. W. Knowles, J. M. Piper, and S. A. Maxwell.

In Green county, during the months of July and August, the first Normal School in the county was held in Greenfield. About seventy-five attended the session; it was full of interest and was pronounced an eminent success. Soon after this, monthly Institutes were held and the increase in attendance and interest has been very marked indeed. On Saturday last the regular meeting was held in Greenfield. Teachers from all parts of the county were present, the attendance being above one hundred and forty. Among the attractive features of the program was a lecture on "Reading and How to Cultivate the Voice," by the Elocutionist, J. R. Scott, of St. Louis. It is determined to hold these monthly institutes during the year, and unless the interest is abated they will continue during the entire hereafter. In Green County the banner waves from the outward wall! * * *
enrollment of 255. The total cost of schools per scholar has declined from $11.83 in 1875-6, to $11.10 in 1878-9. The terms of service of the different teachers in the public schools are as follows: Less than one year, 13; one year, 38; two years, 49; three years, 24; four years, 16; five years, 14; six years, 27; seven years, 11; eight years, 14; nine years, 4; ten years, 4; more than ten years, 21, which is a good showing indeed.

The ladies who were candidates for the office of county superintendent in this state have been rather cavalierly dealt with. Mrs. Woodworth (Dem. and Greenback) was beaten in Pierce county, Miss Cuckow (Dem.) in Rock county (eastern district) and Miss Richmond (Rep.) in Green county. Miss Cuckow ran ahead of her ticket at the same time and place, Miss Richmond was beaten in a strong Republican county, which shows that partisanship had very little to do with the contest. But the same thing is shown by Hubbs' (Rep.) election in democratic Jefferson county, and Viebahn, a staunch Republican, in Manitowoc, a democratic stronghold.

The Journal of Education says: "A subscription of $250 was made last month in the directors' car on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, for the purpose of starting a public library in the village of Colby, in Clark county."

The Holiday Session of the State Teachers' Association will occur, as usual, at Madison. The Academy of Arts and Sciences will hold its annual session at the same time and place, and it is expected that many of the daily meetings will be in common, as many of each body are members of both, and desire to miss the work of neither. The indefatigable, unconquerable, and always account of others in democratic Jefferson county, and Viebahn, a staunch Republican, in the same thing is shown by Hubbs' (Rep.) election in democratic Jefferson county, and Viebahn, a staunch Republican, in Manitowoc, a democratic stronghold.

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The Southern State University has a paragraph that may have peculiar force in any of our readers are contemplating the purchase of a school, or parlor organ.

GEOMETRY.

To the Editors of the Weekly:

In Playfair's Euclid, by I. Ryan, p. 168, it is printed: "A line or other geometrical magnitude," as if "a line," having imaginary length, but with breadth, and with thickness, could be a "geometrical magnitude."

The better way is:

1. A natural point is an Atomic Solid.
2. A continuation of atomic points constitutes a line, which is a Capillary Solid.
3. A natural surface is composed of Capillary Solids.
4. A parallelopipedon may consist of four Capillary Solids, or nine, or sixteen, or more.

REV. WM. ISAAC LOOMIS.

MARTINDALE DEPOT, COL. CO., N. Y., Nov., 1879.

If any of our readers are contemplating the purchase of a first-class school or parlor organ, they will do well to correspond with the Educational Purchasing Agency, 81 Ashland Block, Chicago, the manager of which is prepared to give bottom figures on any. Organ.
BICKNELL'S BIG BID.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell paid a flying visit to Chicago, looked at a few of the schools and into fewer of them, and upon his return to Boston wrote himself a letter on the subject, and published it in the New England Journal of Education. This letter contains some startling news to the people of Chicago. It makes Thomas Brennan city treasurer and Phil. Hoyne and John C. Richberg prominent lawyers. If the bar of Chicago ever saw the Journal they would smile at such a characterization of Richberg; but Mr. Bicknell could not be expected to know that there is a standing offer of $500 to the person that points out the contested suit in which Richberg figured, and the journalist that confuses Tom Hoyne with the great jurist Phil. would be equal to saying that Daniel Webster wrote Webster's dictionary or that Phil.娱乐场 produced "The School for Scandal."

One of the inexcusable mistakes of Bicknell—if it is possible for a Boston man to make a mistake—is the statement that the eighth grade system was introduced during the administration of Mr. Doty. Mr. Doty became superintendent in 1877, and the eighth grade system was introduced in 1875. It was conceived at the "Round Table" meeting—a society of the superintendents of the Northwest that used to meet and discuss school matters informally, until Mr. Doty played "rat," by accepting the second place in Chicago with the express and not long after that Mr. Pickard was to be "nagged" into resigning, and his high pulpit elevated to the superintendency. When this system was projected, Mr. Doty, being the only member of the "Round Table" desirous of original educational insight, seized the measure, parodied it as his own, and has banked on it ever since.

Moreover, it was an unhappy fruit of collective unwisdom, and has done more to make our public school system a Procrustean bed than any other. Mr. Doty's original occupation. His recommendation on the subject of readers last term was the opposite of views of the great mass of the people of Chicago or her teachers, knowing that it was brought to Chicago, and what kind of a man Mr. Doty is, and when he says that the supervision of the schools of this city was never better, he mista...
The creature. The death. The change. The eight weeks.

Boys, bill, and finally took him, frightened, bloody, and dirty, as he was, and tilese visions.

Poetry professional contribution on this subject. in your columns, and sequel.

One grammar school diminishes its rate from twenty cases in one month to each scholar.

The examiners of Eaucation of a half holiday to the room that should have no tardiness for learning.

Good stories should, with once upon a time. This pleasant story which Miss Miss Agnes S. Hissman tells, is of a teacher who resolved to put an end to tardiness in her school. The first step was the singing of a tardiness song by the school on the entrance of a belated pupil. The next was the promise by the Board of Education of a half holiday to the room that should have no tardiness for four consecutive weeks. This example was followed by other schools, until one grammar school diminished its rate from twenty cases in one month to three in one year. Another had only one case during last year. Now for the sequel. One room in this school resolved to consolidate its rewards into eight weeks and have its half holidays together. When some six weeks of this time had elapsed one scholar came late. He was fond of his school, bright and young for his grade, but small and delicate. At noon a crowd of boys, enraged at their sport-spoiler, caught him, kicked, called, and bruised him, and finally took him, frightened, bloody, and dirty, as he was, and immured him in a deep ditch. A prompt rescue by his teacher saved him from more abuse, but she was obliged to take him home to prevent further manifestations.

A fortunate warm day in November prevented Charlie Z. from taking a severe cold, but the effect of a nervous shock who can calculate?

The making of Mr. Howland ex-officio Superintendent would be accomplished without injury to the high school, by doubling Mr. G. F. Wells vice-principal of that institution. This measure would be attended by more advantages than the mere saving of money. The examination for admission to the high schools would then be without the suspicion that one of the schools had been drilled on questions very similar to the ones presented, and the practice of having private examinations to admit lame ducks and half-wits from abroad, while the graduates of our own schools are barred out by a "spring" average and the omission of the marks in reading and writing, would then be less in vogue than at present.

At the last public examination only one Chicago girl out of about 500 was allowed to pass, in order that there might be room for candidates from abroad to come in during the year in private examinations. But if there is another private examination this year, the Weekly, by facts in its possession about former ones, will send a certain party out of the city by public outcry, or commence spelling its name with a "s, e, a, t, r, a."

One part of Supernumerary Doty's policy is to dismiss any teacher having Mrs. prefixed to her name. But the measure being attended with great complications and embarrassments, he does not know how to advance it. His last exploit in this direction was to drop a married lady and then take her back without any action of the board or any of its committee; but he punished her for getting married by giving her for the first month of the year only substitute's pay.

There are two cases that we know, of teachers' coming back without certificate, after being dropped, and taking their places in the schools. If there are any other dropped teachers who have not got back we advise them to walk right into their rooms on the precedents established, which cases will be furnished by the Weekly on application.

But there is a second feature to Mr. Doty's policy which is more likely to be successful. It is to dismiss the maiden veterans, and, as he is reported to have expressed it, "put every member of the force under obligation to him as soon as practicable." If those who have no idea of marriage and no out-out but teaching do not bestir themselves, they will, at no distant day, be badly "left." The most favorable time to act will be the first of January, since Mr. Doty, during his first year, cunningly had the time of electing the superintendent changed from September to June, in anticipation of a Republican mayor after Colvin and c/ breakers ahead. It will be easier to cut off the approbation than defeat his election, for, as he did when caught surreptitiously circulating blanks during the last year of Mr. Pickard's incumbency, upon being cornered, he will plead and beg, and, except to an expert teacher who sees through his pomposity, or to a spirited person who despises a coward, there is nothing in his character to excite positive antipathy, and so, out of humanity, the board will hesitate to drop him.

The writer can not hope to shape the appointments to the board next summer. So if Mr. Doty is not crowed out next January, he will probably hold until after the action of the legislature in 1880. But by that time how many of the veteran teachers will be left?

In order to prepare the minds of our readers for some personal characteristics, and means and motives of action of Mr. Doty, which will be almost incredible when related in the fullness of time, we would suggest this reflection: The creature cannot rise above the creator.

The creators of Mr. Doty, officially, were of two classes—the fools and the foolish. The fools were Richberg, Gogglin, English, Ward, and Sullivan.
PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

—The party advertising pocket-books in this paper is a personal acquaintance. Money may be safely sent in accordance with his advertisement.

—Subscribers will please bear in mind that the Weekly is furnished for two dollars a year only on condition that payment is made in advance, not after the expiration of thirty days. The price then is $2.50.

—There are many articles particularly desired by teachers, which it is impossible to find on sale outside of the large cities. If you wish to make a Christmas present to a friend, and cannot find the article wanted in your own town, address the Educational Purchasing Agency, Chicago, and obtain just what you want at the lowest net cash price.

A BIT OF CORRESPONDENCE WHICH EXPLAINS ITSELF.

E. N. Freshman & Bros., Cincinnati.

GENTLEMEN—Our subscribers are still complaining because we publish the advertisement of Sherman & Co., and in justification of their complaint one has sent us a copy of Agents' Herald which we forward to you, with marked column showing the fraudulent character of said firm. What have you to say in defense of the firm? We shall be glad to have assurance from you, and evidence, that the firm is honest and reliable, as you have before assured us, as we do not wish to publish an advertisement of any party unworthy of the patronage of our readers; nor do we wish to exclude the advertisement, if by so doing we would do an injustice to the advertisers.

We hope to hear from you soon, and very likely we shall publish your answer in the Weekly so that all may understand our position and the facts in the case.

Very truly,

S. R. Winchell & Co.
The Educational Weekly. [Number 138]

The form below is that of the two sides of our Recitation and Report Card Combined. It is a very convenient device for handling large classes, calling on pupils at random without being obliged to think of the name beforehand, or giving the pupils any idea of who is to be called on, and, at the same time, having the means of marking right in one's hand. Each card should be represented by a pack, and the packs may be of different colors. If any of our readers desire to use them, a supply will be sent by the publishers of the Educational Weekly on receipt of a 60 cents per hundred.

MONTHLY REPORT TO PARENTS,
For the School Month of ______________________________.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.
Number of half-days absent.
Number of times tardy.
Number of times.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.
Number of times disturbance has been created.

By idleness.
By carelessness.
By whispering.
By

SCHOLARSHIP AVERAGE AND RANK.
Average of the class.
Average of pupil for the month.
Number of pupils in class.
Rank in class.
General progress.

I have used this work (Welgreen's Topical Analysis) for two months last past, and am highly pleased with it, and have shown the copy I have to a number of our teachers, and all are pleased with the work.—Prin. J. W. Kite, Lebanon, Ind.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.


The Weekly grows in interest to me.—Prin. L. S. Kilborn, Marshall, Ill.

We can't do without your princely Education Weekly.—A Teacher (Dansville [III] New.

This journal has passed through varied changes, and may now be called one of the best, certainly the liveliest, of all our educational publications. Every teacher in the land should read it. The Editor's pen has the genuine Irish wit and humor. His articles are always interesting.—Brainerd's Musical World.

I have used this work (Welgreen's Topical Analysis) for two months last past, and am highly pleased with it, and have shown the copy I have to a number of our teachers, and all are pleased with the work.—Prin. J. W. Kite, Lebanon, Ind.

I like the Weekly very much.—Sept. C. F. Harstle,imer, N. D.

The Weekly comes regularly, and I want it to come as long as it lives. You are doing a good work, and I enjoy it mightily.—Prin. John Swift, San Francisco, Cal.

A FAST-SELLING BOOK

During the coming campaign will be the "Victor's Text Book" and Political History of the United States, compiled from official sources and brought down to date. It is not partisan, and will sell to all parties. It is published in English and German, 600 crown octavo pages, illustrated and well bound, for $2.50. A standard and accurate work, sold by canvassing agents only. Fred L. Horton & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Consumption Cured.

An old phyican, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to suffering thousands. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it a copy of the "Germ Theory," a German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by address.

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